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THE

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

CONTAINING

Essays, Original and Selected,

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY;

WITH

ENGRAVINGS,

AND THE

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

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VOL. VI.

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No. 1.

HORTICULTURE.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES.

WE publish the following with pleasure; and entertain a hope, accompanied with scarcely a shadow of doubt, that our respected correspondent has ascertained the cause and pointed out a remedy for one of the most serious evils which the orchardist has to encounter.

MR FESSENDEN.—The cause of the blight on pear trees has frequently been a subject of inquiry; but as yet I believe nothing has been satisfactorily determined. This disease is quite common in the neighbourhood of Boston, as I learn from gentlemen residing in the vicinity, as well as from the speculations which have appeared in the New England Farmer, by some of our most scientific horticulturists. This disease is well known to affect the pear orchards in the vicinity of New York, Philadelphia, and also in the neighborhood of the great cities in England.

It most commonly attacks trees standing in well cultivated and rich soils. In this, I apprehend, lies the first cause of the disease. I have found from the observations I have made during the last four years, that every tree which bore large quantities of fruit was more or less blighted; while other trees of the same kind of fruit, of the same age, and standing in the same ground, but moderate bearers, were not affected by this disease. Last year I observed that a tree of the pound pear kind had one of its largest branches so completely filled with fruit, that three props were placed under it to prevent its breaking down. A few days since I examined this tree, and found that identical branch blighted. The leaves appeared to have been burnt, and the bark was decayed and dried up, presenting the usual appearance of blighted trees. I examined another tree in the same orchard, having a single branch blighted, which last year was overloaded with fruit. The other branches were in vigorous state.

I was led to conjecture the cause of this disease, from observing the effects of overbearing on a single branch of a Baldwin apple tree. This branch was so completely filled with fruit, that the apples touched each other from the insertion of the branch to its extremity. I tied it up to the other branches of the tree, and it ripened all its fruit. The next spring it put forth its leaves, and flourished till the middle of July, when it was suddenly blighted,—the branch presenting the appearance of having been burnt. This year it is dead.

The reason, I conceive, why pear trees are more subject to blight in a well cultivated and rich soil, is, that they are forced to a higher state of vigor than trees standing on a poor soil or in grass land. After a year or two of rich culture, they become exceedingly vigorous, make a great proportion of wood, and form numerous fruit spurs; and then, a favourable year occurring, they are overloaded with fruit. The maturity of this great quantity of fruit checks the growth of the tree, exhausts it, and destroys the vegetative principle. It is well known that an apple tree decorticated in the winter will put forth its leaves and blossoms in the succeeding spring, and even bring its fruit to ma-

turity; but by this time it is exhausted, and at this stage of the process, the whole dies. The overbearing of a pear tree seems to exhaust the vegetative principle in ripening its great burthen, yet it may throw out its leaves in the succeeding spring, and continue to flourish till the time the sap ceases to flow in summer, and then die. If overbearing be the cause of the fire blight, the obvious preventive is, to thin off the fruit wherever it shall appear to be too much for the tree to bear; and this will depend upon the vigor of the tree, the richness of the soil, and upon other circumstances, of which the horticulturist must judge. The overbearing of the peach tree and grape vine is equally fatal to them, as to apple trees.

Upon stating my conjecture to Mr McGuire, the head gardener of ELIAS H. DEXTER, Esq. of Salem, I was happy to find it corroborated by his own observations in a great number of instances, and he declared to me his perfect conviction that this was the cause of the disease. That Nature, when "let alone," will "regulate herself," is true; but she will not regulate herself according to the purposes of man. It is necessary in horticultural as in political economy, to apply the restrictive system, in order to produce the best results. B. C.

Salem, July 24, 1827.

STRAWBERRIES.

It is stated in the Gardener's Magazine, that John Williams of Pitminster, near Worcester, cultivates strawberries on small ridges of earth running north and south, about nine inches above the level of the ground, planting the strawberries on the top, and laying plain tiles on each side of the ridge. He finds the produce earlier, more abundant, and better flavored, than on plants grown on the flat ground. The flat tiles retain the moisture, promote the ripening of the fruit, and keep it free from dirt after heavy showers of rain.

WHITE MULBERRY.

It is suggested in the American Farmer that it would be well if Editors of papers throughout the country would suggest the expediency of gathering white mulberries, wherever they are to be had, and drying them for the sake of their seed. He who thus lays a foundation for a nursery of young mulberry trees will not fail to find an adequate demand for them.

SHELTERING TREES.

Nothing is more common than to select for the reception of a delicate tree in the open air, a warm south border, fully exposed to the daily influence of the sun; it being believed that the chief difficulty in preserving what are called half hardy trees, arises from a deficiency of solar heat. This is a mistake. Solar heat is more frequently injurious than advantageous to such plants; it dries the circumambient atmosphere to a degree which cannot fail to prove highly prejudicial to most arborescent plants. The best station which can be pointed out for a tree which is to be acclimatized, is in a sheltered garden, where it is well protected from the north and easterly winds. It should face the north-west, and be so much shaded from the sun, that during the warm days of spring, it

may not be excited into early vegetation. In such a spot the Mountain Peony, Scarlet Nipal Rhododendron, and similar plants, survived the last winter; while in most places, differently situated, they have been wholly destroyed.

THE SEASON.

We do not remember to have ever seen so many favourable notices of the products and the prospects of the season, as at the present time. The papers from Maine to Georgia are teeming with the *fruitful* theme, and grass and grain, pumpkins and potatoes, corn, cotton and cabbages, are declared from all quarters, as with one voice, to have been "never more prosperous." In our own neighborhood, the Lynn paper declares that the season, thus far, has been most propitious. Hay-time is nearly over, with farmers in this neighborhood; and the abundance which has crowned their labors, is such as demands our liveliest gratitude to the Author of all Blessings. So great crops of hay have not been known for many years. Some of the farmers have cut from two to three tons per acre. We have been visited with copious showers and sunshine, and the early and latter rain have come in their season. Fruit is not expected to be very plenty; but the luxuriant fields of corn look beautiful, and promise a rich harvest. [Salem Gaz.]

AMERICAN INGENUITY.

Mr Jacob Perkins has been engaged by the French Government to build steam artillery. A piece of ordnance is to throw sixty balls of four pounds each in a minute, with the correctness of a rifle musket. A musket is to be attached to the steam generator, for discharging a stream of lead from the basin of a fort. It is to throw from one hundred to a thousand bullets in a minute, as occasion may require. A series of satisfactory experiments has taken place at Greenwich, attended by the French Engineers appointed for the purpose by the Duke d'Angouleme, with one of his aids, and Prince Polignac. Lord Wellington remarked, that a country defended by this kind of artillery, would never be invaded. Lord Exmouth, after witnessing a few showers of lead, said he believed the time would come when a steam gun boat, with two large guns in her bow, would conquer any line of battle ship; and Sir G. Cockburn said, the mischief of it was, it would be to nations what the sword and pistol was to duellists—it would bring strong and weak on a level. [London paper.]

SOWING GRAIN.

An English farmer, impressed with the idea that a better rule might be obtained for sowing the various species of grain, than what could be regulated by the calendar, determined to make minutes of his own periods of sowing as they were in coincidence with the blossoms of well known trees; or on the return of various birds of passage, with the earliest voice or song of these, or such as were stationary in the country. The following is the result of his observations for a series of years:—

Peas and spring vetches.—As early as the lark arises to sing, and partridges are paired.

Oats.—When rooks begin to build, and the male blossoms (catkins) of the hazel expand and shed their farina.

Barley.—At the earliest discovery of the cuckoo, and the white-swallow buds of the blackthorn.

Cabbage and Turnip-rooted Cabbage.—At the appearance of the hyacinth (blue-bell) and when the ring-dove (wood pigeon) begins to coo.

Potatoes.—When the wilding or crab apple is in bloom; and perhaps the true period of taking them up is at the dropping of its fruit.

Turnips.—When the elder flowers, and cherries ripen.

Wheat.—At the fall of the aspen leaf, or when the grey or Royston crows return; but these being only local visitants, most of the inhabitants in several counties not being acquainted with them, their return is in correspondence with the latest fall of the acorn and the variegated appearance of the woods.

This theory of sowing has been suggested by two distinguished naturalists, viz. Dr. Stillingfleet, in his "Calendar of Flora," and Dr. Goldsmith, in his "History of Animated Nature."

From the American Farmer.

At the close of a collation in the Hall of the State-house, at Boston, on the 4th inst. a number of toasts were drunk by the Governor and other distinguished men of the state; and, amongst others, the following—

By the Sheriff of Suffolk. Our Territory—Co-existing with our agriculture and civilization:

Far be from us the undelighting pride
Of nerveless empire, cultureless and wide.
Young men, forbear o'er distant wilds to roam
In search of comfort, better found near home.
Rouse to fertility, by skillful toil,
Each dormant acre of your native soil;
And, more than riches, covet the applause
Of faithful subjects to benignant laws.
So shall your sires, withdrawing from life's race,
Joy to behold you well supply their place;
So shall your country, happier for your birth,
With strength unshaken, hold her rank on earth.
For centuries stand; and high-earning honor gain,
More from her children than her vast domain.

On the above, a friend who sent it to us remarks, that,—"this toast by the sheriff of Suffolk, Charles Pinckney Sumner Esq. deserves a place in the American Farmer, and ought to be conspicuously suspended in every mansion and log cabin in the United States and territories attached to them";—and we heartily unite in the sentiment.

Instead, however of bringing up their sons to pursue this judicious course, on which the salvation of the state depends, it has been the universal practice of parents to encourage them to *flock to the towns*—there to get into the stores, and lawyers' and doctors' shops; or to send them to West Point, or in the navy: in short, any thing rather than teach them to *take the plough by the handles*, and submit with a good grace to the will of their Creator—that man shall *live by the sweat of his brow*.

When regarded with just discrimination, can there be any station in life more truly honourable than that of him who practices the utmost economy and cleanliness in clothing and diet; and who is not deterred by laziness or false pride, from wielding the axe or guiding the plough,—his mind having been first enlightened by a good solid education, and in that manner qualified to understand

the moral duties that belong to his social condition, and to appreciate the political blessings of his country?

In that portion of the United States which is most highly cultivated, where few hold large landed possessions, but where all are independent; where every comfort abounds, and gaming and drunkenness are alike unknown—every man takes his share of labour. Judges and governors, and members of Congress are not ashamed to be seen in their working frock and trowsers; and better would it be for us, were the example of the Roman general revered more in the field, and less in our cups.

Be assured, young men, to this honorable destiny you must come at last, willing or not willing. It is the irresistible tendency of our institutions to crumble up all large estates into small ones, and to bring the whole population to that condition in which fortunes must all be very moderate, and nearly equal, and in which each member of society will have to perform his portion of the manual labour necessary for the support of all. The political creed in which we have been reared inculcates equality, and inspires all with the will to divide equally; and where the few casual holders of large landed estates that yet remain in the country die intestate, the law steps in to enforce that division. A large estate may be even yet, it is true, sometimes, but rarely, accumulated by a series of commercial good luck, or by speculations acutely conducted; but of those who push their fortunes by trade, a great majority are taken by misfortune, or overwhelmed by their own extravagance; and after years of anxious adventures, find themselves at last reduced to the greatest distress—deserted by their *sunshine* friends, and without energy or means to undertake new enterprises.—In comparison with this, the lot of so many who embark upon the uncertain sea of commerce, or seek a precarious livelihood in the barbarous arena of modern politics—how enviable is the situation of the laboring agriculturist.

"His habit pure, with plain and temperate meals,
Robust with labour, and by custom steel'd
To every casualty of varied life."

In regard to the medical profession, there are already almost as many students as there are various drugs to be compounded; and doctors so numerous, that were every man in the nation of his back, he might be "helped to his grave" as speedily as in the days of Sangrado himself—as lancets are equally sharp and calomel is quite as potent as hot water. Lawyers are swarming like locusts o'er the land, and "dream of fees" more than they ever get; measurers of tape and calipers as thick as bees in a pot of honey. The *midshipmen* are all over every ship, and for applications for the military academy, the only avenue to the army, there are ten thousand!!

But, say our young friends, can we not escape the odious drudgery of manual labour, by migrating with a few slaves to some new country, whose virgin soil, teeming with fertility, asks only to have the seed sprinkled on its bosom, to make returns beyond measure? No; we say again—

"Rouse to fertility, by skillful toil,
Each dormant acre of your native soil."

The products of those states in which you are allowed to carry slaves, will scarcely pay all expenses of cultivation and transportation to market; except, perhaps, sugar and rice, which are the

growth of regions and modes of culture, mortal in their effects upon the health of adult white settlers.

To arrest at least, in a great degree, the course of deterioration under which the middle and southern states are sinking in respect to population and social comforts, a few things appear to be necessary, and these are happily within the reach of the rising generation of young men. The first is, to shake off, as inglorious and disreputable, the habits of idle *consumers*, drones in the hive; and fall to work as industrious *producers*—active bees; each gathering more honey, be it ever so little more, than he eats. Let every one firmly resolve to lop off every *superfluous* expense in diet, drink, clothing, equipage, servants, and furniture, and make it a point of honour to set an example, in his own person, of regular industry. Your idle companions, who murder time in whiskey stores, and village card and billiard tables, may sneer for a time at your early rising, your homespun coat, your frugal meal, your rough hand, your sun-burnt cheek, your contempt of the bottle, and your abhorrence of the dice; but you will soon realize the unspeakable delight of getting, and of keeping out of debt; you will see, that by the *skillful culture* of your *native soil*, with your own hands, it makes you ample returns; that all *essential* comforts are accumulating about you; that, in every reasonable sense of the word, you have enough, and to spare; and that there is no longer any occasion to fly in cowardly fear of honest labour. either to the more enervating or less manly pursuits of the town, or to half savage, half civilized frontiers. So far from regarding as discreditable your change of habit from that of loungers, too proud to lead and too lazy to drive; *nati consumeri fruges*; the man of sense who sees you rise with the lark, and call out, *come boys!*—will look upon the metamorphosis, as more beautiful and worthy of admiration, than that which ensues the chrysalis state of the insect, that enters as a loathsome worm, and emerges on wings of independence that bear it to the skies, reflecting as it rises, hues more various and splendid than all the colours of the rainbow.

From Flint's Western Quarterly Review.

NEW-YORK CANALS.

When the New-York Canal was undertaken, there were not wanting persons to scoff at the idea of its being a practical project. Nothing would convince these gainsayers, but the palpable demonstration of seeing and feeling. Boats of all burthens, we believe, as high as an hundred tons, move up the country to Lake Champlain, and bring messages from the Nereids of the blue wave to the Naiads of the pellicid fountains, that dash amidst the dark forests of the Green Mountains.—Boats move over the rapid Mohawk, as he foams along in his deep and slaty channel below the calm and sleeping waters of an artificial river in the air. Along the whole course of this canal, large and respectable towns, with their bustle, and their massive buildings, and their city show, and numerous villages, that, twenty years ago would have been called towns, spring up, like the prophet's gourd, and seem to have been transported there by the power of enchantment. A single and isolated fact, and one far from the ordinary samples of demonstration, is sufficient to show the operation of this canal. As we looked

on the bustle on a wharf, in the harbor of New-York, we saw large, knotty, and unsightly logs, apparently of a weight to sink in the water, loading on board a large ship, bound for London.—We were told these logs were cut near the shores of Ontario. They were of the class called bird's eye maple, and were intended to make cabinet furniture for the citizens of that luxurious metropolis, who wanted a wood *less common and vulgar than mahogany*. Before the canal existed, one of them could not have been transported from Ontario to New-York for twenty times its value. It is only since the New-York canal, that the name 'Genesee flour' was known east of New-York. It is now the principal kind used.

CANALS IN CHINA.

To abridge the labor, expense and difficulty of transport was a project, naturally connected with observing the vast improvements of labor-saving machinery. That sagacious and tranquil people, the Chinese, on both the subjects have been accumulating the fruits of an hundred generations.—Canals with them are almost as ancient as their history. It is believed, that the length of all the navigable canals in that vast empire, cast into one sum, would make a total of some thousands of miles. More than a million of people constantly reside upon them. Transports and passage are performed with astonishing ease and cheapness. From these and other causes, "every road maintains its man." A very striking representation of Chinese management, in these respects, was presented in a Chinese engraving. It showed a woman, guiding rapidly along a canal, a boat of ten tons burthen. She carried a babe, appended to her back, after the fashion of our Indians. She rowed the boat with her feet, having an oar after the fashion of the country, fastened to each foot. She managed the sail with a cord attached to its triangular point with one hand. With the other she held the rudder; and thus occupied, transported a load, which, to have been carried on the land, would have required ten teams, and as many drivers to do it.

HESSIANS.

An American gentleman travelling in Europe lately visited the duchy of Hesse Cassel, that country from which thousands of soldiers were hired by the British government in 1776, to fight the liberties of America. He found the population so burdened and oppressed that it seemed "as if the last ounce only was wanting to make them sink." Hesse is an open country, destitute of enclosures, and negligently cultivated.

Mr. Russell, in his "Tour in Germany," says the Hessian peasantry are chiefly hereditary tenants, who have one way to do a thing, and never think of looking about for another. They wear low crowned hats with an immense brim, and allow their shaggy locks to grow unshorn, and to seek their tangled way down the back. Their dwellings are dark, smoky, dirty hovels. Crowds of begging children surround the traveller at every stage. The late elector left behind him 40 illegitimate children, and 40 millions of rix dollars. The foundation of his wealth was laid by his father, in hiring out his troops to England, for the American war.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

The Pottsville (Pa.) Journal notices the discovery lately of *thirty-four* new beds of coal, of from three to six feet in thickness.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

VOLCANO.

In the month of May last, three gentlemen residing in Mexico ascended to the summit of the celebrated volcano of Popocatepetl, near the city of Mexico. Of the many attempts that have been made to reach the top of this stupendous mountain, this is the only one that has succeeded.—The party left the city May 15th, and on the 19th reached the height of 12,541 feet above the level of the sea, where they passed the night. On the 20th they mounted their mules, and soon passed the bounds of all vegetation, and entered upon a region so stony and precipitous that they were obliged to abandon their mules and proceed on foot. The difficulties of the ascent increased as they advanced—there was no bush or shrub by which they might support themselves, and the stones upon which they stepped frequently rolled from under them, and went thundering down the sides of the mountain, endangering the lives of those who might happen to be below. Their Indian servants became so terrified that nothing could induce them to continue farther; they returned to the place where they had passed the preceding night. The rest of the party clambered from rock to rock, encountering many difficulties and dangers, until they suddenly discovered the object of their labors and sufferings. They had passed the day in profound solitude without seeing a plant, bird or insect in the midst of broken rocks, and horrible precipices; experiencing severe pains in the head and knees, a difficulty of breathing, and a disposition to vomit. They found the crater to be nearly circular and about a mile in circumference; the shape like that of a tunnel, and the depth immense. The spectacle was awful and appalling.—The eruptions were almost uninterrupted, casting up showers of stones, which fell back within the crater, excepting a small number which fell outside of the opening, and send forth clouds of ashes and smoke. The noise of the eruptions was like thunder, and rose and subsided like the roaring of the sea. Having completed their observations, they retraced their steps, and about night came to the limits of vegetation. The highest point to which they attained was 17,885 feet, (almost 3 1-2 miles) above the level of the sea. On account of clouds, they could see nothing from the top but the summits of Orizaba and Sierra. At the height of 16,893 feet they beheld the city of Mexico, which appeared to them only as a speck.

Singular Battle.—A few days since, a farmer in the town of Jefferson, observed his dung-hill cock engaged in mortal combat with a striped snake of about 18 or 20 inches in length, the cock to all appearance, having the decided advantage over his more wily though less nervous adversary, dealing his blows in quick succession, employing alternately his bill and spurs. But the cunning serpent, well aware that victory must declare against him by fair combat, brought into requisition a portion of the innate cunning for which that reptile has been celebrated from the beginning of the world to the present time; and seizing his antagonist by the thigh, in the rear, he completely secured himself from any further danger from him. Thus situated the cock very naturally thought his only "safety was in flight" he accordingly cleaved the air majestically with his wing, the snake keeping fast his hold, and dangling like a tag-lock,

underneath, until the cock, overcome with fatigue, alighted on a neighboring apple-tree. The snake immediately coiled his tail round a branch of the tree—the cock again attempted flight, but he could scarcely clear the limb, from which he hung with his head downwards, making every effort to escape, but all in vain, until the farmer came to his assistance—killed the snake, and set him at liberty.—*Schoharie Republican.*

DEATH BY POISON.

Died, in Sudbury, on Sunday last, Henry Moore, son of Mr. Lewis Moore, aged 6 years. His death was caused by eating the seed of a poisonous weed known by the name of *wild hemlock*, which he mistook for *caraway* seed. He ate this seed on his way to school on Thursday and was seized in a few hours with a severe pain in his bowels, and died on the third day afterward.

Wild Hemlock.—This noxious weed grows in all parts of New England, and is remarkably abundant in our vicinity. It is found chiefly in runs and wet grounds, but is sometimes seen by the road side, or by ditches and fences in dry places. The stalk is purple, except when it grows in a shade, then it is green; the plant is from two to five feet high. The blossoms are straw-colored or nearly white, are set in tufts or clusters at the end of the branches, like the blossoms of *caraway*, carrot, and pansy. The seeds are a virulent poison; they very much resemble *caraway* seeds, and it requires close inspection to distinguish one from the other. It is a very common and beautiful weed; it may be seen in all our meadows and other wet mowing lands growing in luxuriant abundance, over-topping the uncut grass by nearly two feet, branching forth in quite a tree. Its blossoms begin to appear in June and are found through July and August.—*Concord Gazette.*

It is stated by Col. Murray, in a speech before the convention at Albany, that the iron ore of this state may challenge a competition with the world, that the counties of Clinton and Essex manufacture about 2000 tons of bar iron annually, and furnish about 5 or 6000 tons of pig iron, that the furnaces for making the latter have almost suspended their operations.

Mind and Matter.—The ten thousand houses of ancient Athens contained a population of 180,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 only were citizens.—The population of the rest of Attica amounted to about 300,000: the slaves were in proportion of 4 to 1. But twenty millions of souls were subject to or depended on this little state.—It possessed a colossal external power, begotten by genius, valor, and patriotism.

At the last York Assize, England, sentence of death was recorded against *seventy-one* prisoners.

We copy with pleasure, the following testimony to the character of the Ink referred to.

Post office, New York March, 19, 1827.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes.—In answer to your request respecting the Ink that has been used in this office, I state with pleasure that your *writing Ink* is much approved of, and I recommend it as a first rate article to any one who is desirous of using good black writing Ink.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most ob't servant,

THEODORUS BAILEY.

FELLENBERG SCHOOL AT HOFWYL.

Extract of a letter from John Murray, Esq.—
Sir,—You have in a late number of the *Gardener's Magazine*, (p. 77.) among your notices of foreign publications, advertised to the *Annales Agricoles de Reville*, as containing an account of the very interesting establishment of M. Fellenberg at Hofwyl. As I visited these magnificent arrangements on the 20th August, 1825, perhaps a succinct notice may not be uninteresting. I am unwilling, however, to trespass on your valuable pages further than to give a very summary account of what I personally witnessed; especially as there are numerous publications filled with details of these peaceful and interesting scenes.

"The agricultural implements, which are entirely made on the spot, are numerous, varied, and complete, including all the ingenuity of the most recent invention. There is a fine dairy, though none but ordinary cheese is made. The milk is preserved in shallow trays of wood, in subterranean cellars, and the floors frequently sprinkled with water, to keep them cool. There are fifty milk cows, which are regularly carried down and dressed like horses, fourteen horses, and fourteen oxen for labour, which are particularly large, of the Fribourg breed. Liquid manure is duly appreciated, and holds its proper place in the economy of agriculture, which is not merely theoretic, but practical, and that, too, on a magnificent scale.

"On our visit we found that the greater part of the pupils had set out on their annual pedestrian excursion, *via Neuchâtel*, under the care of one of the classic tutors. We were informed that there were then ninety-nine scholars. Of these fifteen were English, ten Scotch, including two sons of the eccentric Mr Owen, who had twice visited Hofwyl, two Russians, one Greek, several Danes, Swedes, and Germans; the rest French and Swiss. There were, of course, no *Spaniards*. Twenty-one masters teach the languages, belles lettres, arithmetic, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, agriculture, &c. There are five professors for the various accomplishments, as music, drawing, &c. In the saloon for music we noticed two kettle-drums, a grand piano-forte, &c.; and on a large black board were chalked lines and notes, for the use of beginners. They have a concert every month. The various compartments for instruction are arranged with judgment and method; in fact, nothing can be well conceived more complete than the *toute ensemble* of this very extraordinary establishment. There is a chapel that serves at once for Protestant and Catholic worship: for the former the altar and imagery of Catholicism are most judiciously concealed from view, being shut up in a convenient case.

"The beds where the pupils repose are elegantly neat, and all subordinated to health and comfort: each insulated compartment has its corresponding closet. In the *salle a manger*, or dining room, is a closet which descends, by means of machinery, into the kitchen beneath, and is wound up again loaded with its covers. Even in the kitchen for the working people we noticed a Pappin's digester. Proper houses and rooms are appropriated for tailors, shoemakers, &c.; and we found the carpenters and mechanics at their respective labours. The children of the poor have gratuitous instruction. A large building is appropriated to horsemanship and various gymnastic exercises, and for the latter there are also erections of wood, &c. without. There is a plot

of ground allowed to each pupil for a garden, in which he may exercise his own taste. There were new edifices being erected for various purposes, and M. Fellenberg superintended them in person.

A French Count was very polite to us; even to excess.

"This is a truly peaceful scene. How different that which follows the footsteps of the warrior compared to this? *'Ubi, solitudinem faciunt, hic pacem appellant.'*

"Every thing at Hofwyl is calculated to infuse into the souls of the student the sweets of recreative enjoyment; *'labor ipse volupatus.'* I found M. Fellenberg mild and courteous, intelligent and polite. To say more of such an estimable character would be waste of praise. We left this beautiful domain with regret, to visit Count d'Erlach at Hindlebank, to whom I had an introduction, often contemplating the magnificent appearance of the establishment of Hofwyl in the distant prospect.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

GUINEA GRASS.

This grass, which grows in great abundance in the West Indies, is there of such great utility, that the preservation of the stock in many of the islands, frequently depends on it. A few years ago, a considerable quantity of the seed was brought to New-York; but owing to the want of correct information as to its cultivation, several attempts made to raise it, were unsuccessful, which led to its being abandoned. Among the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society papers, we observe an article on this subject, from the pen of a gentleman in Jamaica, who speaks from his own knowledge as to the manner in which this valuable plant is reared in that colony. He says that it is capable of thriving in any situation, in respect to climate and soil, and can bear the effects of dry or wet weather in a most remarkable manner. It wet weather in grows so fast, that it may be cut once in a fortnight, and sometimes oftener, when the land which yields it is new or fertile.—In dry, it is a long time before it withers, and when reduced thereby to such a state as to seem totally destroyed, will revive with a slight shower in a very few hours; and when rain falls, though in so sparing a degree as to be of little or no service to common pastures, it will occasion this to vegetate, and to be fit for use in a few weeks: nay, in some situations, not too much exposed to the heat of the sun, it is known to flourish, and derive ample support, from occasional dews only. It has, farther, so peculiar a quality of stocking, that, with very little care in its infancy, it will overcome all other grasses and weeds; and in ground full of stones and rocks, though planted at very great distances, at random, as the appearance of soil admits, will spread itself about them, in a few months, and at last cover them entirely. This grass, when ready to seed, is from six to eight feet high; but it is generally fed upon, or cut, when only three or four. It agrees with all kinds of stock: and horses, mules, and cattle, when turned out to feed upon it, will fatten so fast, that the two former will be in good condition in two months, or less; and the latter will become fit for the butcher in the course of three months.

The cultivation of this grass is very easy, and attended with little care, expense, or trouble. It is not immediately produced from the seed, but is previously planted. The land intended for it

is generally made perfectly bare by hoeing, and holes are then dug, from three to five feet distant, varying in this respect according to the quality of the soil; that is, if it be rich, the holes are to be made at a greater, and if poor, at a less distance. These holes should be large, and deep enough to admit, and bury a good depth, a few roots of the grass. The roots to be planted are dug up from a neighbouring field, or nursery; and the grass arising from them being topped, within three or four inches, they are put into each hole, and well covered with earth, pressed down by the foot.—Care is taken to keep the plants free from weeds by repeated hoeings. The months most approved for planting, are April and May, as the grass will then seed in September and October, at which periods it is found to seed by far the most abundantly. It is necessary to be careful that the ground is quite clean when the seed is ready to drop; and if the spaces between the roots are then stirred up with the hoe, it will be found very beneficial.

When the seed is all fallen, stock is turned in to tread it into the ground, and feed upon the grass. In very rich and new land, the grass at first will grow so rank as to produce very thick stalks, which, by running up the noses of the stock, will prevent them from eating it so close as they otherwise would. When, however, it is eaten as near the ground as possible, the remaining grass, with the roots which were planted, are dug up with the hoe and burnt off. The grass after this, if favourable rains attend, will grow from the seed, and by covering the ground in the month of May following, will be perfectly established for several years, according to the quality of the land, so as to be cut for use, or become a pasture.

Whenever the grass grows thin, holes may be opened in such places as may occasionally appear so, and roots again planted to supply it; and by this attention bestowed upon it, a field will scarcely ever be so totally worn out as to require the labour of being at any one time replanted.—The blades of this grass, when flourishing, appear not unlike those of wheat, only rather broader and longer; and the stalks, during the first growth, also much like those of it, but they get weaker and less, the oftener the grass is fed upon or cut, till at last it becomes a fine, rich, and entire sward.

During the first 10 years of the present century, the average quantity of wool imported into Great Britain was 7,200,600 lbs.

The season in England is remarkably fine—and the wheat promises an abundant harvest.

N. York is infested with mad dogs, several persons have recently been bitten by them in that city. It is supposed the hot weather has an influence in causing canine madness.

The fourth of July was marked in Ohio by lotting in the water, and navigating the first boats on the Portage Summit of the Ohio Canal.

The following toast was drank at a late celebration in Upton, Mass.—

The present Militia System of the United States.—Of mammoth size, and puny weight—the poor man's tax—the rich man's scorn—a source of safety to none, and of complaint to all.

TO DESTROY COCKROACHES.

MR SKINNER—I have seen one or two articles in the Farmer, describing ways to destroy cockroaches—they may all be good; but as there will be no harm in multiplying facts, and shewing various ways for obtaining the same results, I will trouble you with my method, which I know by experience to be effectual.

Several years ago, I entered upon the possession of a large old house that had been for some months unoccupied, and I found it swarming with cockroaches. They devoured such clothing as fell in their way, and were in other respects very troublesome and disagreeable. A neighbor kindly suggested a plan for destroying them, which I adopted as follows:

I set two crocks, or earthen pots, each ten or twelve inches high, and about the same in diameter, in the two most infested parts of the house, into which I put a few gills of molasses—against these I leaned shingles, making a bridge from the floor to the rim, that the vermin might easily reach the luscious bait below, whose fragrance filled the chambers; and the better to allure them, I trailed some molasses along the road I intended they should travel to their prisons, and which they did travel in such numbers the first night, that I found the crocks half filled: the second night completed their capture and destruction.

Am. Farmer.

CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Editor of this paper having returned from a journey through a large part of the Province of New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and the eastern part of this Province has had an opportunity of collecting information as to the state of the crops. It was represented to him, wherever he went, that the season has been in the highest degree favorable to the hopes of the farmer.—Genial showers have been succeeded by dry sultry weather; and the soil has thus been kept in that state of moisture which is best adapted for the full development of its vegetative powers. It is generally thought that there has been no prospect, equal to the present, for these ten years back. The crops of hay are unusually heavy—the grain is strong and verdant—Indian corn vigorous—and the potatoe every where setting up a thick and bushy stem. The general appearance of the country is rich and beautiful.

Halifax Novascotian.

Washing Machine.—The New Brunswick Times calls the attention of the public to a Washing Machine exhibiting in that city, by Philip P. Crain. If it deserves the recommendation there given, it is a valuable invention. The editor says it is simple in its construction, is worked with little labour, and does the washing in the best manner, and with less injury to the finest garments than the ordinary mode. It is calculated that a woman will do more washing in two hours than can be performed in a day by the common process.

Connecticut.—A State Convention was held at Middletown, Conn. on the 12th inst. at which it was voted, that this meeting highly approve of the contemplated Convention at Harrisburgh, on the 30th day of July inst. and of the objects intended to be promoted thereby, and that Timothy Pitkin, Henry Watson, Henry L. Ellsworth, Gideon Wells, Jonathan Rose, Sheldon Clark, James M. L. Scovill, Calvin Goddard, Thomas S. Perkins,

Samuel W. Johnson, John Q. Wilson, James McClellan, John A. Taintor, Lemuel Hurlbut, Sheldon C. Leavitt, John R. Watkinson, Wedworth Wadsworth, Francis McLenn, John Hall, be, and they are hereby appointed Delegates to said Convention, and requested to co-operate with the other members thereof, in all law ul and proper means for the protection and encouragement of Domestic Industry and National Independence.

Horse Chesnuts.—A permanent buff, or nankeen die, for muslin, linen, cotton, silk, or woollen cloths, may be obtained from the horse chesnuts. For the buff colour, take the whole fruit, husk and all, when quite young; cut it small, and put it into cold soft water, with as much soap as will just eloud or discolour the water. When deep enough, pour off the clear part, and dip whatever is to be died, till it is the colour required. For the nankeen colour, take the husks of the fruit only; cut or break them small; steep them in soft water, with soap as above, and die in the same manner. The husks may be used for the buff dye, after the kernels are formed; but it is only when they are most imperceptible that the whole fruit is used, and the brightness of the buff colour diminishes as the husk ripens, till when quite ripe, the die is most like nankeen.

Indian Ink.—Hold a plate over the flame of a lamp or candle, to obtain the fine soot, which mix with clean size. The Indian ink of the shops is usually scented with musk.

To kill flies.—To a table-spoonful of milk, add one tea-spoonful of black pepper, and one tea-spoonful of brown sugar. Put them in a small plate or saucer, and place it where the flies are most numerous.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1827.

PARING AND BURNING THE SOIL.

Paring and burning is the process of paring off the surface of lands, and preparing the soil, by means of fire for arable crops. It is more particularly adapted to the improvement of soils which are overrun by the roots of vegetables that cannot be destroyed by the modes of cultivation, generally made use of; and to stiff clays, which by being burnt are converted into a kind of manure very useful in many soils. There has been a diversity of opinion among agriculturists respecting the propriety of making use of this process to subdue a refractory soil. Burning soils no doubt may destroy much vegetable matter, which under favorable circumstances might have been converted into food for plants. But it often happens that there exists in a field an excess of vegetable matter, which is scarcely possible to decompose without great expense and delay, in such a manner that it can furnish nutriment to plants, except by the agency of fire. Burning, likewise, renders clays less coherent, and in this way greatly improves their texture, and causes them to be more permeable to water, and of course they are less apt to retain it in a state of stagnation. A cause of the unproductiveness of cold clayey adhesive soils, is, that the seed is coated with matter impenetrable to air. When clayey or tenacious soils are burnt, their power and tendency to absorb water from the atmosphere is diminished in the

proportion of 7 to 2; and they are brought nearer to a state analogous to that of sands; the particles are less adhesive, and the mass less retentive of moisture. Thus the process of burning, properly applied, may convert a matter that was stiff, damp, and in consequence cold, into one powdery, dry and warm; altogether more fitly constituted as a bed for vegetable life. The great objection made by speculative chemists to paring and burning, is, that the animal and vegetable matter in the soil is diminished:—But where the texture of the earthy ingredients is permanently improved, there is more than a compensation. To meet the objection still more directly, when an excess of inert vegetable matter is present, the destruction of a part of it must be beneficial; and the carbonaceous matter in the ashes may be more useful to the crop, than the unreduced vegetable fibre, of which it is the remains, could have been.

"The most speedy way of bringing under tillage a meadow overrun with rushes, is; first to drain it, and then to pare off a thick turf and burn it.

"The cases in which burning must incontestably be prejudicial, are those of sandy, dry, flinty, soils, containing little animal or vegetable matter; here it can only be destructive; for it decomposes that constituent which is already below the minimum proportion, and in the presence of which, in a limited degree, the productiveness of a soil depends."

The late Mr Nicholson of New York, in a prize essay, appended to *The Farmer's Assistant*, thus describes the operation of paring and burning.—When the ground is in a good sward of grass let it be carefully turned over with the plough; the irons of which should be well sharpened. Let the plough run about three inches deep. Then cross plough with a sharp coulter, and the sward will all be cut into squares of ten or twelve inches.—Set these square chunks up edgewise, by leaning two together, and they will soon dry. When well dried, build a part of them up in the form of little ovens, at the distance of about eighteen feet each way. These are to have a little opening or door, at a common windward side, for the air to enter and another opening above, for the smoke to pass off. On some dry day, when the wind is fair for blowing into the holes below, place some straw or other dry rubbish into the holes, and set fire to it. As soon as the fires have got fully going in each of the heaps, let the holes in the tops be stopped up, for the purpose of retaining the smoke and keep gradually building up the heaps as the fire penetrates them, until all the chunks of earth are piled round them; and when the heaps have fully burned and sufficiently cooled they are to be evenly spread over the ground, and ploughed."

The following is Mr Cobbett's method of burning earth:—"Make a circle or an oblong square, cut sods and build a wall all round three feet thick and four feet high, then light a fire in the middle with straw, dry sticks, &c. extending it all over the bottom of the pit; keep adding light fuel at first, then rubbish wood, till there is a good bed of coals. Then put on the driest of the clods, taking care to keep the smoke in. Continue thus for a day or two, when you may dig out the earth any where about the kiln and fling on. Put your finger into the top of the heap here and there; if you find the fire very near, throw on more earth; not too much at a time for it deadens the fire.—The ashes (or torrefied earth) will be cool enough.

to remove in a week, peat or bog earth may be burnt in the same way or *dry*, as in the paring and burning method. Some only kindle a fire and lay on dry soils as at first, and when the whole is under good way, throw on the earth, (subsoil, &c.) torrefied, till the heap is sufficiently large. This manure applied to cabbages, ruta bage, Indian corn and buck wheat produces great effect."

It will be observed that Mr Cobbett's directions are intended not only for burning the *surface* of the soil, but for burning *earth*, including subsoil, to any convenient depth for manure. If the subsoil is wholly, or in part, clay, or, perhaps, any other species of earth, in which there is but little silicious sand, it may, in many cases, be expedient to dry it and burn it for manure.

It is observed by the Rev. Mr CARTWRIGHT, an English writer on agriculture, that in performing the operations of burning "care should be taken to do it with a smothering heat; for if the fires are too intense, the ashes will be of an inferior quality. The advantages of this practice are numerous; for it in a great measure annihilates seed weeds: it is destructive to many kinds of insects and other vermin, noxious to agriculture; it decomposes whatever comes within the sphere of its activity; and the ashes it produces neutralize the soil, and assist in the further decomposition of the vegetable and animal matters contained in it; and these substances it converts into suitable food for future crops. Its operation on the soil is something like the operation of malting on grain causing it to part freely with its most nutritious principle, the saccharine matter; so will paring and burning dispose the soil profusely to part with its nutrition to the plants which are committed to it; and this it will do, not for a single year only, but for several years, according to the original degree of fertility, in succession; and if the crops are exhausting ones, till it is soon worn out. Hence on pared and burnt land, more so perhaps than on any other, no two exhausting crops should follow each other. By exhausting crops are understood, wheat, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat; by fertilizing ones, crops of every kind which are consumed upon the land or mown, or carried off before they perfect their seed, and which are bro't back again in the state of manure."

HAY.

It is stated in Young's Farmer's Calendar that Mr Duckett, a celebrated farmer in England made use of the following method of trying the heat of his haystacks. "He thrust a scaffold bolt, or other stout and long iron bolt into a stack, to give easy admission to a gun rod, with a strong worm at the end of it, with which he screws out a sample, and discovers not only the heat, but the colour of the hay; if the stack wants air, he makes many of these holes, which give vent to the heat, and answers the purpose of a chimney."

SOILING LABOURING OXEN AND HORSES.

Instead of turning your oxen and horses, which you have occasion to use frequently, into a large pasture where it is almost as difficult to find them as it is to find out the longitude, and to take and harness them as it would be for any body but a poet to tackle the steeds of Apollo, you had better *soil* them. By soiling is meant keeping them in stables, stalls, yards, &c. and mowing and giving them grass and other green and dry food.—

You must be careful that they have always water at hand, and plenty of litter to absorb the liquid manure, unless you have reservoirs, &c. to answer the purpose of preventing its waste. Mr Young said that "Lucerne is the best plant for soiling, and an acre of it will go much further than any thing else. But clover or any other grass, green or dry, oats or Indian corn, cut up near the roots, cabbages, &c. &c. may often be economically disposed of in feeding cattle and horses, whose services are requisite for the prosecution of the daily and hourly labours of the husbandman.

RHEUMATISM.

We are assured by a person who has experienced its effects, that the following is excellent for rheumatic complaints: spirits of hartshorn $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sweet oil $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. laudanum $\frac{1}{2}$ of an oz. honey $\frac{1}{4}$ of an oz. Mix, and apply with friction to the part affected. Bind on flannel to keep the part warm, and make use of the ointment morning and evening. The above ointment, says our informant, is likewise useful in sprains, and other cases in which opodeldoc is recommended.

CURE FOR THE RING WORM.

A friend in Charlestown has given us the following recipe, which he says he has known to effect a cure of the ring worm in very obstinate cases:—Take a half pint tumbler, and fill it nearly full of strong vinegar—then put in a new laid egg, (the newer the better)—let the egg remain a few days till the vinegar eats the shell entirely off—then throw away the egg, and apply the vinegar, thus prepared, to the part affected, once a day, for a week or ten days, which will effect a cure. During the application, it is necessary to keep the bowels open, by salts or some gentle medicine.

First voyage of Columbus.—The public will be pleased to learn that a translation of the valuable and interesting documents relative to the first voyage of Columbus, is in progress, in Boston, and the printing of the work commenced. The originals of these documents were discovered in 1789, among the archives of the Duke del Infantado.—They were not published until a year or two since, when they were given to the public by order of the present king of Spain. The manuscript is said to be in the hand writing of Las Casas, and to be an abstract of the original journal of Columbus, made by this author while compiling his history of the Indies. It is the form of a diary at sea, and is probably more interesting from not being elaborated. Its authenticity is said to be unquestionable.

The following gentlemen have been chosen delegates to represent Maine in the General Convention of Farmers and Manufacturers to be held at Harrisburgh, Penn. on the 20th inst. The Hon. John Holmes, of York. Wm. Ladd, Esq. of Cumberland, Gen. Joshua Wingate of Kennebec, Brice M. Lellan, Esq. of Somerset, and Gen. Jedediah Kenrick, of Penobscot.

American Paper.—The Editor of the N. York Enquirer complains that American Printing Paper has depreciated in quality, at the same prices.—He invites good specimens to be sent to his office, with the prices, and promises to procure customers for as much of the best sample as the skills can turn out.

It is not easy to perceive (says the Palladium,) why a "Lace School," to employ profitably "500 young ladies" might not flourish in Boston as well as Newport. The former has about 60,000 inhabitants, and Newport about 10,000. Hand Looms might also be employed in Boston as well Philadelphia. It is said there are 4000 at work in the latter city in muslin weaving.

A London paper of June 8, states that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent a despatch, announcing the entire defeat of the Turks before Athens, on the 29th of April; loss said to be 10,000 men. Ratisbon letters of the 26th of May, confirm the above, and state that the Turks were successively driven from all their entrenchments, and forced to abandon all their artillery and baggage. The Lords High Commissioners of the Ionian Islands, on the 5th of May, despatched a courier from Corfu to London with another confirmation of the above.

A letter has been received in Richmond Va. giving the unwelcome intelligence that Mr Madison was taken extremely ill with the cholera morbus in the night of the 11th, but that on the morning of the 12th he was better.

Eggs.—Mr Loudon says that if eggs are left unmoved for some time the yolks subside, and come at length to touch the shells on the lower side, when rotteness immediately commences.—In some parts of England, they hang up eggs in nets and turn them every day, to prevent the yolk's coming to the shell; in others, they anoint them with melted mutton suet, and set them on end in bran, the containing box being closely covered.

Hamp. Gazette.

Wool in England.—On the 7th of June, in the house of lords, the earl of Winchelsea presented a petition signed by upwards of 400 flock-masters, complaining of the importation of foreign wool.—The petition was supported by the earl of Malmesbury, who stated that during the last three years the quantity of foreign wool imported was £2,308,000 pounds, of which 51,412,000 pounds were from Germany. The consequence was that British wool had fallen from 22d (40 cents) to 9d (17 cents.) Lord Goderich said in reply that to encourage the British wool-growers by a heavy duty on foreign wool, would not produce the desired effect, but quite the reverse. "If we impose a duty on foreign wool, we shall lose a great share of the trade in woollens with foreign countries, and thereby reduce the price of our own wool." He said the best remedy was to establish markets for woollen goods on an extensive scale.—*Ibid.*

Currant Jelly.—There is a demand for this article in this place, and those who have an abundance of currants, will do well, perhaps, to pay some attention to it. It is made by mixing currant juice and sugar, and boiling them gently for two hours or more, and taking off the scum that arises. Some use one pound of brown sugar, to a quart of juice; others two pounds; and some two pounds of loaf sugar. The price depends on the richness and niceness of the jelly. It will probably bring from 50 to 75 cents per quart, if well made, and the quantity offered does not exceed the demand. There may be other modes of manufacturing it, which are better than the one we have mentioned. [Ibid.]

Bricks.—In the vicinity of London upwards of 2000 acres have been dug to the depth of from 4 to 10 feet for brick earth. The bricks from an acre of brick-earth produce about 18,000 dollars; and the sum paid to the owners of the soil is \$2200 per acre. An acre at 4 feet deep yields 4 millions of bricks. In the manufacture of bricks, the earth is mixed with coal-ashes and sand.—*Ib.*

The election of a representative in Congress in this city on the 23d inst, terminated in favor of Hon. BENJAMIN GORHAM. The votes were, Gorham 1659, Blake 698, Henshaw 459, Scattering 122.

Onions.—Mr. William Simonds has raised in his garden in this city, an astonishing crop of onions, considering the number planted, and the ground occupied. In two beds, each of 10 1-2 feet long, and 3 feet wide, he planted, in the spring, 532 of the Egyptian onions, which propagate from the root, and bear no seed at the top.—From these, he pulled a few days since, 2,640 onions many of them of a very large size, each onion planted having a number of others from 3 to 15 clustered around the root, and almost all of them large enough for the purpose of cooking. Sometimes as many as 18 have been produced from a single plant. The onions are of superior flavor, to almost any other of that class of esculents.—*Trenton True American.*

Remedies for the Tooth Ache.—Make a solution of Camphor and pulverised Cayenne pepper: dip therein a small quantity of raw cotton and apply it to the effected tooth, and it will give instant relief. To prevent the composition's getting to the throat, lay a bit of rag over the tooth for a few moments. [*Wilmington Herald.*]

2 drachms of alum reduced to an impalpable powder, and 7 drachms of nitrous spirits of either, mixed and applied to the tooth, will prove effectual in 45 out of 100 cases. [*Ibid.*]

Extraordinary Cow.—A Cow belonging to a gentleman in this town, yielded yesterday at a single milking, eighteen quarts of milk. This milking was at two o'clock P. M. after an absence in the pasture of about 18 hours. She was milked again between 6 and 7 in the evening, and gave seven quarts more, making in all, upwards of six gallons of milk drawn from the same cow within the short space of five hours. [*Hal. Adv.*]

Remedy for Intemperance.—Messrs Reed & Howard, druggists, 44 Hanover-street, have prepared a medicine for the cure of Drunkenness, which has been fully tested by several respectable physicians of this city, and is found to possess all the qualities of Dr Chambers' composition.

Apricots, some of which measured seven inches round, have been taken from a tree in the rear of a gentleman's dwelling in Philadelphia.

Upwards of 39,000 hhd. of sugar, and 10,000 hhd. of molasses, were made in Louisiana last season.

It is reported that the Spanish minister has represented to our government, the irregular conduct of Com. Porter, in taking a station in a port in the United States, to annoy the commerce of his country.

Palm-leaf hats are now made, on an extensive scale, by Mr. Jabez Boyden, of Dedham, near Boston, Mass.

Fever and Ague.—Take 2 ounces of Peruvian bark, 2 of powdered cloves, and 1 of cream of tartar; mix them together; divide the composition into 12 equal doses; and take one dose every morning, noon, and night till the complaint is checked; then one every morning till the whole is taken. Each dose may be taken in a glass of any kind of spirituous liquor mixed with water.—*Emporium.*

Stirups and Bedsteads.—A Mr Powles of Philadelphia has invented a safety stirup to avoid the danger of having the foot caught when a person is thrown from his horse. He has also brought to perfection a *bedstead*, so arranged, that the sucking may be kept continually stretched and the joints so close as to afford no accommodation for the "red coats," those backbiting gentry that "murder sleep."

Mowing.—At a mowing match on the 4th of July at Canandaigua, N. Y. 14 candidates entered for the 6 premiums to be awarded to the man who should cut the most grass in the best manner, in one minute. The first (a fine scythe with snath) was awarded to Calvin Simmons, who cut 586½ square feet; swath 9 feet 2 inches wide. The second (an axe) to John Kent, who cut 511 square feet; swath 9 feet inches wide. The third (a hoe) to John Woby, a coloured man, who cut 546 square feet; swath 9 feet wide. The fifth (a spade) to Elias Russell, who cut 557 square feet; swath 9 feet wide. The sixth (a shovel) to K. Murray, who cut 496 square feet; swath 5 feet wide. All the work was extremely well done. The premium articles were all of elegant workmanship.

Rail Roads.—The Mass. Journal of the 19th inst. contains copies of a correspondence between Governor Lincoln and the Hon. James Barbour, Secretary of War, relative to the contemplated rail road from Boston to the Hudson. The object of Governor Lincoln was, to ascertain how far it was in the power or disposition of that Department, to aid in the necessary examination of the country of the proposed route, during the present season. Mr Barbour replied that all the officers under the control of his department for similar purposes, were already engaged for the whole season, and that no co-operation could be expected from him. He considers the object of the contemplated undertaking of very great importance, and declares his readiness to co-operate in its execution whenever means will justify it. [*Portland Advertiser.*]

Marchioness of Wellesley.—We learn by the ship New-York, that this lady, (late Miss Caton of Baltimore,) left Dublin the latter end of April for London, where she still remains; and report says, for six months previous to her departure, she and the Marquis had not exchanged a word with each other, nor eat at the same table; this is an excellent episode to the loving letter he wrote to our Aldermen, a few months ago, acknowledging the receipt of the canal Medal, and the volume of its history. [*Morning Chronicle.*]

Indians.—It is almost a great a curiosity to see an Indian now a days in this quarter of our country, as it would be at Philadelphia. Not long since, four of these sons of the forest made their appearance, about twenty miles north-west of this place, and were observed to loiter about one particular farm for the most of a day, when they borrowed a spade; went into a corner of one of the farmer's fields, and dug up three or four small sized brass kettles, which must have been buried there long before the improvements were made. This done, they talked together for some time, pointed with their fingers in different directions, then hung the kettles on their backs, and walked quietly off towards the setting sun in Indian file.—*Erie (Pa.) paper.*

Saxony Sheep.

On Friday the 24th August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Brighton near Boston, will be sold by public auction, a choice stock of about 100 Saxony Rams, just imported in the brig Comet, Capt. Meel, from Hamburg.

These sheep were selected from the purest blood in the kingdom, and will be found at least, equal in point of fineness of fleece and symmetry of form to any heretofore imported. The sale will be perfectly free and unlimited.

Samples of the wool from different parts of each animal may be seen at No. 46 Central street, or at the office of the auctioneers, at any time previous to the sale. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 25.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap as they can be done in this city—by sending them to this office. Subscribers who began after the last volume commenced can be supplied with the deficient numbers.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	OR
APPLES, best,	bbl	80 00	none
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	92 00	82 50
pearl do. - - - - -		90 00	95 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 50	1 75
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25	9 50
" No 1, new, - - -		8 12	8 37
" No 2, new, - - -		6 75	7 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12	15
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		6	10
skimmed milk, - - -		3	6
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee, - - - - -		4 50	4 75
Rye, best, - - - - -			none
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	70	75
Corn - - - - -		56	62
Barley - - - - -			1 00
Oats - - - - -		35	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -		12	15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	1 00	1 10
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	lb.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 75	11 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		10 50	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 50	1 75
Clover - - - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	45
do do unwashed - - -		20	25
do 3-4 washed - - -		22	34
do 1-2 & ¼ do - - -		25	30
Native - - - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	37
2d sort - - - - -		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		29	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8	10
" whole hogs, - - - -			none
VEAL, - - - - -		6	8
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	7
POULTRY, - - - - -		15	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		12	14
lump, best, - - - - -		14	15
EGGS, - - - - -		15	18
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	75	80
Indian, do. - - - - -		65	70
POTATOES, (new) - - - - -		75	1 00
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	4 00

Miscellaneous.

From the Worcester *Egis*.

THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

The bounty of nature has spread flowers and herbs over hill and valley with boundless profusion. The insect hosts flutter in the sunshine or hum among the trees. Field and forest are swarming with life in its various forms. The varieties of animated being, forming a chain of existence extending to objects so minute as to elude the sight, and rising so high as to exceed the power of human observation, have been diligently examined, and catalogues and descriptions tell us the names and inform us of the manners and habits of many of the tribes of earth and air. The waters equally populous, have of course been less successfully explored. Of the monsters who feed among the caves, or gambol in the deep, we yet know but little. Occasionally some odd fish presents himself to the observation of the sailor, and the account given of its appearance is so strange that we rank it with "fish stories." Although the Sea Serpent has figured so much in the waters along our shores, and in the depositions of those gentlemen who saw the terrible glitter of his eyes through telescopes, we are still left in doubt whether it be a creature of real existence or of imagination. The diving bell has occasionally been employed in the examination of shallow places to direct the labors of industry, but the boldness of adventure never has descended to those depths where we should expect to find the haunts of monsters, and one of the most remarkable inventions of modern improvement has been ineffectual in reclaiming the treasures of human wealth gathered during successive centuries to the deep, or in discovering the gems and metals, the spars and corals that adorn its cells. Scientific enquiry has been busy in examining those animated beings so infinitely varied in form and structure and so multiplied as to exceed the power of figures to number, floating on the surface. The following extract from Scoresby, copied into the last American Quarterly Review, shows the known myriads of the population of the sea, and may give some idea of the probable extent.

"The number of medusæ," says Scoresby, "in the olive green sea, was found to be immense.—They are about one fourth of an inch asunder.—In this proportion, a cubic inch of water must contain 64; a cubic foot 110,592; a cubic fathom, 23,887,872; and a cubic mile, about 23,888,000,000,000,000! From soundings made in the situation where these animals were found, it is probable the sea is upwards of a mile in depth; but whether these substances occupy the whole depth, is uncertain. Provided however the depth to which they entered be but 250 fathoms, the above immense number of one species may occur in a space of two miles square. It may give a better conception of the amount of medusæ in this extent, if we calculate the length of time that would be requisite with a certain number of persons for counting this number. Allowing that one person could count a million in seven days, which is barely possible, it would have required that 30,000 persons should have started at the creation of the world, to complete the enumeration at the present time."

What a stupendous idea this fact gives of the

immensity of creation, and of the bounty of Divine Providence, in furnishing such a profusion of life in a region so remote from the habitations of men! But if the number of animals in the space of two miles square be so great, what must be the amount requisite for the discoloration of the sea through an extent of perhaps twenty or thirty thousand square miles." [Arctic Voyages, p. 180.]

RULES FOR GOOD MANNERS.

1. If you are at work near the road, be sure to stop, and look at every one who passes by, from the time he first makes his appearance, until he is out of sight. No one, who has not had the experience of it, can tell how much pleasure there is in seeing half a dozen men abandon their employment and gaze at him, as though they had never before seen a mortal, or were desirous to see every button on his garments.

2. When you are passing by neighbors at work never fail to stop and talk with them, especially if they are engaged in doing something of considerable importance. Every one must perceive how agreeable it is to a man to be obliged by the rules of good manners to suspend his labor an hour, especially if he has several hired men in company with him, to a trifling story, or to hear the history of his neighbor's affairs.

3. When a person passes by your house, never fail to deck the windows with as many faces as the house can supply; and if the windows will not accommodate all, let one or two stand in the door.

4. If you are passing by a house be careful to look into the windows; by this you may generally know whether its occupants are industrious.—You will likewise occasionally get a glance at a young lady as she sits in the parlor, reading novels, braiding straw, or working lace; which to say the least is worth a shilling.

5. On the sabbath take your stand before the meeting house at least fifteen or twenty minutes before the season of worship commences, and let no one escape your notice, who may come to the house of worship. The pleasure which the young lady experiences, passing twenty or thirty young gentlemen gazing intently at her, may be easily imagined; and if perchance she drop her glove or handkerchief, let the blush on her face tell how delightful the task to pick it up.—*N. H. Sentinel*.

A gentleman made a very good reply to one who asserted that he did not believe there was a truly honest man in the whole world. "Sir," said he, "it is quite impossible that any one man should know all the world; but it is quite possible that some one man may know himself."

Praise.—Praise is like ambergris. A little whiff of it, and by snatches, is very agreeable; but when a man holds a whole lump of it to your nose, it is a nuisance, and strikes you down.

Friends bought with money, fail when money dies; Those won by merit, not till merit dies!

Original Anecdote.—A schoolmaster in one of the neighbouring towns, while upon his morning's walk, passed by the door of a neighbor who was excavating a log for a pigs-trough. "Why," said the schoolmaster, "M.—, have you not furniture enough yet?" "Yes," said the man, "enough for my own family, but I expect to board the master this winter, and am making preparations."

A poor ragged urchin was tried (at the last Westmoreland Sessions) for stealing an old jacket from a lime-kiln; proof "was strong as holy writ," the Chairman summed up with clearness and the wisdom of the county jury was now to be condensed. After a long deliberation on this knotty point, they turned round—"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?" when the Foreman peeped cunningly from beneath a shaggy front, with about as much intelligence in it as that contained in the face of an orang-outang, and said, "not guilty; but he ought to be severely reprimanded for stealing it."

I lay it down as a sacred maxim, that every man is wretched in proportion to his vices; and affirm the noblest ornament of a young, generous mind, and the surest source of pleasure, profit, and reputation in life, to be an unreserved acceptance of virtue. [Letters concerning Mythology.]

Great Tunnel through the Silver Mine of Kingsburg, in Norway.—A wonderful gallery has been pierced through the side of the mountain, at the depth of six hundred feet, through which the ore is now transported, instead of being hoisted to the top.—Its length is six thousand feet, and it occupied twenty-three years in its completion. It had been commenced in 1792, but during seven years of one time it was discontinued: it had just been opened. The process was most tedious, being entirely by calcination and hammering, which bro't the rock off in flakes. Only two men could work at a time; they both commenced externally; and to their credit be it recorded, that upon meeting they were only two or three feet difference in the level, and none in the direction: it is from six to seven feet wide, and from ten to fifteen high.—*Jones' Travels*.

A Green Old Age.—Mr. Moore, of Ellsworth, Me. now in his 78th year, is stated in the Ellsworth Courier to have made with his own hands, during the last nine months, 56,000 good shingles which have been sold for \$168, besides attending to the work of a farm. He can hoe, mow or rake as much in a day as any common man wishes to do.

By a letter from a gentleman now in Dresden, Saxony, it appears that the government of that country is giving particular attention to the extension of its trade and commerce—that it is desirous of increasing its commercial intercourse with the United States, and for this purpose has lately appointed Consuls to reside in our principal Sea Ports.

Yellow Locust Seed, &c.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, a few lbs. Yellow Locust Seed, superior scarlet short top Radish, White Mulberry, 13 varieties of Turnip, Girkon or pickling Cucumber, &c. with a new assortment of ornamental flower seeds.

A young gentleman who has had advantages of the best academical, university and professional education, and of acquiring the French and Italian languages abroad, wishes to obtain a situation which would be permanent, as professor or tutor in a college, or instructor in an academy or school. Any propositions, present or prospective, addressed to A. B. care of Rev. Dr. Jenks, Boston, Mass. will receive immediate attention.

THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The following essay upon the natural history of the Rose Bug was prepared by Dr T. W. Harris of Milton, with a view to the premium offered by the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, for the best essay on this subject; but the professional avocations of the amiable and learned writer having prevented the completion of it within the period fixed by the Trustees, he had resolved to suppress it. The progress which he had made having come to the knowledge of the President of that Society, he urged Dr Harris to lay it before the Trustees in its present state, and they were pleased to award the Society's premium to the author. We think the readers of this journal will feel obliged to us for inserting it. — *Ed. Mass. Ag. Repos.*

Minutes towards a history of some American species of MELOLONTHE particularly injurious to Vegetation.

Nempe *Melolontha* dicitur, quia pomorum est pernicius.

The Linnean genus *SCARABÆUS* is very abundant in species, and exceedingly numerous in individuals of some species. These insects are easily recognized by their moveable horns, or *antennæ*, projecting above the mouth, and terminated by several lamellated, or leaf-like joints, whence they have received the name of Lamellicorn beetles. This genus contains insects differing much in external appearance, and in their modes of life, and has therefore been subdivided into several smaller genera by the Entomologists who have succeeded Linne. De Geer distinguished three families, according to their habits, which he called *Scarabæ de terre* (Earth-beetles), *Scarabæ des arbres* (Tree beetles), *Scarabæ des fleurs*, (Flower-beetles). Those of the second family are most interesting to the agriculturalist, because of their extensive ravages. They are included by Fabricius in his genus *MELOLONTA*, a word used by the Greeks to distinguish these same insects, and which signified, according to Eustathius, that they were produced from or with the flowers of apple trees.* The *MELOLONTÆ* are called in England *dorrs* or *chaffers*.

The genus *MELOLONTA* may be characterised as having the *body* oblong, oval, and convex; the mouth covered above by a thin plate, called *clypeus*, beneath which are situated the *antennæ*, consisting generally of ten joints, the terminal ones united by one end to a common centre, and expanding like the leaves of a book: the *thorax* (situated behind the head) convex, more or less quadrate or trapezoidal; immediately behind this, and between the wing-cases, a small triangular piece called *scutellum*; wing-cases or *elytra*

* The French name is *hanneton*, probably a corruption of *alton* from *ali* and *tono*; to make a loud noise with the wings. By several critics the *Jelck* of the Hebrews, translated *canker-worm*, was considered as some insect of this genus. The words of Nahum, III 17, appear particularly characteristic of the manners of the nocturnal species; "when camp in the hedges in the cold day, but when the sun ariseth they flee away, and their place is not known where they are."

convex above, not embracing the sides of the body, and leaving the posterior extremity exposed: legs of moderate length; the middle part or *tibia* of the anterior ones armed with two or three lateral teeth; and each foot, or *tarsus*, consisting of five small joints, and terminated by two strong claws or *nails*.

The general habits and metamorphoses of these insects are invariable; a description of those of the common cock-chaffer of Europe, (*MELOLONTA vulgaris* L.) will serve to elucidate those of the whole genus. These are detailed by Latreille (in the tenth volume of his *Historie Naturelle*, embodied in *Sonnini's Buffon*), and by Olivier, in the first volume of his *Entomologie*.

This insect devours the leaves of trees and shrubs. Its duration in the perfect state is very short, each individual living only about a week, and the species entirely disappearing in the course of a month. After the sexual union has taken place the males perish, and the females enter the earth, to the depth of six inches, or more, making their way by means of the strong teeth which arm their anterior tibia: here they deposit their eggs, amounting to nearly one hundred in number, from every female, which are soon after abandoned, and the females ascend to the surface, and, after languishing a few days, perish also.

From the eggs are hatched, by the warmth of the earth, little whitish grubs, called, in France, *vers blancs*, each provided with six legs, situated near the head, and the mouth furnished with two strong jaws. They live on the roots of plants and other vegetable substances found in the ground; gradually increase in size, and change their skins once a year, about the commencement of spring, after which they approach nearer the surface in search of food; for during the winter they do not eat, but, having penetrated below the reach of frost, remain torpid until the succeeding spring. At the close of their third summer they cease eating, and penetrate about two feet deep into the earth: there by its motions from side to side the grub forms an oval cavity, which is lined by its excrements, and some glutinous fibres, in which it is changed to a pupa by casting its last larva skin. In this state the legs, antennæ, and wing-cases are visible through the transparent skin which envelops them, but appear of a yellowish white colour; and thus it remains until the approach of the ensuing spring, when the thin film which encloses its body and limbs is rent, and the perfect insect digs its way to the surface of the ground, where the superabundant moisture with which it is imbued, is exhaled, and it expands its wings and takes flight.

According to Kirby and Spence the grub of the cock-chaffer sometimes destroys whole acres of grass, by feeding on its roots. It undermines the richest meadows, and so loosens the earth that it will roll up as if cut by a turning spade. About seventy years ago, a farmer near Norwich in England, suffered much by them, and, with his men, gathered eighty bushels of the beetle. In the year 1785 many provinces in France were so ravaged by them, that a premium was offered by government for the best mode of destroying them.—

They do not confine themselves to grass, but eat also the roots of wheat and other grains.

In their perfect state these, with several other species, act as conspicuous a part in injuring the trees as their grubs do in destroying the herbage. Besides the leaves of fruit trees they devour those of the sycamore, the lime, the beech, and the elm. Mousset relates that, in the year 1574, such a number of them fell into the river Severn, as to stop the wheels of the water-mills; and, in the *Philosophical Transactions* it is stated that, in the year 1638, they filled the hedges and trees of Galway in such infinite numbers, as to cling to each other like bees when they swarm; and when on the wing darkened the air, annoyed travellers, and produced a sound like distant drums. In a short time the leaves of all the trees for some miles round were so totally consumed by them, that at midsummer, the country wore the aspect of the depth of winter.

Another chaffer (*MELOLONTA vitis* L.) is sometimes exceedingly injurious to the vine. It prevails in certain provinces of France, where it strips the vines of their leaves, and also devours those of the willow, poplar, and fruit trees.

The animals and birds, appointed to check the ravages of these insects, are, according to Latreille, the common dung hill fowls, different species of owl, the European goat-sucker or night hawk, (*CAPRIMULGUS Europæus*), bats, rats, the weasel, (*MUSTELA vulgaris*), the martin, (*MUSTELA foinea*) and the badger, (*URsus meles*.) To this list may be added the common crow, which devours not only the perfect insect but their larvæ, for which purpose it is often observed to follow the plough. Our own country abounds in insectivorous beasts and birds, and, without doubt, the more than abundant *MELOLONTÆ* form a portion of their nourishment.

We have several allied species of *MELOLONTA* whose injuries in the perfect and grub state approach to those of the European cock-chaffer.—The most common one is the *M. quercina* of Knock; (in *Melsheimer's catalogue*;) it is not described by any author to which I have had access. It is of a dark chestnut-brown colour, glabrous, punctate; the breast pubescent; and each elytron with three elevated lines; length eight tenths, breadth nine twentieths of an inch. This insect agrees very well with the figure and descriptions of *M. Ferride* of Olivier; but, on the authority of Mr Say, it is considered as the species described by Knock (in his *Nouv. Beitrage zur Insectenkunde*) by the name of *quercina*. In its perfect state it feeds on the leaves of trees, particularly of the cherry-tree. It flies with a humming noise in the night, from the middle of May till the end of June, and frequently enters houses, attracted by the light. The grubs devour the roots of grass and other vegetables; in many places the turf may be turned up like a carpet, in consequence of the destruction of the roots. The grub is a white worm, with a brownish head, and when fully grown nearly as thick as the little finger.* It is eaten with avidity by

* There is a grub, somewhat resembling this, which is frequently found beneath manure-heaps,

crows and fowls. The perfect insect is devoured by some insectivorous animal, which frequents our gardens for that purpose, and whose beneficial foraging is detected by its abundant excrement, filled with the wing-cases of the *MELOLONTIA*.

M. balia, (Say), a smaller species than the *quercina*, may, according to Mr Melsheimer, "be found in its proper season in vast numbers under the deciduous leaves of forests: during the night the millions of wings that fan the air produce a loud humming sound, not unlike that emitted by the enraged occupants of a humble-bees' nest." This species, with another, *M. hirsuta*, (Knoch,) are found in Massachusetts, but not in such quantities as the *quercina*. The *balia* is of a light chestnut brown; head and thorax blackish brown; the former and the breast beneath hairy. It is rather more than thirteen twentieths of an inch long.—*M. hirsuta* is dark chestnut, and hairy; the thorax with dilated punctures, and the wing-cases with five or six longitudinal series of hairs on each.—Length seven tenths of an inch.

Several other species are common here, but their specific names are at present unknown to me. Of the smaller ones, are some which attack the wild rose and whortle-berry bushes. These are *M. vespertina* and *M. sericea* of Knoch, and *M. tricolor* of Say. About the last of June and first of July the two first of these species may be found in the evening on the *Rosa rubiginosa*, in great abundance, and generally paired. Mr Melsheimer says that *M. tricolor* "abounds in hilly and mountainous situations, where, in the month of May, the time of the sexual union of the species, it may be seen flying amongst the whortle-berry bushes in profusion."

These species are nocturnal insects, never appearing, except by accident in the day, during which they remain under the shelter of forests, or concealed beneath the leaves of shrubs and grass. Others are truly day-fliers, committing their ravages by the light of the sun, and always present to our observation.

One of them appears about the middle of May. It eats the leaves of the pear-tree, and feeds also on those of the poplar and oak. It is a large insect, and was described by Linne as the *SCARABÆUS lanigerus*. The body is of a broad oval shape, and compressed or flattened; the head and thorax yellow, bronzed; the wing-cases pale yellow, punctate; the legs brownish yellow with shades of green; the body beneath green bronzed, and clothed with long yellow down. Length nearly one inch; breadth rather over half an inch. It is not constant in its appearance; in some seasons being found in great profusion, when, by shaking the young pear-trees, any number of them may be obtained.

Another large species attacks the grape-vine. It is the *SCARABÆUS punctatus* of Linne. The wing-cases are testaceous or brownish-yellow, with three distant black spots on each: the thorax darker, slightly bronzed, with a black spot each side; the head green-bronzed round the eyes; the body beneath and the legs deep green, bronzed. Length one inch, breadth over half an inch.

and is commonly, called *muck-worm*; it differs, however, in some respects, from that of the *MELOLONTIA*, and produces an insect generically distinct, which is described as the *Scarabæus relictus*, by Mr Say.

A small species also attacks the vine; it is closely allied to the *M. vitis* of France; but, fortunately its ravages are not so extensive as those of the latter. It is the *M. varians* of Fabricius: is of a broad-oval shape, and the elytra testaceous; the central part of the thorax, the head around the eyes, the body beneath, and the legs blackish green, and bronzed, in the male; in the female these parts are of a pale brown colour.—Length of the male seven twentieths, breadth one fifth of an inch. Length of female two fifths, breadth five twentieths of an inch. It feeds on the cultivated and wild grape vine, and also on the sumach.—(To be concluded next week.)

BLIGHTED OATS.

Through the whole season till within a few days, the fields have promised a rich harvest of oats. But the last week has changed the face of things in this particular. Nearly all the Oats in this town and vicinity are said to be so blighted that they are scarcely worth harvesting. How extensive this failure of the crops may be is uncertain, but persons from several different towns have all concurred in the same tale, that their own fields of oats would be mowed and the stalks given unthreshed to the cattle. Our own observation has discovered acres of this grain, where ten days ago the stalk had attained nearly four feet in height and indicated a great burden, but in which now the stalks have lost their erect position, have crinkled down as it is called, in all directions as if unable to sustain their own weight. This shrivelling is a sure indication of blight. What can have been the state of the atmosphere to destroy the crop of oats, while all other grains are good, we know not, but the fact is beyond dispute. Had this blight been perceived while the stalk was yet green, it might have been mowed and converted into the best of fodder; so that the loss would have been much less. But as it was, the grain had begun to ripen, and the stalk turned yellow, before the appearances of blight were much noticed.

Concord Gazette of July 28.

From the National Intelligencer.

CULTIVATION OF SILK.

The culture of silk seems likely to be seriously entered into in this country: practical men in different parts of the Union having taken the experiment in hand. Amongst these is Mr Joshua Peirce, whose nursery and farm on the banks of the Rock creek are at the distance of a short but romantic ride from this city and Georgetown.—From him we have received the following letter, which shows that he is liberally disposed, not only to acquire information, but to impart it for the benefit of others.

Linnean Hill, near Washington, }
June 7th, 1827. }

Messrs Gales & Seaton—Having engaged in the raising of Silk Worms with a view of making an experiment as to the practicability of making it a lucrative business, and of introducing them into this section of our country, I have now on hand about eight or ten thousand which have just commenced spinning, and, as a number of my acquaintances have expressed a wish to see them, you will much oblige me by giving notice in your paper, that they will be exhibited gratis for the present and next week, Sunday excepted. All persons desirous of seeing them are invited to call

at my residence at Linnean Hill. As it is a subject that has of late excited much attention, some account of the silk worm, its history, management, &c. and the cultivation of the mulberry tree, will no doubt be read with much interest by many of your subscribers. I send you Mr Mahon's gardening, which contains quite an interesting article on the subject, and beg leave to suggest to you the propriety of inserting it in your paper.

Yours, with much respect,

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

We have pleasure in availing ourselves of Mr Peirce's suggestion, by copying the following from Mr Mahon's Gardener's Calendar:

About the year of Christ 551, two Persian monks, employed as missionaries in some of the christian churches established in India, penetrated into the country of Seres or China. There they observed the labours of the silk worm, and became acquainted with the art of working up its productions into a variety of elegant fabrics.—They explained to the Greek Emperor at Constantinople these mysteries, hitherto unknown, or very imperfectly understood in Europe; and undertook to bring to the capital a sufficient number of those wonderful insects. This they accomplished, by conveying the eggs of the silk worm in a hollow cane. They were hatched, and afterwards fed with the leaves of a wild mulberry tree, and multiplied and worked in the same manner as in those climates where they first became the objects of human attention and care. Vast numbers of these insects were soon reared in different parts of Greece, particularly in the Peloponnesus. Sicily afterwards undertook to breed silk worms, with equal success, and was imitated, from time to time, in several towns of Italy. In all these places, extensive manufactures were established, with silk of domestic production.

"From the reign of Justinian, it was mostly in Greece, and some of the adjacent islands, that silk worms were reared. Soon after the conquest of Constantinople by the Venetians, in 1204, they attempted the establishment of the silk manufacture in their dominions; and in a short time the silk fabrics of Venice vied with those of Greece and Sicily.

"About the beginning of the fourteenth century, the Florentine manufactures of silk became very considerable. It was introduced much later into France; the manufacture of silk though considerably encouraged by Henry IV. not having been fully established there, till under Louis XIV by Colbert.

"It is an established and well known fact, that both the white and the black mulberry trees grow as well in almost every part of the United States, as in any country on earth: and also that silk has been raised and manufactured into a most excellent fabric, under the direction of that great and venerable patriot, and friend of mankind, Dr Benjamin Franklin. That so useful a pursuit should be suffered to die away, in a country as well adapted for it as any in the universe, is as extraordinary as it is unfortunate and injurious to the real interest of the nation."

"Old Soaker." Professor Francis, in giving his testimony before the Court in New York during a recent trial there for murder, stated, that on opening the skull of the deceased, an effluvia came out resembling that which proceeds from old soaked rum casks.

Abridged notices, from the Bulletin des Sciences, for the Hampshire Gazette.

RUSSIA.

The state of agriculture in Russia is very low. Grain is raised in sufficient quantities to supply the country with bread and whiskey, and to leave a large excess for exportation; yet by a comparison of the crop with the seed for several years, it appears that the produce is only 3 for 1. There are a few estates which yield 10 to 12 for 1, but there are so many that give only 2 for 1, that the average crop cannot be more than 3 for 1 of seed. The peasants have no lands of their own; they cultivate those of the crown or of their lords, and have no inducement to adopt any new modes of culture. They have but few wants, and are extremely ignorant and indolent. In Denmark rye produces 8, barley 10 to 14, and oats 10 for 1.

BEES.

In Livonia, the inhabitants make hollow places in the trees of the forest, to receive and cultivate bees. Some of them had hundreds, and even thousands of these bee-hives. Mr Butner, a Livonian clergyman says the air, at some distance from the ground, is better for the bees than that of the bee-houses which receive the exhalations of the earth. Where forests are not conveniently situated, he says it is advantageous to place the hives upon trees standing alone, at 12 or 15 feet above the ground.

HAIL.

Storms of hail are frequent and destructive in the southern parts of Europe, and the subject of protecting the crops from their ravages by para-greles, or hail-rods, has excited much attention and discussion in France, Italy, Switzerland, &c. The Bulletin for March, 1827, notices 23 publications, (some of more than 300 pages) upon the efficacy of these rods. Many fields furnished with para-greles have been preserved from the hail, while those in the vicinity, which were not so armed, have been ravaged. In some places, however, the hail-poles have not afforded effectual protection, and these failures have furnished arguments for those who oppose the system.

Para-greles are poles set in the fields, around which are wound ropes of straw, iron-wire, or other conductors of electricity. It is believed in France that electricity is an important agent in the formation of hail, and that this formation may be prevented by drawing the electric fluid from the clouds, by the aid of elevated metallic points.

SHEEP.

The English have had more regard to the form than to the fleeces of their sheep, and most of the 44 millions in that country are of the long-wooled large breeds. Fine wool for the manufacturers is imported from Saxony and Spain. The Saxons have given their attention to the fleeces, which they have brought to so great perfection that Spain possesses no flock that can be compared with some of those in Saxony. Sheep of the Saxon race are pretty numerous in the neighbouring countries of Silesia, Moravia, &c. In France there are but few flocks of pure merino blood. The French import great quantities of fine wool from Spain and Saxony, and they are now making efforts to introduce the Saxon race of sheep into France. Some of the French farmers have purchased sheep of the English long-wooled races,

and are attempting to acclimate them in France. This long wool is in demand for the manufacture of smooth stuffs, as bombazets, &c. It is admitted that the English sheep eat twice as much as the merinos.

M. L. de Chateauxvieux says the merino sheep are so multiplied in Europe that there must necessarily be a reduction in the price of their wool. He thinks the price of the superfine wool from the Saxon merinos will continue to maintain a high price, because there are but few persons who will bestow that care and attention on their flocks, which these small and delicate sheep require.—He expresses an opinion that the Saxony sheep come from the race of Segovia in Spain, and that most of the other merines in Europe proceed from the race of Leon; which is larger and more vigorous, but less fine.

Domestic Economy.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

Remedy for a Sore Throat.—We are informed by a person, who has experienced its good effects, that the essence of tar is a remedy for that affection of the throat, which often times terminates in ulcers, and sometimes proves fatal. The essence of tar may be had of apothecaries, and the mode of administering is to drop a little on a lump of sugar, which is permitted to dissolve in the mouth and the solution swallowed. It should be taken, he says, as soon as any symptoms of the complaint are felt, in small portions at a time, and repeated till the pain is mitigated, and the patient convalescent. The essence of tar we should suppose would produce effects on the human system similar to those produced by spirits of turpentine; and should recommend caution in its use, without advice from a regular physician.

Cod-fish.—Dun, or dried cod-fish ought not to be boiled to have it tender; it operates as on an egg, an oyster, or a clam,—the more you boil it, the harder it grows. Let it simmer on or near the fire, in a kettle, two or three hours, according as the fish is hard, and then change the water; and, before dishing, put this up to near boiling heat, but not higher. This management does not draw out, but revives the glutinous, and enlivens the nutritious substance in them, and leaves the fish tender and nutritious.

Ants.—When you find ants in quantities near home, pour hot water on them. The farmer when he manures his land, if he uses ashes, lime or salt sand, will not be troubled with those insects. Dr Rees' Cyclopaedia recommends boiling rain water with black soap and sulphur, and saturating the ground with it, which is infested with those insects.

Bells.—The nearer bells are hung to the ground, other things being equal, the further they can be heard. Dr Franklin has stated that some years ago the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a new bell imported from England, and in order to judge of the sound the bell was raised on a triangle in the great street of that city, and struck, as it happened on a market day; when the people coming to market were surprised on hearing the sound of a bell at a greater distance from the city than they had ever heard any bell before. This circumstance excited the attention of the curious; and it was discovered that the sound of the bell when

struck in the street, reached nearly double the distance it did when raised in the steeple.

Ink.—Nutmegs, in powder 4 ounces, Logwood 2 ounces. These are to be boiled for an hour in six pounds, (three quarts) of water, or until one half is evaporated. It is then percolated through a hair sieve, and to the liquid are added, copperas 2 ounces, gum Arabic half an ounce, Blue Vitriol half an ounce, Sugar Candy half an ounce.—It should be sufficiently warmed to dissolve these ingredients. It is then to be well stirred, and suffered to stand 24 hours. It is then poured from the sediment, and should be preserved in well stoppered glass or stone jars.

It is fit for immediate use. This composition was the formation of Mr Ribancourt. It is unquestionably the best writing ink in use. Dr. Cox of Philadelphia says he has tried a great variety of recipes for the formation of ink, and has found none equal to this.

Sore Throat.—Let the throat be steamed with hot water, in which hops are infused, and apply the hops after having been scalded for some time externally to the diseased part of the throat.

Wen.—Anointing the afflicted part with rattlesnake's oil is said to be of great service.

Dairy Secret.—Have ready two pans in boiling water; and on the new milk's coming to the dairy take the hot pans out of the water, put the milk into one of them, and cover it with the other.—This will occasion great augmentation in the thickness and quality of the cream.

Wen in Cattle.—Rub the part affected with an Indigo bag, which has been some time in use in a dye-pot.

MAGNOLIA.

Near Fish creek, in Virginia, ten or twelve miles from Ohio, there is a grove of the lofty magnolia, and in the season of flowering, they fill the wilderness with delicious fragrance for several miles round. The leaves are more than three feet in length and of a proportionate width. There are no other trees of the kind within 500 miles. It has been stated, that the magnolias in Florida, have been smelt the distance of 60 miles.

A new three story brick building fell down in Robinson-street, New York, on the 27th inst. while the workmen were slating the roof. One person was killed, and five others hurt, three very badly, one of whom has since died. The wall next to a wooden building was eight inches thick; and that adjoining another brick building, was four inches thick. The bricks appeared perfectly clean, and the mortar crumbled between the fingers like ashes.

Footstool being at table next to a gentleman who helped himself to a very large slice of bread, after he had eaten a mouthful or two, Footstool took up his bread, and cut a piece off.—"Sir," said the gentleman, "that is my bread."—I beg a thousand pardons, sir," said Footstool, "I protest I took it to be the loaf."

The Quebec Gazette states that much sickness prevails amongst the emigrants from Great Britain, which proves fatal to many.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

GRAPE VINES.

*Horticultural Garden, ?
Brooklyn, July 21, 1827.*

SIR—I take this opportunity to inform my friends and the public, to whom I announced with what perfect safety the vines producing table grapes, imported by me from the north of France, had sustained, without any covering, the intense cold of the last winter, that they are the kinds which I now offer for sale by subscription. The different kinds of vines for vineyards from the north of France bore the winter equally well.

I deem it necessary also to inform the public that the experiment I tried at the same time upon vines from the south of France, has resulted in a total disappointment. They have all perished, and I cannot show a single plant of those that were left without covering. I attribute this ill success to their vegetating later in the autumn, and to their coming from a country favored by nature with an extraordinary mildness of climate. The vessels containing the sap in those vines are more dilated, whereas the sap vessels in the plants from the north are more compressed. It is the opinion of Dr. Pascalis, who is a native of the south of France, that this observation applies more particularly to exotic grape vines, and that the plants should be chosen from a climate and temperature as similar as possible to those of the country to which they are to be transplanted. Besides, the vines from the south being more early in vegetation, are more liable to be affected by sudden changes from cold to heat, and from heat to cold, so prevalent in this climate in spring.

I warrant my vines to grow, not only by assertion but by proof, and that they are of the genuine kinds, having an establishment of which I must maintain the reputation. I undertake also to designate the different kinds most congenial to each soil and situation. The established price for vineyard vines is 25 cents by the quantity.

Those persons who have followed my instructions are perfectly satisfied with the success of the planting and growth of their vineyards.

Mr B. has formed a vineyard at his country seat on Long Island. The plants were not furnished by me. He has told me himself that he had lost 4000 of the 8000 plants that he had set in the ground this spring, which is an enormous loss considering the price of labour, the delay, the discouragement and the expense to which it subjects the proprietor in replacing them. This disappointment has happened to him although the spring has been uncommonly favourable by a succession of warm rains and genial heats, which are the most powerful promoters of vegetation. It is therefore astonishing he has lost so many; for such favorable springs cannot be often expected in this climate.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW PARMENTIER.

A Bobinet factory has been discontinued at Ipswich. The British having improved so much in the machinery, as to be able to manufacture with greater rapidity, and to undersell the Americans in our market, though the domestic article is the best. The factory discontinued, employed 300 young ladies in Lace Work. A new net factory is however, to be established at Ipswich. The Newport School purchases its bobinet,

CROPS.

In this neighborhood, the crops were never more bountiful than the present season. The rye harvest is begun, and so stout is the grain, that a clip or two will fill the hand of the reaper. The shocks stand thicker than we have sometimes seen sheaves in other years, and it is, the farmers say, narrow dodging to drive between them with the cart. The grass is so heavy, that it requires a strong arm to carry the scythe through the swath, which, when turned out, looks like a whole winnow of itself. In many fields, unable to support its own weight, it has long since lain down; and when cut there is hardly room on the ground to dry it. The corn, which was rather puny the fore part of the season, has of late become stout and strong; and if you had the patience to watch it, you might see it grow. Every thing looks smiling—except that you now and then see a cloud on the brow of the farmer, caused by dull bay weather, or the scarcity of help to secure his crops—and there is reason for every body to smile, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the merchant, and the professional man, as well as the cultivator of the soil; for the former, although they are growers neither of corn nor beef, are nevertheless people of *taste*, and love good eating as well as the agriculturalist. [Berkshire American.]

FISHL

Dr. Franklin having observed in New England, that the herrings ascended from the sea into one river of that country, while a single individual was never seen in another river, separated from the former by a narrow tongue of land, and which communicated also with the sea, this philosopher took the leaves of some plants on which the herrings had deposited their eggs, already fecundated, and conveyed them to the river which was deprived of the annual visit of these fish. The success of this experiment surpassed his expectation; the eggs were completely productive, and the following year the river was filled with a numerous shoal of herrings, which, since that time, have continued to frequent it. Dr. Mitchell of New York, informs us that he transported two dozen and ten yellow perch from Rochonkoma pond, in Suffolk county, Long-Island, to Success pond in the town of North-Hampstead, a distance of 40 miles. In two years these few fishes multiplied so fast, that they might be caught with a hook in any part of the water, which is about a mile in circumference! "Planting" oysters, as it is termed, is a common practice.

When fish are kept in large pools or ponds boiled malt, or fresh grains, are proper food; thus, carp may be reared and fed like capons, and tench will also prosper. If reared in a stew, any sort of corn, or leguminous fruit boiled, especially peas and malt coarsely ground, are equally fattening.

[Domestic Encyclopedia.]

Bridgetown, N. J. "STEAM BOAT." A COW, so called, (whose power we should call a 100 horse,) in the possession of Dr. Wm. Elmer, of that place, produced last week, a male and a female calf, at one birth, averaging 80 pounds each—this is the second time in succession she has brought forth twins, and each pair averaging 160 pounds at a birth. She is now the mother of five living calves, the oldest but twenty-five months old, and if killed and dressed now, they would weigh 500 lbs.

Mass. Journal.

FOUNDERED.

A disease in the feet, to which horses are subject. It is occasioned by hard riding, severe labour, great heats, sudden colds, &c. that inflame the blood, and, as the farriers express it, *melt the grease*, which descends into the feet; where it settles and causes such a numbness and pricking in the hoof, as in some instances to render the animal affected unable to stand.

The general methods of removing this disorder are, first, bleeding, which operation, if opportunely performed, is calculated to afford immediate relief. The rapid and irregular circulation of the blood is then to be diminished, by giving the horse cooling salts internally, clysters, an opening diet, and plenty of diluting liquor four or five times every day, together with emollient poultices; which ought to be applied warm round the hoofs, in order to soften them, and to promote a free and equal perspiration.

But the sole or frog of the foot affected, should on no pretence be pared to that excess, which is too frequently done by ignorant farriers. It will be sufficient to clear away the hardened surface of the sole, that the poultice may properly open the pores. All greasy and oily applications should likewise be avoided, being ill calculated to accelerate the cure.

[This disease is a kind of gout, produced by permitting the animal to eat or drink heartily while hot; or by violent exercise on a full stomach. The cure is bleeding, purging and rest. Take off the shoes.—T. C.]

[Domestic Encyclopedia.]

IMPROVEMENT IN THE ARTS.

We observe, in the Auction Hall of the Exchange, a large street lamp, or lantern, manufactured at the Jersey Glass Works, in a manner different from that of any article of the kind heretofore produced in this country. Its peculiar merit consists in being made of *stained and marbled glass*, by an artist from England; who we should imagine could not fail to find encouragement in his line in the United States. The colouring and ornamenting of the material (common window-glass) is beautifully done, and may be adapted to the greatest variety of fashionable and useful purposes. The dyeing or staining has been witnessed before, in some specimens from the same hand, but nothing in its present state of finish, though frequent in Europe, has been seen before in America. From what we perceive of this improvement in the art, we may rationally expect the attention of builders and directors of churches, and other public edifices, to be attracted towards it—so peculiarly adapted to the solemn and magnificent in architectural beauty and grandeur, as well as calculated for the more humble but general and practical accommodation of the fanciful and curious in the minor branches of commerce and trade.

MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER.

G. Bradley of Newton, Con. has sent us a partial account of a self acting machine, invented by them for raising water. There is a brook a little distance from their dwelling house, the bed of which is 18 feet lower than the sill of their house. The water of their well would not answer to wash with, and they were compelled to resort to the brook, until their necessities became the mother of invention to them. They have invented a sim-

ple but durable machine, at a cost not exceeding ten dollars, which raises water to the amount of 1440 gallons per day. There is no wheel or pump attached to the machine. They are fully satisfied from this experiment, that water may be raised on the same principle to the height of 50 feet or more, in large quantities, for the purpose of carrying water wheels of every power—supplying distilleries, tan-yards, and farms on which there is no living stream, &c. They have not given a very satisfactory description of the machinery, but say “a fall of 3 feet is necessary in raising the water 10 feet, and in that proportion for a greater or less distance. Suppose a person has a spring near his house, he has only to set up a penstock, throw the water into the top of it, and then put in a lead pipe at the bottom of the penstock, and take it to your house.” They will give further information to those who will write them, (post paid.)

N. H. Register.

CANADIAN, OR TREE ONION.

This is remarkable for producing a bulb or onion at the top of the stalk.

The stem of this plant is naked and round; and the leaves are flat and narrow.

These onions are well deserving of attention, both as objects of curiosity, from producing an onion upon the stalk, and also for their use. When pickled they are generally thought superior in flavour to the common onion.

They were originally imported from Canada; are perennial, and are propagated by planting the bulbs in the spring or autumn. Either the bulbs of the root or those on the stalk will grow.

TO FATTEN FOWL.

At this season of the year, the most economical method of fattening chickens is to give them curdled milk. The practice, as far as we have observed, is to shut them up in some cool place, and confine them to sour coagulated milk, with a little meal or corn two or three times a week. On this food they soon become fat. [N. York pap.]

GINGER WINE.

The following recipe for making a pleasant ginger wine, is recommended from experience.

To 20 gallons of water, add 80 lbs. honey, or 70 lbs. sugar, the former in preference; boil and skim as the feculent matter rises; put the mixture into an open head, and add half an ounce of ginger coarsely ground or bruised, to every gallon of the mixture; and when cooled, ferment and proceed as in elder wine, adding to every 10 gallons, when bunging close, one fourth of brandy; and if the flavour of the orange is required, proceed as in currant wine.

BURNING-GLASSES.

These instruments are undoubtedly of very ancient origin; the most celebrated were those of Archimedes and Proclus; by the former of which the fleet of Marcellus was destroyed at the distance of a bow-shot. In modern times, there have been several inventions of this kind, remarkable for their large diameter and powerful effects; the principal of which are those of Magine, of Septala, Settala, and Buffon; the latter of whom made one that consisted of 400 mirrors, which reflected all their rays to one point, and with this he could melt lead and tin at the distance of 140 feet.

Sir Isaac Newton presented a burning-glass to the Royal Society, which consisted of seven con-

cave glasses, so placed that all their foci join in one physical point. This instrument vitrifies brick or tile in one second, and melts gold in half a minute.

New Well.—Mr. Disbrow has been employed for some time in boring a well for the Corporation in Jacob-street; and has lately stopped on striking an abundant spring, at the depth of 125 feet. The water is thought to have peculiar properties, and has been submitted to a hasty analysis, which gives a large quantity of muriate of Soda, and a little of the sulphates of magnesia and soda, muriate of magnesia, and carbonates of magnesia, lime and iron. 1. shows little evidence of uncombined gas; and the only decided taste it has is something like that of tar, the cause of which we believe has not been ascertained. Many thousands of persons have already been to the spot to taste the water—*N.Y. paper.*

Cure of Intemperance.—A few doses of Dr. Chambers' Medicine for intemperance have been administered in this village to individuals who are in the almost constant practice of indulging in the vile habit of drunkenness. The effect is that a complete reformation has taken place in their tastes, so that instead of hankering after the hourly dram, the very smell of spirituous liquor has become offensive. We hope it will prove lasting. *Herkimer American.*

There is a very large manufactory of mill saws in Philadelphia, at which it is said they are made one third cheaper than they can be imported, and so much better that persons, who know the value of an American saw would give one third more for it.

The price of poultry in London at present is enormously high. Young fowls were selling at \$2.00 each, and ducks were equally dear. Contrast this with the price of poultry in this country.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1827.

STUBBLE.

There are four modes of managing stubble land, viz. 1. To plough in the stubble as soon as possible after harvest. 2. To cut it up close with a scythe and cart it into the barn yard for manure. 3. Burn it on the land without cutting. 4. Let it remain till it wastes away, and is decomposed by the course which nature adopts in restoring vegetable and animal substances to their primitive elements. We will speak of each in its turn.

1. When your land is light and sandy, the stubble of wheat and rye may be ploughed into the soil to enrich it. This, together with the weeds will be equal to a moderate portion of manure.—With ploughs of the common kind, however, the ploughing in of stubble is difficult and disagreeable. The plough is apt to choke up, so that it is more than a man can well do to keep it clear.—Ploughs for this work should be much deeper built than the common ones. And this work might be greatly facilitated, if a heavy roller were passed over the stubble, to lay it flat to the ground before ploughing. When this is doing great care should be taken to pass the roller the same way that the plough is to go. By means of this, the coulter will but seldom be clogged with the stubble. If this rolling be neglected, a small roller annexed

to the fore end of the plough beam, in the place of a foot, or even a foot itself, will greatly help to clear the way for the coulter. But the most effectual mode for preventing a plough from clogging is to use what is called a *plough cleaner*, invented by Mr Joseph Kersey of Pennsylvania, of which we gave a drawing and description in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 107. It consists of a piece of timber, pinned to the plough beam just before the coulter, with a staff or handle attached to its upper end, so placed as to come within reach of the ploughman, who by pulling the handle, turns the piece of timber on the pin, and causes the lower end to scrape the ground just before the coulter, and thus remove stubble, weeds, and other obstacles to smooth ploughing.

2. The celebrated Arthur Young advises the cutting wheat and rye stubbles, and raking into heaps for carting home to the farm yard for litter; and says “This is a business strangely neglected in most parts of the kingdom; but is nevertheless of great importance: the stubble left on the land is not of much advantage as a manure; it prevents the plough from turning in the land with neatness, and a crop does not succeed soon enough to feed on it; but carted into the farm yard it becomes an excellent manure. Any sort of litter there is valuable, and serves for the cattle treading into the dung. In those parts of the kingdom where this use of stubble is common, the price for cutting and raking into heaps is from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per acre (1798); a very small expense compared with the great advantages that undoubtedly result from it.”

3. The mode of burning stubble on the ground has been heretofore detailed in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 413, and vol. iv. page 6. It is highly recommended, and in many cases is, doubtless the most eligible practice.

4. Letting stubble remain to waste and decompose on the field can only be advisable when there is a good bite of grass growing among the stubble which you intend shall serve as fall feed for your cattle. See further on this subject, N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. pages 5, 6.

HARVESTING PEASE.

Garden pease are harvested by picking them off as they ripen; but field pease must of course be harvested all at once. They should be mown before they begin to shell out. Those among them which are unripe, will ripen, or at least become dry, after they are cut or pulled up; and such pease, when well dried are not unfit for the table, though their colour renders them less valuable in market. Mr Young says “The stalks and leaves of pease being very succulent, they should be taken good care of in wet weather; the tufts, called wads, or heaps, should be turned or they will receive damage. The straw, if well harvested, is very good fodder for all sorts of cattle and for sheep; but if it receives much wet, or if the heaps are not turned, it can be used only to litter the farm yard with.”

London observes that “in the early crops, the haulm is hooked up into loose open heaps, which, as soon as they are perfectly dry, are removed from the ground and put into stacks for the purpose of being converted to the food of animals, on which they are said to thrive nearly as well as on hay. When intended for food for horses, the best method would seem to be that of having them cut into chaff and mixed with other food.”

CATTLE AND SHEEP IN PASTURES.

Careful graziers make it a rule, however extensive their farms may be, to ride round and see every beast in every enclosure at least once a day. Plagued with flies, suffering from thirst or want of food they are very apt to break through fences, and commit trespasses, which at this season are more than commonly injurious on account of the state of the crops.

FOLDING SHEEP.

Mr Arthur Young says, "in respect to folding sheep, a very great change has taken place on inclosed farms in the practice of the best farmers, especially in Norfolk. They are now fully convinced, that it is an unprofitable practice, except where the openness of downs and common fields renders it necessary for the purpose of confinement. The number of sheep that may be kept on a farm, without folding, is much greater than can be supported with it. This is a very essential point. There is a deduction from the farmer's profit, in the injury done by folding, to both ewe and lamb, which has been estimated, by experienced judges, at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per ewe; so that a farmer should consider well before he adopts a practice which, from a multitude of observations is pronounced unprofitable. Mr Bakewell used to call it robbing Peter to pay Paul.

"I am perfectly persuaded, that it would have been impossible for me to have kept on the same land, nearly such a stock as I have done, if in one parcel with folding. I do not conceive that the fields would have carried three-fourths, so managed. When sheep are kept in numerous parcels it is not only driving to and from fold that affects them, but they are, in fact, driving about in a sort of march all day long, when the strongest have too great an advantage, and the flock divides into the head and tail of it, by which means one part of them must trample the food to be eaten by another. All these points are the very reverse of their remaining perfectly quiet in small parcels.

"I attended, through the course of a summer, many gentlemen over my fields, with a view to examine whether the sheep had seemed to have rested only on spots, to the too great tanning of such; or on the contrary, to have distributed themselves more equally; and it was a pleasure to find, that they seemed generally to have spread in every part, if not equally, at least nearly so.—The improved countenance of several old lays fed in the same manner convinced me as well as my bailiff, that the ground had unquestionably been improved considerably.

Folding in littered yards is described by Dickson (Complete Farmer, art. Sheep), as combining all the advantages of folding on arable lands without any of its disadvantages. By this practice the sheep are confined in a yard well and regularly littered with straw, stubble or fern; by which means the flock is said to be kept warm and healthy in a bad season, and at the time a surprising quantity of manure accumulated. A great improvement on this method, it is said, would be, giving the sheep all their food (except their pasture) in such yard.

But even this method of folding sheep, though warmly recommended by some celebrated English agriculturists, is condemned by others. The writer of the art. *Agriculture in the Supplement to the British Encyclopedia* says "that such a method may be advantageous in particular cases, it would

be rash to deny; but generally it is not advisable either on account of the sheep, or any alleged advantage from the manure they make."

We believe that folding, or crowding them together in close pens may be very injurious to their health; and doubt whether, in general, any benefit derived from their manure can compensate for forcing them in large flocks into comparatively small yards, pens, or enclosures, especially in warm weather. Still, in our climate, they sometimes require, or at least are the better, for occasional shelter. Sheep are so well clothed by nature that they rarely if ever suffer from cold, provided they are kept dry. But foul air and moisture are very injurious to this animal. The opinion of Mr Lawrence appears to us to be correct, who says, "To every farm yard ought to be attached a sheep-yard or home fold, completely fenced in, and either totally or in sufficient part surrounded with sheds composed of any cheap material. The sheds to be closed up, having windows for the admission of air, to as great an extent as may be judged necessary, the remaining space to be left open. The whole to be divided into pens for the needful separation of the flock. The bottom to be littered, and I think it is better for the health of the sheep, that their manure should be frequently cleared away, rather than suffered to remain a whole season as is usually practised. On extensive sheep farms, there should be as many of these covered folds, in the most convenient situations, as are necessary in order to completely secure the whole flock. The most convenient part of these folds or enclosures, must ever be reserved for the first ewes expected to lamb; and thither they must, after selection, be driven and confined in good time; and so on in succession, by which a numerous train of risks and mischiefs may be avoided. In feeding, the sheep should be divided into lots, sufficiently small, and properly assorted, as to strength and condition. In grazing abroad, upon enclosures, the practice of division into small flocks of strong and weak, is excellent, and productive of numerous advantages unattainable in the old system.

A very strong argument in favour of usually permitting sheep to feed at large in pastures, as well as increasing the numbers of this very useful animal, may be found in the benefit, which the soil receives from their being pastured upon it.—Mr Young observes (*Annals of Agriculture*, vol. xxvii.) that it is the opinion of many eminent farmers that nothing recruits poor soils so much as heartily feeding them with sheep for some years, provided the sheep are not folded away from the land, and he himself has practiced upon this principle with success. The effects of keeping a very full stock of sheep upon the land is that they prevent any seed stems from rising to exhaust the soil, and thereby give to the grass plants, which they constantly keep pared down and bare by their close bites, a habit of matting, and spreading their roots, so as to form a firm turf, and a close growth of delicate grasses. This, like every other valuable practice may, no doubt, be over-done, particularly during a long, hot, and dry summer; because, such a season, if the land is much overstocked with sheep, they are under the necessity of biting so close, that they are apt to destroy the roots of the grass. In other respects, however, there is no doubt, that both by the mode of eating, and by their dung, grass lands are greatly meliorated by being fully stocked with these animals.

As there are very few plants which they do not eat when young, they have a tendency to clear pasture land of almost all noxious weeds, and encourage the exclusive production of grass."

Folding sheep on land for the purpose of preparing a particular spot for turnips is a practice not without its advantages; and formerly a turnip yard, in which sheep or neat cattle had been enclosed for a certain number of nights, was an appendage to almost every farm. But it may well be doubted whether sheep are not more injured by being crowded together in yards, in a season of the year, when, if left to themselves, they would feed principally in the night, than the land or its owner is benefited by the practice of folding.—Turnips may, we think, be raised with more economy, as a second crop, by ploughing and preparing stubble or grass land, than by the old method.—But though sheep should rarely if ever be folded, we think they should as rarely be destitute of sheds as other buildings, in which they may obtain shelter or remain in the open air at their option.—Sheep, as well as animals in general, are the best judges of their own wants, and seldom make a wrong choice when allowed the liberty of choosing.

FOOD FOR CATTLE.

We know of no person in New England, who has been so successful in that branch of rural economy which consists in the breeding and rearing of neat cattle as Col. SAMUEL JAMES, jr. of Charlestown, Ms. and we think that he has merited the thanks of the agricultural community for his liberality and public spirit, in communicating the mode by which he has fed his fine stock, with probably less than half the expense which would have been incurred in the common methods of treating the animals. The gentleman who furnished us with the receipt has also laid us under great obligations, and will please to accept our acknowledgements for the favor.

The following has been used by Col. JAMES with the best success for feeding cattle,

Take Ruta бага, cut fine,	2 bushels
Wheat bran	1 bushel
Powdered oil cake	$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel
English hay, barley straw,	7 bushels.
and salt hay, cut, of each,	
Water	10 gallons.

Let them be perfectly mixed. Give a bushel of the mixture to a cow of the common size every night and morning, and proportionably to greater or smaller animals.

Whortleberry Pudding.—We are assured by a friend to improvement in domestic economy, that the whortleberry will make a very excellent pudding, when properly mixed with flour and water, and a little salt for seasoning, without the addition of milk, butter, eggs, &c. according to usual mode of making puddings. The whortleberry adds a richness to the other ingredients which supercedes the necessity of other and more expensive materials.

How to subdue the Flag, or Cat's Tail Weed.—There are few weeds which infest our mowing grounds which are more pestiferous, or are generally considered more difficult to subdue than the flag, by some called cat's tail, so common in swamps and low meadows. A gentleman assures us however, that by cutting the plants as close to the ground as possible in June, in warm and dry

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	11
" whole hogs,	"		6½
VEAL,	"	6	10
MUTTON,	"	5	9
POULTRY,	"	15	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,	"	12	16
lump, best,	"	16	20
EGGS,	"	12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	80
Indian, do.	"	65	75
POTATOES, (new)	"	45	50
GIDER, (according to quality)	bbbl.	2 00	4 00

Miscellaneous.

The following beautiful Epitaph on the death of Mrs Hawksworth, was written by her husband Dr. Hawksworth, and is, we think, a model of this species of composition.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS HAWKSWORTH.

BY HER HUSBAND.

Whoe'er, like me, with boding anguish brings
His heart's whole treasure to fair Bristol's springs;
Whoe'er, like me, to sooth disease and pain,
Shall pour these salutary streams in vain;
Condemn'd like me to hear the faint reply,
To mark the flushing cheek, the sinking eye,
From the chill brow to wipe the damps of death,
And watch with dumb despair each shortening breath.
If chance direct him to this artless line,
Let the sad mourner know, his pangs were mine.
Ordained to lose the partner of my breast,
Whose beauty warm'd me, and whose virtue blest;
Form'd every tie that bids the soul to prove
Her duty friendship, and that friendship, love;
But yet, remembering that the parting sigh
Ordained the just to slumber—not to die;
The falling tear I check'd and kiss'd the rod,
And not to earth resign'd her—but to God.

MONEY DIGGERS.

Digging for money hid in the earth is a very common thing, and in this state it is even considered an honourable and profitable employment.—

We could name, if we pleased, at least five hundred respectable men, who do, in the simplicity and sincerity of their hearts, verily believe that immense treasures lie concealed in the Green Mountains, many of whom have been industriously and perseveringly engaged in digging it up.—Some of them have succeeded even beyond their expectations. One gentleman in Parkstown, on the summit of the mountain, after digging with unyielding confidence and unabating diligence for ten or twelve years, found a sufficient quantity of money to build him a commodious house for his own convenience, and to fill it with comforts for the weary traveller. On stopping lately to refresh, we were delighted by the view of an anchor, on the sign, emblematical of his hope of success, while we left him industriously digging for more. Another gentleman on lake Champlain, we were credibly informed, has actually dug up the enormous sum of fifty thousand dollars! The incredulous and unbelieving may stare at this assertion, but it is nevertheless true: and we do not hesitate to declare our belief that digging for money is the most certain way for obtaining it.—Much, however, depends on the skilful use of the genuine mineral rod. *Don't dig too deep*, is an appropriate maxim with all those who are versed in the art. Wood's Iron Plough, skilfully guided, is sure to break the enchantment, and turn up the glittering dust in every furrow. Countless treasures yet remain in the earth. Speed the plough—ply the hoe—'twill all come to light.—*Montpelier, Vt. Watchman.*

A little world.—A few twigs, full of sap, were placed in a small quantity of water for several days, until a part of the sap became incorporated with the water. A drop of this water was put on the head of a large pin, and by the solar microscope it was found to contain more than 30,000 living creatures!—*Mathews on Sound.*

SPANISH PROVERBS.

Every body must live by his own labor.
It is better to be alone than in bad company.
A widow's child is generally spoiled by the love of his mother.

Guardians & administrators generally live well, but are frequently deficient in their accounts.

We must take pains, if we expect to get any thing.

He who has a wolf for his companion, must carry a dog under his cloak.

The devil lies in a covetous man's chest.

It is sound policy to suffer all extremities, rather than do a base action.

Many drops make a shower; light grains make a heavy purse.

Do not sign any writing which you have not read, nor drink any water which you have not seen.

He that sells and lies, shall find the lie left in his purse.

Old reckonings make new quarrels.

Short reckonings make long friends.

What we learn in our infancy remains forever.

A regular diet cures more people than physic.
Patience, application, and courage, overcome all difficulties.

Water drinkers are never drunk or never run in debt.

The first wife sweeps, the second is a lady.

There is no better looking-glass than an old friend.

Manure the earth well and work it, and you will obtain a good harvest.

The happiness of a wife, and the cultivation of a vine depend on the care of a man.

People who take out, and do not put in, soon find the bottom.

The best catch at dice is not to play.

Giving alms never empties the purse.

Children tell in the streets what they hear at home.

Not to see a workman is the loss of one's money.

He that has no bread to spare must not keep a dog.

Plough deep, and you will reap abundance of corn.

A secret between two is God's secret; a secret between three is every body's.

Love is shown by *kind actions*, and not by fair speeches.

It is better to go round the stream than drown in crossing.

The best work a mother can do, is to take care of her children.

Nothing great can be effected without trouble and labour.

Nantucket.—Perhaps there is not a community in the world which has grown up to the magnitude of the town of Nantucket under such singular and untoward circumstances. This island was settled in 1639. The first civilized inhabitant was Thomas Macy, who fled from the spirit of persecution, which would have inflicted its barbarous punishment upon him for protecting against the mandates of the puritans, a defenceless Quaker. It was then inhabited by Indians. The whites cleared the land and devoted themselves to agriculture, and it can hardly now be received with full credit, that such was the fertility of the soil, the first settlers were not only able to produce food enough for their own consumption, but that from

a place now importing the chief part even of the kitchen vegetables, quantities of pork were shipped for Boston. In 1690 the first whale was taken from the beach and a new direction given to the pursuits of the inhabitants. The right whale was a visitant of the coast in the spring. He could not but attract the attention of adventurers and daring men. On the Cape they had already commenced pursuing this game, and the people here became eager to share in the toil, the danger, and the profits of the pursuit. At the time above stated, one *Paddock* came to this place, and the business commenced from the south side of the island, on the broad Atlantic. On the beach, where the waves have rolled unnoticed by the whaleman for almost a century, was all the activity and bustle consequent upon landing, in a single day, sometimes no less than eight fish. It is curious to see how these fish departed farther and farther from the coast, and how the fishing, in consequence, has expanded from the shores of this little spot to the North Atlantic ocean, in spite of obstructions which it seems strange were ever overcome.—*Nantucket Journal.*

"No Trust."—This should be the motto in every bar-room. If well observed, it would be for the advantage both of the landlord and the customer. The landlord, would sell less, but get more money; the customer would drink less, work more, advance his own comfort and reputation, and the happiness of his family. A bar-book is the ruin of thousands. It affords so great facility for a man to get rum when his pockets are empty, that he will take but little pains to fill them by industrious habits. Besides, the man who takes his frequent drams, his slings, his gall-bursts, his phlegm-cutters, his anti-fogmatics, his eleven-o'clocks and his four-o'clocks, is not aware what an enormous bill he is running up; and if he were required to launch the ready four pence for every glass, would often look twice at the money, before he allowed it to escape his fingers. [*Berkshire American.*]

Immortality.—Bautru, in presenting a poet to M. d'Hemery, addressed him, Sir, I present to you a person who will give you immortality; but you must give him something to live upon in the mean time.

At the Jersey Glass works near N. York, stained and marble glass is manufactured. Coloring and ornamenting the common window glass, is beautifully done.

Saxony Sheep.

On Friday the 24th August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Brighton near Boston, will be sold by public auction, a choice stock of about 100 Saxony Rams, just imported in the brig Comet, Capt. Meef, from Hamburg.

These sheep were selected from the purest blood in the kingdom, and will be found at least, equal in point of fineness of fleece and symmetry of form to any heretofore imported. The sale will be perfectly free and unlimited.

Samples of the wool from different parts of each animal may be seen at No. 46 Central street, or at the office of the auctioneers, at any time previous to the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.
Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

HORTICULTURE.

DISEASE IN GRAPE VINES.

MR FESSENDEN.—The enclosed letter, being a reply to one from me making inquiries respecting the cause of a disease which has this season attacked my grape vine, I send for publication, (being authorized by the writer,) presuming the information contained in it may be useful to those who are cultivating the vine in New England.—In order to give a better understanding of the letter, and with the view of eliciting further information on the subject from some of thy correspondents, I will briefly state the manner of attack, and the progress of the disease alluded to.

I received from Flushing, Long Island, in the spring of 1823, a grape vine of the celebrated sort called *Isabella Grape*, which grew finely, and produced in 1826 about three bushels of grapes.—About the time of its blossoming this year, I observed a number of leaves on the lower part of the vine, to have spots on them resembling iron rust, which in a short time extended over the leaf, and finally killed it. The spots would also appear on the leaf stem, and on the young shoots of the vine, not, however, affecting the fruit until it attained to the size of a large pea, when it attacked that also. A small reddish spot, resembling a rotten speck in an apple, would appear on one side of the grape, and spread so rapidly as in one or two days completely to surround, and entirely to kill it.—The disease, thus far, has been confined to about half the vine, on which part the fruit is mostly killed.

Respectfully, thy friend,

JOHN OSBORNE.

Smithfield, (R. I.) 8th month, 1, 1827.

[TRANSLATION.]

TO MR JOHN OSBORNE.—I have received your favour of the 13th current, concerning the malady of the grape vine, which you planted in 1823. I answer you in French, because although I understand the English language, I am not habituated to writing it. The disease is a very dangerous one, for which the remedies hitherto applied are not wholly effectual. It proceeds, oftentimes, from two opposite causes—a soil too highly manured, or too poor—the application of too powerful and active dung may occasion it—or if the vine has not a sufficiently free circulation of air. Rains and humidity may often produce the disease. It is not an insect, which causes it; it is a plant of the fungus tribe, which propagates itself in an extraordinary manner. Some plants of this sort are white, and are called generally the miller—others are red or black. They are all dangerous on account of the extent and rapidity of the injury which they do to trees. This complaint is not common in open and exposed situations. The curative or remedial means are, to collect all the leaves which fall, and to burn them, which should be repeated till the plant loses its last in autumn,—washing the leaves with a composition of flour of sulphur, black soap, and tobacco leaves, a receipt for which I sent to my respectable friend Hon. JOHN LOWELL, President of the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, who caused it to be inserted in the New

England Farmer, last year,* which you probably take, or can procure from one of your friends.

This composition, which can never produce any ill-effects, will in a great measure check the progress of this fungus or parasitic plant, the cause of the disease on your vines.

I am sorry that you did not write to me earlier, for if you continue to abandon your vine to itself, I would not answer for its life. Be pleased to write me, if you should receive any benefit from the application of my remedy, for it is a point of great interest with me, to see the vine successfully cultivated in this country. As this disease affects the plant greatly, and weakens it, I would advise you to sacrifice the fruit which is now on it, for they will come to little or nothing. This may give more force to the vine, which at best will suffer by being obliged to push forth new leaves. I would also strip off a quarter of the leaves which are most injured, but not more.

You are authorized to publish this letter in the New England Farmer, for the Editor of which I have the highest esteem; and I shall be happy if I can aid the numerous readers of that paper in the culture of a fruit so delicious as the grape.

I am, with esteem, your

Very humble servant,

ANDREW PARMENTIER.

Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, N.Y. July 17.

DISEASE IN APPLE TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I am grieved to state, that a disease has this year appeared on many of my apple trees, (from 20 to 30 years old) which resembles in its effects the disease of the Pear trees.—It attacks the extremities, which die suddenly with the fruit upon them, which instantly becomes dry, and as hard as dry wood. The trees attacked are in all sorts of soils, some in bearing, and some which never bore. I have been always afraid that the insect would go to the apple, as its wood is so much allied, or so similar, to that of the pear, being, in fact, of the same family.

Respectfully yours, J. LOWELL.

Roxbury, Aug. 1, 1827.

FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN.—The following question is addressed to experienced cultivators of fruit, and an answer requested by W. D.

Will suckers proceeding from the roots of fruit trees, if grafted, make as good and fruitful trees, as seedlings?

ARABIAN HORSE.

The Arabian horse *Godolphin*, the best ever imported into England, was introduced in the following manner. Col. Cook, a man of wealth, education, and polished manners, but a highway robber, committed two acts of felony about the year 1720; and thinking it impossible to elude the hand of justice if he remained in England, he embarked for the Mediterranean, and travelled through Syria into Arabia Petrea, where he made constant inquiries of the Arabs concerning the best horses in the country. Having received information that a cer-

tain Sheik had the best horse in all Arabia, he went to him, and offered him any sum of money he pleased to demand for said horse. The Arab scornfully rejecting his offer, he skulked about in the vicinity, and when a favorable opportunity offered, stole the horse, and travelled through the deserts until he arrived at Damietta, near the mouth of the Nile, where he embarked with his horse, on board of a British ship. He arrived in England, and knowing his crimes were so great that he must perish, unless the prime minister interposed in his behalf, he went to lord Godolphin, under a fictitious name, and after many entreaties persuaded his lordship to accept of this fine Arabian horse as a present. Soon after this, he was discovered, arrested, and committed to prison for his former crimes. He wrote to lord Godolphin, disclosing his real name, and requesting his intercession with the king. The king ordered a writ of *nolle prosequi* to be issued, declared that Cook could not be the man who committed the felonious acts, and restored him to his former rank and family.—The foregoing is an abstract of an account published in a Virginia paper.

Dr Sturm, professor of agriculture in the University of Bonn, in his breeds of horses, calls the Arabian horse the primitive race, or the horse of the dry plains. The breeds the nearest to the Arabian, and which have been produced by crossing, are the Egyptian and Persian, which differ but little from the Arabian; the Turkish, derived from a mixture of the Arabian and Persian; the Barbary and Tartar; the breeds of Hungary and Poland; and the English saddle horse, which is a product of all.—(Translated from the "Bulletin des Sciences.")—Hamp. Gaz.

VOLCANOES.

Dr. Daubeny, who has examined and described most of the volcanoes in Europe, ascribes their action to the heat produced in the metallic bases of the earths and alkalis in the interior of the earth, by the access of water. As the lavas and other products of volcanoes are composed of materials intimately allied with the constituent parts of granitic and other primary rocks, feldspar and mica, variously modified, forming more than nine-tenths of the whole; Dr D. concludes that the volcanic force is situated among the older rock formations, at a depth at least as great as that to which granite extends. The enormous quantity of matter that has been ejected from volcanoes, affords conclusive proof that the volcanic agency is situated at a great depth. The matter thrown out by Vesuvius at different times far exceeds the bulk of the mountain, and yet the latter has undergone no diminution. With regard to water finding access to the inflammable, metallic bases, Dr D. states that nearly all the volcanoes on the globe are situated within a short distance of the sea, or occur in ranges of mountains the extremities of which are close to the sea; and he supposes that the water at the bottom of the ocean is forced through the pores and crevices of the sub-jacent rock, by the powerful influence of pressure derived from the vast column of superincumbent fluid. Earthquakes are believed to derive their origin from the same cause. The shocks are most

* See New England Farmer, vol. v. page 49.

severe in countries where there are no volcanoes to give vent to the elastic force. The eruptions of Vesuvius and Etna are almost always preceded by earthquakes, which cease as soon as an opening has been made in the mountain.

Dr. D. describes the vast extent of the volcanic matter which Etna has poured forth. Some of the beds of lava are 4 or 5 miles in breadth, 15 miles in length, and from 50 to 100 in thickness.

DR HARRIS' ESSAY ON THE MELOLONTHTA.—CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 10.

The *rose-chaffer*, or *rose-bug*, as it is commonly called, is also a diurnal MELOLONTHTA. It is, exclusively, an American insect, and presents such peculiarities in form as would warrant its separation from the genus MELOLONTHTA,* although it agrees with others of the genus in habits and economy.

This species is described by Fabricius as MELOLONTHTA *subspinosa*, because the thorax is armed, on each side, with a blunt spine, or tubercle; it is called M. *polyphtaga* by Melsheimer, probably because of its voracity; *elongata*, by Herbst, from its elongated form; and *angustata*, by Beauvois, from the narrowness of its thorax. A description of this well known insect would be superfluous.

As to its habits—among the most remarkable are its voracity and salaciousness. It attacks, without much discrimination, almost every tree, shrub, and plant, such as the oak, elm, cherry, and apple trees, the rose, sumach, and elder shrubs, and even herbaceous plants, particularly the common white-weed, CHRYSAETHUM *leucanthemum*. Generally, during the day-time, we find these insects paired, the male holding the female closely embraced, even when not in *coitu*. The male is readily distinguished by the greater length of the legs, and the elongated, pointed extremity of the body.

The *rose-chaffer* makes its appearance at the time of blossoming of the damask rose, which usually happens about the middle of June. It is remarkable that it does not attack the cinnamon rose, which blooms earlier, and is often found on the elm and oak before it appears on the garden and wild rose. It continues about four weeks, and then suddenly disappears, and in three or four days scarcely an individual is to be seen.—The first *rose-chaffer* that I observed the present year (1826), was discovered on a small elm shrub, on the sixth of June; none had as yet appeared on the rose. The general disappearance of these insects took place on the eighth of July, although a few individuals still remained on the flowers of the elder, as late as the fifteenth of July. A vul-

*STENOCHORAX would be an appropriate name for the subgenus having the *subspinosa* for its type.

SCARABÆUS *lanigerus*, Linnæus MELOLONTHTA *lanigera*, Fabr. has been referred to the genus RUTELA; but Schonherr says it is not a RUTELA, and arranges it between M. *fastuosa*, and M. *aurata*, F., belonging to the genus ANOMALA? it may therefore be considered as the type of a new subgenus. See Schonherr's Synonymia Insectorum, III. p. 504. SCARABÆUS *punctatus*, Linn., MELOLONTHTA *punctata*, Fabr. or RUTELA *punctata*, Latreille, belongs to Mr MacLeay's genus ELYDNOVA.

MELOLONTHTA *varians*, Fabr. is congeneric with the ANOMALA *vitis* of Megerle and Koppe.

gar notion prevails that the *rose-bug* turns into a green horse-fly, because the common TARANUS makes its appearance about the time that the former disappears. This opinion is incorrect, though not more inconceivable than the known metamorphoses of insects.

After the sexual union is accomplished, the males perish: you may then see thousands of them dead on the ground beneath your rose-bushes, and you will seldom find a female among them. The latter at this time enter into the earth to deposit their eggs. I have found the female more than a foot below the surface, where she was probably preparing to oviposit. Towards the termination of their ravages the females are frequently found solitary, seem considerably defaced, the downy coat which covers their thorax and elytra being rubbed off. From this circumstance we may conjecture that these individuals have already entered the earth and deposited their eggs, and have returned to the surface to linger a few days without further sexual union.

I have not ascertained the period when the larva is hatched, nor the length of time that expires before it attains its growth. Nor am I positive as to the identity of the larva; although I have strong reasons for believing that what I have taken to be such is really so; further observation is however necessary. The supposed larva is a small white grub; the head covered with a corneous shell of a yellowish colour; the mouth armed with strong mandibles or teeth; and the anterior extremity furnished with six short feet; a dark line runs down the back, occasioned by the dorsal vessel, containing a blueish fluid, which is conspicuous from the transparency of the skin.—The larva moves with considerable celerity when first taken out of the earth: it is about half an inch long, and one line in diameter. That it is the grub of a MELOLONTHTA is certain from its close resemblance to that of others of this genus; that it is, most probably, the larva of the *rose-bug* is to be inferred from its being found in the same location as the pupa, and in considerable quantities.

The pupa, from which I obtained *rose-bugs*, were found, early in June, (1826,) three or four inches beneath the surface of the ground. They are of a yellowish white colour, which gradually becomes darker as they approach the perfect state. In the pupa the rudiments of the wings, the antennæ and the legs are discoverable, folded under the body, and enclosed beneath a thin membrane, which wraps each separately; the eyes appear as two blue spots; the dorsal segments of the body are prominent in ridges; the tail is acuminate, and retains upon it, the exuvie, or cast-skin of the pupa, until a few days before it throws off its last covering, and emerges from the earth a perfect insect. This last and important change is not effected but by the greatest efforts, during which the pupa appears to writhe in agony, until, by its continued exertions, it bursts its membranous shroud, and crawls to the surface, where its wings are expanded and dried, and it becomes, from a scovelling worm of the earth, an animated tenant of the air. This interesting metamorphosis I had the pleasure of witnessing through the side of a glass vessel containing earth in which I had placed several of the pupæ.

An insect in its larva or grub state may be said to be in *embryo*; as its organs are more and more developed, the different membranes, or skins, are

successively ruptured and cast off, and when it has finally extricated itself from its last covering, and emerged from its mother earth, it bursts into life a perfect adult, and finds itself endowed with new powers, and feels the influence of new desires. In this state, only, is it capable of continuing its species, and furnished with wings to carry it through the air in search of companions and food.

Rose-bugs are eaten greedily by fowls; but young chickens sometimes suffer severely from swallowing them alive. A simple remedy consists in pouring sweet-oil down their throats.—When the powers of the *rose-bug* are exhausted it falls to the ground, and furnishes food for various insectivorous animals, particularly ants. In France, a large insect, called *vinagrier*, (CARABUS *auratus*, Linn.) devours the female MELOLONTHTA *vulgaris* at the moment when she is about to deposit her eggs. I have taken one specimen of this fine CARABUS in this state, and we have several other species which are equally predaceous, and which probably contribute to check the increase of our native species of MELOLONTHTA.

French writers mention several methods which have been proposed for the extermination of these insects. Most of them are ineffectual.* Eucher, in his *Histoire des Insects nuisibles*, I. 132, says, that Christain Kieeman, in a memoir sanctioned by the Electoral Palatine Academy, gives the history of that species called by the French *Hanneton vulgaire*. His observations were made in 1761 and 1762, when these insects were very numerous and destructive. He recommends making a general pursuit of them; declaring that he had killed more than one thousand in one day. This I suspect will prove to be the best method. It has been found useful to strew upon the grape-vine air-sacked lime, which causes the *rose-bugs* to abandon it. Fires by night do not attract them. I have held a bright light, without in the least exciting them; and although this light was exhibited in the open air, in their immediate vicinity, for a long time, not one *rose-bug* approached it. The ABBE ROSIER, in his *Cours d'Agriculture*, (article *Hanneton*), advises to collect and destroy the perfect insect for several years in succession. This should be made a general pursuit in order to be effectual; and females and children might be employed in it.

The causes that contribute to the growth and increase of the larvæ are not sufficiently understood. The severity of winter, and the coldness and moisture of a succeeding spring, do not always appear to check the numbers of the perfect insect, which are often, according to Olivier,† developed in greater abundance after such seasons. Neither can we predict a great increase from an abundant oviposition; for the eggs may not be hatched, the larvæ may perish, or the pupæ remain too weak to undergo their last metamorphosis. On the contrary, a small number of eggs, deposited under circumstances favorable to their being hatched, and the larvæ perfected without accident, will cause an increased quantity of the perfect insects.

Certain localities are thought to be favorable to the increase of the *rose-bug*; what these are I have not ascertained; but should imagine that a

*See Nouv. Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle. article *Hanneton*.

† Olivier's remarks refer to the M. *vulgaris*.

warm fertile, and rather dry soil, which is not disturbed by the plough or spade, would furnish an appropriate *nidus* for the egg.

ON MARL.

Marl, like lime, may be viewed as a stimulant, forcing the soil to produce crops of corn and grass, which otherwise would not have been obtained. Marl has been long known to the husbandman of Great Britain; and, if we give credit to Pliny, this article was used prior to the Roman invasion. Several kinds are enumerated by the ancient Latin writers, and all of them declare that the soil was greatly enriched by the application of marl.

In many parts of this island the value of land has been much augmented by the application of marl. Treating of this article in a practical way, it may be divided into shell-marl and earth-marl. Shell-marl is composed of animal-shells dissolved; earth-marl is a fossil. The color of the latter is various; white, black, blue, red, and its hardness is as various as its color; being sometimes soft and ductile like clay, sometimes hard and solid, like stone, and sometimes extended into thin beds, like slate. Shell-marl is easily distinguished by the shells which always appear in it; but the similarity betwixt earth-marl and many other fossil substances renders it difficult to distinguish them.

Shell-marl is very different in its nature from clayey and stone-marls, and, from its effects upon the soil, is commonly classed among the animal manures. The Rev. Mr. Dickson states, "That it does not dissolve with water as the other marls do. It sucks it up, and swells like a sponge. It is a much stronger attracter of acids than they." Dr. Hume says, that it takes six times more of acids to saturate it than any of the other marls which he had met with. But the greatest difference betwixt the shell-marl and the other marls consists in this, the shell marl contains oils. It is uncertain if the other marls contain any oils; but this kind it is said, contains them in great plenty.

This marl, it would seem, from the qualities which it possesses, promotes vegetation in all the different ways. It increases the food of plants; it communicates to the soil a power of attracting this food from the air; it enlarges the pasture of plants; and it prepares the vegetable food for entering their roots.

The shelly sand, often found deposited in beds in the crevices and level parts of the sea-coasts, is another substance capable of being employed both as a manure and stimulant; not only on account of its containing calcareous matter in greater or less proportions, but also from the mixture of animal and vegetable substances that are found in it. The portion of calcareous matter which it contains must vary according to circumstances; but, when the quantity is any way large, and in a reduced or attenuated state, the quality is so much the more valuable. On that account, the quantity which ought to be applied to the soil must be regulated entirely by the extent of calcareous matter supposed, or found, upon trial, to be contained in the article, which, as already said, is very variable.

The clayey and stone marls are distinguished by their colors; viz. white, black, blue, and red. The white, being of a soft crumbly nature, is considered to be the best for pasture land; and the blue, which is more compact and firm, for corn land. In the districts where marl is much used, these

distinctions of management are attended to, though either of the kinds may be employed with advantage if the following rules are adhered to.

If marl is of the blue kind, or of any kind that is compact and firm, lay it upon the land early in the season, so as the weather may mellow it down before the last plough; and, if on pasture land, let it also be early laid on, and spread very thin, breaking any lumps afterwards which are not completely separated by the first spreading. If marl is of the white, or any of the loose or crumbling sorts, it need not be laid on so early, because these varieties break and dissolve almost as soon as exposed to the weather.

There are many kinds of impure and mixed marls, such as sandy, clayey, loamy, and stony marls, according as these varieties of soil are incorporated or mixed with the principal substance. These sorts, of course, are inferior to the pure marls; but the stoney kind is considered to be the best, because its efficacy is more lasting, though the fat and crumbling kinds enrich or operate more speedily. The hard marls, however, in every case, operate for the greatest length of time, and are often followed with bad consequences to the soil unless good management, with regard to cropping, is exercised during the period of their operation. After being long excessively fruitful and productive, the soil will gradually become so sterile and barren as scarcely to be worth cultivating; in which case, the greatest exertion can hardly procure a return of fertility. In this respect, the effect of over-cropping land that has been marled, is precisely the same as takes place with lime. An uncommon exertion is made, occasioning a proportionate debility; though, were good husbandry studiously practised, the exertion would neither be so excessive, in the first instance, nor the after-consequences so mischievous. In numerous instances, land has been reduced so much as to be thought little better than useless, by the effects of lime and marl. Both, however, are excellent agents in forwarding agriculture, though often their agency has been misapplied, and used for mischievous purposes. Under a correct rotation of cropping, and with a suitable supply of dung, neither the lime nor marl is injurious. Reverse these circumstances, and the contrary effect must necessarily be produced.—*Brown's Treatise on Agriculture and Rural Affairs.*

HARVESTING.

When crops are suffered to stand on the ground until they have fully ripened, they exhaust the soil considerably more, than if taken off in a green state. The same is the case in regard to weeds of every description. Perhaps the remark is not so fully applicable to crops of roots.

It may therefore be said that lands are negatively improved, in a saving of their usual exhaustion, by taking such crops off the ground as soon as they have attained a sufficient degree of maturity. This is a matter that is worthy of consideration, especially when it is remembered that several kinds of crops may be severed from the ground, without injury, in some cases with a saving, before they have fully ripened.

Thus, Indian corn may be cut up while the stalks are still greenish, and set up in shocks for the ears to harden; and in this way much good fodder will be saved; the ground is less exhausted, and the grain is said to be as good. By harvesting oats while the stalks are somewhat green

they will be the better for fodder, and the grain will receive no injury thereby. The same may be observed, to a certain extent, in regard to crops of wheat and rye.

Flax pulled when just out of blossom is considered by some the best. The pea-pod is injured by standing too long; as in that case the hull becomes of little value. In short, no crops of grain derive any benefit from standing until the stalks are completely dead, except when the grain is to be used for seed.

The period at which wheat, and in short, all the other sorts of white crops should be cut, is when the straw begins to shrink, and becomes white about half an inch below the ear; the circulation is then cut off and all further benefit from its standing is at an end; the grain has, in fact, taken every thing that is requisite to perfect it from the ground.

By cutting early it will yield more and whiter flour; will waste less by shelling; the harvesting will be expedited, so as to prevent the waste of shelling, by having the last cuttings become too ripe; and as far as the value of the straw, whether for fodder or other purposes, is concerned, an advantage is gained by cutting it while the circulation is going on, and by that means preserving a part of the natural juices; the value of straw, like that of hay, depending upon the proportion of natural juices it contains, and the pains which have been taken to preserve them.

Some farmers determine when grain is fit to cut, by the following signs: when the straw is all turned, excepting at the joints; when the kernel becomes so hard that it cannot be mashed between the thumb and finger; or when the straw below the ear becomes so dry, that no juice can be forced out by twisting it. If the weather is fine, it can be bound, and put into the shock immediately after cutting; but if the stalk is stout, and the ear full and heavy, it should lay till the after part of the day; it can then be bound, shocked, stacked, or carted with safety, provided it is housed where it can have free air, or the mows do not become too large. Sheaves should generally not be larger than can be bound with a single length of the straw. Grain should be carted when the air has a small degree of dampness, to prevent scattering.

When a severe blight or rust has struck rye or wheat, it should be cut immediately, even if the grain be in the milky state: and it should lie on the ground, but not so close as to injure the heads, until such time as the stalks have become dry and the grain somewhat hardened.

It is mostly advised that such grain as is much infested with weeds, should be cut three or four days earlier than is usual, that the weeds may wither before the grain become too ripe. A single shower, or even a day's gentle rain, while it lies in swath will not injure it. It is a most essential object, to cut the crop very low, to prevent both the waste of grain, and the loss of straw, the unavoidable consequences of high cutting.

When grain is stacked, a light floor of boards should be mounted on four blocks, set in the ground, and so high as to prevent the entering of vermin. In building a stack, care should be taken to keep the seed ends of the sheaves in the middle, and a little higher than the outer ends.—*Far. Gui.*

Hon. William Jarvis, of Weathersfield, is nominated as a candidate for Governor of Vermont.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE SACCHARUM OF THE SWEET POTATO,

AND ITS FITNESS TO MAKE BEER,

By Robert Hare, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

To JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq.

Corres. Sec'y of the Penn. Ag. Soc'y.

Dr Tidyman, of South Carolina, lately supplied me with some sweet potatoes, of a kind in which sweet matter is peculiarly abundant, and requested that I would ascertain if there were any sugar in them. Having pared, and by means of the instrument used for slicing cabbages or cucumbers, reduced them to very thin slices; about a pound was boiled in alcohol of the specific gravity of 945, which appeared to extract all the sweetness, yet on cooling, yielded no crystals of sugar. The solution being subjected to distillation, till the alcohol was removed, an uncrystallizable syrup remained. In like manner, when aqueous infusions of the potatoes were concentrated, by boiling or evaporation, the residual syrup was uncrystallizable. It appears, therefore, that the sweet matter of this vegetable is analogous to molasses, or the saccharum of malt.

Its resemblance to the latter was so remarkable, that I was led to boil a wort, made from the potatoes, of proper spissitude, say s. g. 1060, with a due quantity of hops, about two hours.

It was then cooled to about sixty-five degrees, and yeast was added. As far as I could judge, the phenomena of the fermentation, and the resulting liquor, were precisely the same as if malt had been used. The wort was kept in a warm place until the temperature was 85 F. and the fall of the head showed the attenuation to be sufficient.*—Yeast subsequently rose which was removed, by a spoon. By refrigeration a further quantity of yeast precipitated, from which the liquor being decanted, became tolerably fine for new beer, and in flavour, exactly like ale made from malt.

I have computed that five bushels of potatoes, would produce as much wort as three bushels of malt; but I suppose that the residue would, as food for cattle, be worth half as much as the potatoes employed.

I believe it possible to make as good liquor from malt in this country, as in England, but that in our climate much more vigilance is required to have it invariably good, principally because the great and sudden changes of temperature, render maling much more precarious. Should the saccharum of the sweet potato prove to be a competent substitute for that of germinated grain, the quality will probably be less variable, since its development requires but little skill and vigilance.

Besides, as it exists naturally in the plant, it may be had where it would be almost impossible to make, or procure malt. Hops, the other material for beer, require only picking and drying to perfect them for use.

They are indigenous to the United States, and may, no doubt, be raised in any part of our territory.

I have dried in my evaporating oven, some of the sweet potatoes in slices. It seems to me that in this state they will keep a long while, and may be useful in making leaven for bread. They may

* In passing to this state, there should be a loss in gravity of about 4 per cent.

take the place of the malt necessary in a certain proportion, to render distillers' wash fermentable. The yeast yielded by the potato beer, appeared in odour and flavor, to resemble that from malt beer surprisingly, and the quantity, in proportion, was as great. In raising bread it was found equally efficacious.

I propose the word *suavin*, from the Latin *suavis*, sweet, to distinguish the syrup of the sweet potato. The same word might, perhaps, be advantageously applied as a generic appellation to molasses, and the uncrystallizable sugar of grapes, of honey, and of malt.

Crystallizable sugar might be termed *saccharine*, since the terminating syllable of *saccharum* is appropriated in chemistry to metals.

PICTURE OF A DROUGHT.

The last Macon Telegraph, after stating the very flattering prospects of the planter a few weeks since, says, the scene is now changed.—From almost every part of the state we hear the most melancholy accounts of the long continued drought, and the utter prostration of the hopes of the farmer—the structure on which the prosperity of the whole community is based.

With a few exceptions, the drought is very general. In some districts no rain has fallen for many weeks; the earth has become fairly baked, and vegetation entirely suspended. Whole cornfields are entirely destroyed; the cornblades, contorted and scorched, fall to the ground; and the shrivelled stocks smoke with heat.

The cotton plant, from its slower growth and deeper roots, suffers later than corn; but it also begins to feel the effects of the drought. The leaves burn up and flowers wither and fall, leaving no boll in their place.

The animal as well as the vegetable kingdom pants with the excessive heat and drought. Inhabitants of ponds and streams are boiled in their own element, or perish by its evaporation. Cattle crop the juiceless herbage, and look to man in vain for succor; their emaciated carcasses and sunken eyeballs, as they watch the reluctant clouds, speak the keenness of their suffering.—Large streams have sunk to narrow rills, and fountains are drying up. Instead of dew, impalpable dust, lifted into the air by its dryness and buoyancy, falls on the thirsty herbage. Indeed the atmosphere, in many parts, travellers assure us, is so filled with dust, that respiration is extremely difficult. [Savannah paper.]

CANADA THISTLES.

Dr. Silas Holbrook, of Venice, N. Y. some years since purchased a farm, where he now resides, and found a spot of a quarter of an acre of the Canada Thistle in one of his fields, which from appearance had tenanted the spot for some years. He waited until the blossom appeared, then set his boys to thrash or bruise them thoroughly to the ground; a very few stalks sprouted up again that season, which he bruised and sprinkled with salt. The next season but one solitary stalk made its appearance in the field, which he destroyed in the same way; and declares, he has never seen one on the premises since. [Auburn Free Press.]

A London Alderman is said to have lately made £50,000 by his dealings in hops, and that he would have made £100,000, if it had not been for the perverse intermeddling of the press.

ACACIA.

The *Robinia*, *Pseudo acacia*, or false acacia, is a native of the United States. It is commonly termed locust tree.

It grows best in warm, sandy land, and becomes fit for timber in about twenty-five years. The greatest use made of the trees, is for ship trennels, fence posts, mill cogs, and fire wood; or, if worked into posts to be set into the ground for garden fences, and other inclosures, they are superior in point of durability to almost any known wood.—The acacia is ornamented as a flowering tree.—The blossoms unfold in June, and perfume the air to a considerable distance with their sweet and fragrant odour. It is easily cultivated, and is of quick growth. As commerce and manufactures improve, the demand for this valuable timber will increase.

The multiplication of this tree has seldom been attempted by seeds, but almost constantly by young trees sprouting up from the wounded roots of the old one. The readiness of the roots of the parent tree, to vegetate, soon after the incumbent sward is broken up by the plough, surpasses that of any other tree; for in soils favourable to their growth, the farmers are obliged to grub with great labour to prevent them from overrunning the land, and whenever suffered to indulge their native luxuriance, they will soon convert a piece of cleared land to forest. It makes good hedges.

Acacia may be propagated by setting the seeds: and, when it is once introduced, numerous plants may be obtained, by cutting its roots near the surface of the ground. As the roots extend rapidly along the surface of the earth, and shoot up numerous suckers, the Acacia may be advantageously planted on the banks of rivers, for consolidating and securing the soil from the encroachments of the current; further, its wood is eminently adapted to ship building, and, though inferior in point of durability to the oak, it is perhaps preferable to any other timber for barges, and similar vessels of a small size.

The leguminous seeds of this tree, after being divested of their acrid taste, by infusing them in different waters, and afterwards ground into meal, are by the Tongusian Tartars converted into a wholesome bread: these seeds are also eagerly eaten by poultry, which may thus be speedily fattened.

It has been asserted, that the leaves of this tree, when prepared in the same manner as *indigo*, may with great advantage be substituted for that expensive dyeing drug. The foliage of the smaller variety of the False Acacia, however, is reputed to be better adapted for such purpose: its culture corresponds with that above stated; and it certainly merits to be more generally cultivated in ornamental shrubberies, where it thrives rapidly, and produces elegant odoriferous yellow flowers, which abundantly supply bees with honey.—The seeds of both varieties also afford a large proportion of expressed oil. It deserves to be noticed, that the yellowish wood of these trees, though hard and tough, is very brittle while the plants are young, and they ought, therefore, in exposed situations, to be supported by stakes.

The leaves of acacia are said to afford an agreeable nourishment to horses and horned cattle.—They may be given either green or dry, alone or mixed, with hay or chopped straw.

The flowers of the acacia are said to be used by the Chinese in making that beautiful yellow with

which they stain their silks and stuffs, and colour their paper, in the following manner; take half a pound of these flowers before they are fully blown, and roast them over a clear and gentle fire in a very clean copper pan, continually stirring them with a brisk motion; when they begin to turn yellow, pour on a little water, and let it boil till it become thick, and acquire a deeper colour; then strain the whole through a piece of coarse silk.—To the liquor thus expressed, add half an ounce of alum, and one ounce of calcined and finely-powdered oyster shells; when the whole is well mixed, it will be fit for use.

Domestic Encyclopedia.

EFFECTS OF LIBERTY.

In the dark ages which followed the downfall of the Roman Empire, several republics were founded in the northern parts of Italy; and while ignorance and barbarism prevailed in other European countries, these states under the influence of free institutions, became rich and powerful, and enjoyed the comforts and ornaments of life. "Their ships covered every sea; their factories rose on every shore; their money changers set their tables in every city; and manufactures flourished. We doubt whether any country of Europe, our own perhaps excepted, have at the present time reached so high a point of wealth and civilization as some parts of Italy had attained 400 years ago." The revenue of the republic of Florence was greater 500 years ago, than that which the Grand Duke of Tuscany (in whose dominions Florence is situated) now derives from a territory of much greater extent. The manufacture of wool alone employed 200 factories and 30,000 workmen in that republic; and the cloth annually produced sold for a sum equal to \$11,000,000 of our money. Eighty banking houses conducted the commercial operations, not of Florence only, but of all Europe. Two banking houses advanced to Edward the Third of England, a sum in silver equivalent to \$3,300,000, when the value of silver was quadruple what it now is. The city and environs contained 170,000 inhabitants; 10,000 children were taught to read in the various schools; 1200 studied arithmetic; and 600 received a learned education. The progress of literature and the arts was proportioned to that of the public prosperity.

All the seven vials of the Apocalypse have since been poured out on those pleasant countries.—Their political institutions have been swept away; their wealth has departed; literature and the arts have declined; the people are trampled on by foreign tyrants, and their minds are enslaved by superstition; eloquence is gagged and reason hoodwinked. [Edinburgh Review.]

WOOL.

A procession of waggons arrived yesterday from Pittsford, (Vt.) with about 19,000 lbs. of Wool.

What is to be done with American Wool, if it is not to be manufactured in America. Sent to Europe? Send "Coal to Newcastle." If the Wool is not to be manufactured here, it cannot be grown here to any profit. The growers want a home market on some terms. *Boston Palladium.*

THAMES TUNNEL.

"The aperture which had broken in the Tunnel under the Thames has been closed, after much labour and difficulty.

MULBERRY LEAVES.

Within a year past, the demand for Mulberry leaves has so rapidly increased, that it would be well for those who gather the fruit, to be careful in the preservation of the seed. By thus laying a foundation for a nursery of young trees, a benefit will be conferred on all who feel interested in the increase of the silkworm. In the course of a few years, it is anticipated that the manufacture of silk will form an important article in our domestic concerns, and although there will necessarily some time elapse previous to its being carried to any great extent, yet every Mulberry tree that is planted now will contribute something towards its advancement. [Phil. Album.]

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.

A friend has communicated the following, as a cure for that terrible complaint, the Dysentery, which is so apt to prevail at this season of the year. He says he has repeatedly tried it, with the fullest success:—"Take the yolk of three eggs, two ounces loaf sugar, one gill brandy, and one nutmeg, grated, the whole to be incorporated together.—For a grown person, a teaspoonful every two or three hours—a proportionably less quantity for children. [Prov. Pat.]

A lady who has found the following remedy for the prevention of bed bugs, wishes to make it public. After cleansing the bedstead thoroughly, rub it over with hog's lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woollen cloth. Bugs will not infest such a bedstead for a whole season. [Ohio pa.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1827.

FALLEN FRUIT.

Be very careful to gather all punctured or decaying fruits, whether on your trees or on the ground, and give them to your hogs. If you do not, the worms which they contain, and which have been the cause of their premature decay, will make their escape into the ground, and you will find the evils, which await their visitations will increase upon you another season.

GRAFTED TREES.

Look over your fruit-trees, which were grafted last spring, or budded last summer, and suffer no shoots from the stocks to remain, for these will rob the grafts of their nourishment.

BUDDING FRUIT TREES.

The operation of common budding is performed any time from the beginning of July to the middle of August; the criterion being the formation of the buds in the axille of the leaf of the present year. The buds are known to be ready by the shield or partition of bark to which they are attached, easily parting with the wood. The buds preferred are generally those on the middle of a young shoot, as being neither so apt to run to wood as those at the extremity, nor so apt to lie dormant as those at the lower end. Stocks for budding may in general, be much smaller than for grafting, as the operation may be performed on the same year's shoot. But it may also be performed on shoots or stems of several years' growth, and in such, by inserting a number of buds, a complete tree may be formed at once. For gathering the shoots containing the buds, a cloudy day or an

early or late hour is chosen, on the principle, that the leaves being at these periods in a less active state of perspiration, suffer least from being separated from their parent plant. They are preserved fresh, and may be sent a great distance by inserting their ends in water or moist moss; though, in general, they should be used as soon after gathering as possible; indeed, as in grafting and inarching the whole operation ought to be performed with the greatest celerity.

There are a great many kinds of budding, but we shall describe only the four following, which are copied, in substance, from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

Shield budding, or T budding is thus performed:—Fix on a smooth part on the side of the stock, rather than towards the sun, and of a height depending, as in grafting, on whether dwarf, half or whole standard-trees are desired; then with the budding knife make a horizontal cut across the rind, quite through to the firm wood; from the middle of this transverse cut, make a slit downward perpendicularly, an inch or more long, going also quite through to the wood. This done, proceed with all expedition to take off a bud: holding the cutting or scion in one hand, with the thickest end outward, and with the knife in the other hand, enter it about half an inch or more below a bud, cutting near half way into the wood of the shoot, continuing it with one clear, slanting cut, about half an inch or more above the bud, so deep as to take off part of the wood along with it, the whole about an inch and a half long; then directly with the thumb and finger, or point of the knife, slip off the woody part remaining to the bud; which done, observe whether the eye or gem of the bud remains perfect; if not, and a little hole appears in that part, it is improper, or as gardeners express it, the bud has lost its root and another must be prepared. This done, placing the back part of the bud or shield between your lips, expeditiously with the flat haft of the knife separate the bark of the stock on each side of the perpendicular cut, clear to the wood, for the admission of the bud, which directly slip down, close between the wood and the bark to the bottom of the slit. The next operation is to cut off the top part of the shield even with the horizontal first made cut, in order to let it completely into its place, and to join exactly the upper edge of the shield with the transverse cut, that the descending sap may immediately enter the bark of the shield, and protrude granulated matter between it and the wood, so as to effect a living union. The parts are now to be immediately bound round with a ligament of fresh bass, previously soaked in water, to render it pliable and tough, beginning a little below the bottom of the perpendicular slit, proceeding upward closely round every part, except just over the eye of the bud, and continue it a little above the horizontal cut, not too tight, but just sufficient to keep the whole close, and exclude the air, sun, and wet.

Shield-budding reversed, or reversed T budding, differs from the former in having the transversed cut made at the bottom of the perpendicular slit, instead of at its top, and of course the shield is reversed in its position. This mode is represented as preferable to the other by such as contend that the sap rises in the bark equally with the wood; but as this opinion is now generally considered as exploded, the first or T mode, may justly be considered as the most scientific mode of

budding.

Scalope budding consists in paring a thin tongue-shaped section of bark from the side of the stock; and in taking a similar section from the shoot of buds, in neither case removing the wood. The section or shield containing the bud is then laid on the corresponding scollop in the stock; its upper edge exactly fitted, as in shield budding, and at least one of its edges as in whip-grafting. After this it is tied in the usual way. The advantages of this mode are, that it can be performed when the wood and bark do not separate freely; on trees having very stiff suberose [cork like,] barks, and at any season of the year. Its disadvantages are, that it requires longer time to perform the operation, and is less certain of success. The French gardeners often bud their roses in this manner in spring; and if they fail, they have a second chance in July by using the common mode.

Budding with double ligatures is a mode invented by Knight, and described by him (*Hort. Trans.* vol. i. 149) as "a new and expeditious mode of budding." The operations are performed in the manner first above described; but instead of one ligature, two are applied, one above the bud inserted on the transverse section through the bark; the other, which had no farther office than that of securing the bud, was applied below in the usual way. As soon as the buds had attached themselves, the lower ligatures were taken off; but the others were suffered to remain. "The passage of the sap upwards was in consequence much obstructed, and the inserted buds began to vegetate strongly in July (being inserted in June); and when these had afforded shoots about four inches long, the remaining ligatures were taken off to permit the excess of sap to pass on; and the young shoots were nailed to the wall. Being there properly exposed to light, their wood ripened well, and afforded blossoms in the succeeding spring; and these would, he adds, "no doubt have afforded fruit; but that, leaving my residence, I removed my trees," &c.

Future Treatment. In a fortnight at farthest after budding such as have adhered may be known by their fresh appearance at the eye; and in three weeks all those which have succeeded will be firmly united with the stock, and the parts being somewhat swelled in most species, the bandage must be loosened, and a week or two afterwards finally removed. The shield and bud now swell in common with the other parts of the stock; and nothing more requires to be done till spring, when just before the rising of the sap, they are to be headed down close to the bud, by an oblique cut, terminating about an eighth or a quarter of an inch above the shield. In some cases, however, as in grafting, a few inches of the stalk is left for the first season, and the young shoot tied to it for protection from the winds.

STEAMING FOOD FOR SWINE, &c.

Some sort of apparatus for steaming food for swine neat cattle, &c. should be considered as necessary for every farmer, as a pot or other proper vessel to cook his own food in. This is a truth which is now pretty generally acknowledged; many farmers have conveniences for steaming potatoes and other roots for swine, on a small scale, and some few, machinery on a large scale, for steaming hay, &c. for cattle. Loudon says "It has been long known that many sorts of roots, and

particularly the potato, become much more valuable by undergoing this sort of preparation. And it is equally well known that when thus prepared they have been employed alone as a substitute for hay, and with cut chaff both for hay and corn, in the feeding of horses as well as other animals.—To a farmer who keeps many horses, or cattle, or even swine or poultry, the practice of boiling their food in steam is so great a saving and advantage that it deserves the most particular attention.—Though potatoes have often been given raw both to horses and cattle, they are found to be infinitely preferable when cooked by steam, as they are thereby rendered much drier, and more nutritive, and better than when boiled in water; this has been long since shown by the experiments of Wakefield of Liverpool who in order to ascertain it, fed some of his horses on, steamed and some on raw potatoes, and soon found the horses on the steamed potatoes had greatly the advantage in every respect. Those on the steamed potatoes looked perfectly smooth and sleek, while the others were quite rough. Eccleston also found them useful instead of corn; and the extensive and accurate trials of Curwen have placed the utility and advantage of them in this way beyond all dispute.

The reader may see in the 5th vol. of the *New England Farmer*, page 506, some notice of the mode of steaming food for cattle, made use of by Robert Smith, Esq. President of the Maryland Agricultural Society. This was more particularly described in an Address delivered to the Maryland Agricultural Society, by Mr Smith. The following is an extract:

"Economy in the feeding of stock is an object of the highest importance, interesting alike to the public and to the individual. The great waste of hay, straw, corn fodder, chaff and other offal apparent on every estate under the prevailing practice of the country, has suggested to me the expediency of having at my dairy farm a steaming apparatus. This I have recently established on a plan so simple and so cheap, that any person in any part of our country may have a similar one, greater or smaller, according to the extent of his farm, and the proposed number of his stock. It consists of an iron boiler and two wooden boxes. The boiler contains 100 gallons. One of the boxes is eight feet, the other five feet long; both three feet wide and three feet deep. The boiler is globular, and was made by screwing together the brims of two salt pans. There is also attached to it a hoghead for any extra cooking.

"The boiler is fixed in brick work, calculated to afford the greatest degree of heat with the smallest waste of fuel. Without pretending to give directions as to the particular construction of such a furnace, I would merely remark, what the physiologists have told us, namely, that heat being produced by the combined operation of the fuel and of the air feeding the fire, that portion only of the air, which passes in contact with the burning fuel, contributes to the production of heat, and that therefore if the fire place should be longer than the heap of burning fuel, a certain portion of air will insinuate itself without going through the fire, and of course, not being decomposed will contribute nothing to the heat.

"To the water in the boiler is given all the heat necessary to generate the required steam. The steam is conveyed into the boxes by copper pipes attached to the bottom of each box, and a false

bottom, consisting of several sheets of copper perforated with holes. Into this chamber, four inches high, formed by the two bottoms, the steam is conveyed, and passing through the holes of the false bottom, diffuses itself throughout the whole contents of the box, and thus effectually cooks the great mass of food therein contained. When sufficiently boiled, the steam, by means of a common stop cock, is turned into the other box. At one end of each box and near the bottom, is a spigot and faucet, by means of which are drawn off the condensed steam and liquid matter, which had oozed out of and been extracted from the cooked materials. This decoction is of a deep chocolate colour and highly flavored. It may be given to calves or it may be returned to and mixed with the steamed food. It, however, may not be amiss to remark, that when a liquid food is proposed, the false bottom is not used.

"In the corner of the steam house next to the pump there is a hoghead of water in which is inserted a leaden tube, the other end of which is immersed in the water of the boiler and nearly to the bottom of it. The admission of the regular supply of water from this reservoir into the boiler is regulated by a stop cock. And the cold water being specifically heavier than the warm will necessarily take its place at the bottom, whilst the hot water will remain at the top. This simple plan is preferred to the self supplying valve, which is apt to get out of order. At the top of the boiler there is a safety valve for the escape of all the redundant steam, the electric force of which would otherwise endanger the whole establishment."

Mr Smith observed that his boiler of 100 gallons had enabled his people for some time to cook every day for more than one hundred head of stock, nourishing food, consisting of cut hay or straw, or corn tops and blades, or corn husks mixed with meal produced from the corn and cob ground together, or with other meal and a due proportion of water. But a boiler of the lowest price, containing 30 gallons would be sufficient to cook food for the stock of most farms in our country. A simple apparatus for the purpose of steaming potatoes and other roots for swine, &c. has long been used in many parts of New England.—The following is a brief description of it. A kettle, holding twelve gallons or more, is set in a furnace of brick or stone, and over this a hoghead with one head taken out, and the other bored full of holes. This is set so close that the steam of the kettle, when boiling, can only rise through the holes, and thence ascend among the articles to be hoiled in the hoghead, and pass off at the top.—In this way a hoghead of potatoes will be nearly as soon boiled as a small part of them would be if placed in the kettle underneath.

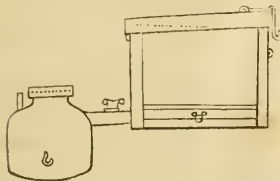
As the kettle is so closed as to prevent any steam from passing off but through the bottom of the hoghead, a pipe or tube is set in such a manner that with the aid of a funnel water may be poured into the kettle as often as is necessary.—After being poured in, the tube is stopped with a plug for that purpose.

Grain of all kinds may be steam-boiled by this apparatus, to great advantage, for feeding or fattening cattle; but in that case, it is requisite to have the bottom of the hoghead covered with a cloth, to prevent the grain from running down through the holes.

The annexed cut will give an idea of a steaming machine described in the *Farmer's Magazine*

(a work printed in Scotland) vol. xviii. page 74.—It consists of a boiler and wooden chest or box placed over or near it. The box may be of any size, and so placed as to be supplied and emptied by wheel and hand barrows in the easiest manner either by the end or top, or both being made to open. "If the box is made 8 feet by 5, and 3 deep, it will hold as many potatoes as will feed 50 cows for 24 hours, and these may be steamed in an hour." When the chest or box is placed by the side of the boiler, care must be taken so to regulate the fire or arrange the apparatus that the water from the boiler may not boil over into the box. This may be done by carrying the steam pipe up the out side of the box, and letting it enter near the top and then lead down and terminate beneath the false bottom. The boiling water by flowing up a pipe of some length, exposed to the air will be so far cooled as to prevent its running into the box.

Root Steamer.



Remedy for Poison.—A respectable cultivator assures us that a decoction of Thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) externally and internally applied, is an excellent remedy for poison, either by ivy or dogwood. This plant and its uses are well described by Dr Bigelow in his *American Medical Botany*, vol. i. page 33. It has been long used in New England for various medical purposes, but we have never before heard of its application as an antidote to poison.

Remedy for Burns.—The grease of the skunk, or American pole cat, we are informed, by the person, who communicated the above, is an efficacious application to burns.

Harrisburg Convention.—Delegates to this convention from 13 states assembled at Harrisburg on the 30th ult. Hon. JOSEPH RITZER, of Penn. was chosen President, Jesse Buel, Esq. of New York, and Frisby Tilghman, Esq. of Maryland, Vice Presidents; and Redwood Fisher, Esq. of Philadelphia, and William Halstead Jr. Esq. of New Jersey, Secretaries. On the 31st and the two following days Committees were appointed and resolutions formed, which had a tendency to promote the great objects of the meeting.

M. Andre Parmentier, proprietor of the Horticultural Botanic Garden of Brooklyn, N. Y. has been presented with a diploma of corresponding member of the Linnæan Society of Paris and member of the Linnæan Branch of New York through the hands of Dr Felix Pascalis, President of the Linnæan Branch of France in America.

Catalogues of Prince's Linnæan Botanic Garden, with large additions are now published.—They will be forwarded to any person, by dropping a line to Wm. Prince, Flushing, N. Y. post paid.

Western Rail Road.—The Commissioners appointed to survey a route for a rail road from Boston to the Hudson river at or near Albany, consisting of Judge Mitchell, Col. Samuel M. McKay, and Col. James F. Baldwin, are to commence their tour of observation this week.

Swimming School.—The Trustees of the Humane Society of this city have voted to recommend to the inhabitants of Boston to avail themselves of Dr Lieber's instructions to acquire the art of swimming; and have appropriated \$100 to pay for such instruction.

Counterfeit one hundred dollar bills of the United States of the plate for the Branches are said to be in circulation.

The U. S. ship of the line, North Carolina, commodore Rodgers, arrived in Norfolk, from the Mediterranean, on the 28th. ult. She has been absent 28 months, and her officers and crew are in good health.

The navy of the United States, when all the vessels authorised to be built are afloat, as nearly every one of them may speedily be if required—will consist of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 16 sloops of war, and seven other vessels, exclusive of those on the lakes. To man these will require more than 20,000 men, one half of whom must be seamen.

A Cotton Manufactory is about to be put in operation at Petersburg, Virg. by a company of gentlemen incorporated at the last session of the Legislature of that state. The necessary funds have been subscribed, and the site of the Factory purchased on the Appomattox river. This is the first establishment of the kind in Virginia, and we have no doubt it will be rapidly followed by others.

Manufactories are to be desired so long as they enable the public at large to buy cheap. They become a national evil as soon as they raise the price to consumers. In these two sentences, is contained the great principle which should regulate the establishing and maintaining Manufactories.

The skeleton of a mammoth has been found near Scheoley's mountain in New Jersey, by the workmen who were excavating the Morris Canal. It was about three feet below the surface, and in a remarkable state of preservation. One of the tusks weighs 140 pounds, and the grinders look remarkably fresh, though they have probably been buried a thousand years.

Stuart's full length portrait of Washington has been sold to a Russian gentleman for \$1000.

The trial of Strang for the murder of Mr. Whipple is concluded, and the prisoner found guilty.

The trial of Mrs. Whipple as an accessory commenced on Monday of last week, and determined on Friday in a verdict of acquittal. Mrs. Whipple was defended by Messrs. Tabor, Williams, & Van Vechten.

Yellow Locust Seed.—Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, a few lbs. Yellow Locust Seed, superior scarlet short top Radish, White Mulberry, 13 varieties of Turnip, Ginkgo or pickling Cucumber, &c. with a new assortment of ornamental flower seeds.

Agricultural Books.

Just received for sale at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, the following agricultural books in addition to those advertised July 20.

Parkinson on Live Stock.—Lawrence's new Farmer's Calendar.—Hayward on Horticulture.—Sinclair's Code of Agriculture.—Torrey's Botany—new copy of Maddock on the culture of Flowers, with beautifully coloured plates from nature.—Nicol's Villa Garden Directory. American Gardener, &c.

Fresh Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, genuine White Mulberry Seed, raised in Mansfield, Conn. 1827.

Wool.

On Thursday, the 23d of August, at the lower division of the hall over the new Market House, under the direction of the *New-England Society*, will be sold, a large assortment of American fleece WOOL. Wool growers and others, who wish to benefit by this favourable opportunity for disposing of their Wool, are informed, that we are prepared to receive it, any time previous to the 17th of August, at which time the catalogue will be closed. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers. Boston, July 27, 1827.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	dbl	80 00	82 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	92 00	95 00
pearl do. - - -		1 50	1 67
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	9 30	10 00
BEEF, mcss, 200 lbs. new, -	dbl.	8 12	8 75
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		7 50	8 00
& No 2, new, - - -		12	15
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12	9
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		3	5
skimmed milk, - - -			
FLAX - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLAX SEED, Baltimore, Howard St	dbl.	5 50	5 67
Genesee, - - -		4 50	4 75
Rye, best, - - -		70	75
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	62	67
Corn - - - - -		1 00	
Barley - - - - -		35	37
Oats - - - - -		9	10
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	12	15
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		1 00	1 10
LIME, - - - - -	cask	77	78
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	2 75	3 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	13 00	14 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	dbl.	10 75	11 50
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 50	11 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	lb.	33	45
Clover - - - - -		20	25
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		28	34
do do do unwashed		25	30
do 3-4 washed		20	25
do 1-2 & 3 do		33	37
Native - - - - -		25	30
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		28	32
do 2d sort			
do Spinnings, 1st sort			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8	11
do whole hogs, - - -		6	10
VEAL, - - - - -		5	9
MUTTON, - - - - -		15	20
POULTRY, - - - - -		12	16
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		16	20
lump, best, - - - - -		12	15
EGGS, - - - - -		75	80
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	6	75
Indian, do. - - - - -		45	50
POTATOES, (new) - - -		2 00	4 00
CIDER, (according to quality)	dbl.		

Miscellaneous.

Sir Jonah Barrington remarks in his sketches, "in truth, the only three kinds of death the Irish peasantry think natural, are dying quietly in their own cabins; being hanged about assize time; or when the potato crop is deficient."

Some caution is requisite in passing our opinions upon strangers: a caution, however, which few of us adopt. At a public levee at the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield, "pray, my lord, who is that tall, awkward woman, yonder?" "That lady, sir," replied Lord Chesterfield, "is my sister." The gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out, "no, no, my lord, I beg your pardon; I mean that very ugly woman, who stands next to the Queen." That lady, sir, is my wife."

A shopkeeper at Doncaster, had, by his conduct obtained the name of 'the little rascal.' Being asked why this appellation had been given him, he replied, "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade here, who are all great rascals."

The being Prime Minister of England has often been attended with a dreadful fate.—Of 31, since the reformation [it may be inferred it was worse before]—13 have been executed—2 murdered—8 died in prison or exile—some committed suicide—and 4 are said to have saved themselves by sacrificing their Masters.

Reminiscence.—It is stated in the first of Caleb Atwater's notes on Ohio, that the first vessel ever launched by Europeans on the Upper Lakes, was built in 1680, by La Salle, a Frenchman—one hundred and forty-seven years ago! She was called the Griffin.

Increase of Population.—The Annual Report of the American Education Society states that the population of the United States is advancing at the rate of 1000 every day—365,000 a year.

Sheep.—About the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it was looked upon as extravagant that the number of sheep in the United States should be estimated at one million.

There is a prospect of an abundant harvest throughout the England. A gentleman who had just returned to England from a journey through Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark, states that the crops of grain are, if possible, more promising than in England.

Letters from Frankfort on the Main announce that the continual rains which have prevailed for some time, have given occasion to extensive business in corn. In Hungary the crop of fruit is completely destroyed. On several other points of Germany the winter wheats present a wretched appearance. The fine alone is in a thriving state.

Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister, paid to Mr. Clay, at the Department of State, on Monday, the second and last instalment, amounting to upwards of \$600,000, payable by the Government of Great Britain, under the Convention of November last.

Silk Reel.—Any person having a model for a French Reel for reeling Silk from the Cocoon, will confer a favour on a cultivator, of silk by sending their address to the office of the Baltimore Patriot.

MAHOGANY.

The Honduras Almanac for 1827 gives a long account of the manner in which mahogany is cut and transported in Honduras, a British province on the Mosquito shore, Guatemala. The mahogany tree is of enormous size and height, and the branches spread to a great distance. A tree is not fit for cutting until it is 200 years old. This beautiful wood was discovered in 1559, and was first carried to England about the year 1700.—The first article made from it was a candle box, and the fine colour and beautiful polish were so pleasing that bureaux and other articles were soon manufactured from the same material. The mahogany cutters go into the forests in August, in gangs of from 20 to 50 each, and the "huntsman," having climbed a tall tree, surveys the surrounding country, ascertains where the mahogany abounds, and leads the gang to the place. Having felled a great number of trees, they cut a road through the thick forest to the nearest river, make bridges, build huts for themselves and cattle, &c.—About the first of December they begin to saw each mahogany tree, both trunk and branches, into logs. These logs vary in length and size—the largest ever cut in Honduras was 17 feet long, 5 feet 4 inches deep, and weighing 15 tons. After the sawing is completed, the logs are reduced by the axe, from the round to the square form, to lessen their weight, and prevent their rolling on the truck. When the dry season commences, about the first of April, they begin to draw the logs to the river. The distance is generally from 6 to 10 miles; each truck requires 7 pairs of oxen, 2 drivers, 2 or 3 to cut food for the cattle, and several loaders. The heat of the sun is so great that every thing must be done by night. The teams start from the river at 6 o'clock in the evening, and return with their loads the next morning; the drivers after throwing the logs into the river, retire to rest. Thus goes on the routine of trucking during the months of April and May. This process of drawing down mahogany to the river, presents an extraordinary spectacle. Six trucks and 40 yokes of oxen occupying the road for a quarter of a mile—the drivers half naked, and each bearing a torch light—the wildness of the forest scenery—the rattling of the chains—the sound of the whip echoing through the woods—all this activity and exertion so ill corresponding with the silent hour of midnight—make it wear the appearance of some theatrical exhibition. About the end of May the rains commence, the roads are impassable, and all trucking ceases. After the rivers are swollen, the logs are floated down a distance of 200 miles, until they are stopped by a boom, where each gang separates its own cutting. The logs are then brought to the wharves, taken out of the water, and the surface made smooth by an axe, when they are ready for shipping.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Hard Soap.—To make hard soap Soda should be dissolved and leached through quick lime.—Six times as much olive oil or tallow are to be added as the quantity of Soda used. The lie is then to be gently boiled, and the ingredients will unite into a hard white Soap, if the carbonic acid be properly taken from the Soda. If a quantity of rosin be added it forms the common yellow bar Soap. To make the soap marbled, soap makers add coppers, cinnabar, &c. to it before it is made into cakes.

The Albany Argus speaks in favorable terms of "Pope's improved hand threshing machine." It combines simplicity and strength in its construction, and with two men at the wheel, and one to feed the machine will thresh five bushels per hour, throwing out the grain thoroughly. The cost of it is not one third the average cost of the Scotch and English machines. It has been highly approved of by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in all instances where an opportunity has been afforded to test its practical utility.

Domestic Economy.

Rice Jelly. This is one of the most nourishing preparations of rice, particularly for valetudinarians or convalescents. It is thus made: Boil a quarter of a pound of rice flour, with half a pound of loaf sugar, in a quart of water, till the whole becomes one uniform gelatinous mass; then strain off the jelly and let it stand to cool. A little of this salubrious food eaten at a time, will be found very beneficial to those of a weakly and infirm constitution.

To cleanse the Teeth and to improve the breath. To four ounces of fresh prepared lime water add a drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar, and remove the offensive smell from those which have most decayed.

Vinegar of Roses. This fine vinegar is made by putting a quantity of fresh rose leaves loosely into a jar or bottle, pouring upon them the best white wine vinegar so as to fill it up to the height first occupied by the leaves, if, for example, the jar be thus apparently filled, there will be still room enough for the proper quantity of vinegar; let it remain for three weeks in the sun or some other warm situation, when it may be strained off and passed through a cotton or flannel bag. If it is not sufficiently fine, after having been strained, to put up into bottles, it is to be cleared in the usual way, either by means of isinglass or a little alum-water. It is commonly kept in large bottles; which should be well corked and kept in a dry place. A lump of refined sugar should be put into each bottle. In this way are also to be made vinegar of gilliflowers, elder flowers, &c. &c.

Saxony Sheep.

On Friday the 24th August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Brighton near Boston, will be sold by public auction, a choice stock of about 100 Saxony Rams, just imported in the brig Comet, Capt. Meef, from Hamburg.

These sheep were selected from the purest blood in the kingdom, and will be found at least, equal in point of fineness of fleece and symmetry of form to any heretofore imported. The sale will be perfectly free and unlimited.

Samples of the wool from different parts of each animal may be seen at No. 46 Central street, or at the office of the auctioneers, at any time previous to the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure free responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

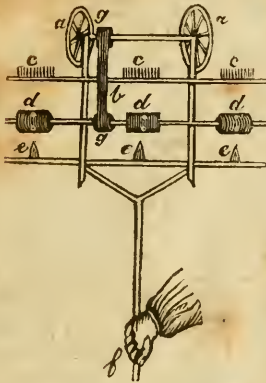
VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1827.

No. 4.

AGRICULTURE.

MACHINE FOR SOWING TURNIPS



a a Wheels attached to the axle which turns with the wheels.

b Band passing over two drums g g.

c c Rakes which cover the seed.

d d d Cylinders which contain the seed.

e e e Ploughs which furrow for the seed.

f The draught.

The centre of the machine may be used as the entire machine for one row, or the outside cylinders may be added where much work is to be performed.

THOS. G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.—Inclosed is a draught of the Drill for sowing the various description of Turnip Seed, which are alluded to in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 67, and vol. ii. page 285.

I have forebore any communication concerning it until I had sufficient opportunity to test its utility by actual experience.

The quantity of ground I usually sow with turnips is about quarter of an acre, which after the ground is raked I can sow in forty minutes.—The drill I use is calculated to sow but one row at a time, which is furrowed, sowed, and covered, at one operation, as fast as a man can walk backward. For a farmer who has a large stock, or for him who is in the practice of sowing for the market, it must be a great saving of labour, and that at the time when labour is most in demand.

I am persuaded that with the drill which sows but one row at a time, a man will in one hour, sow as much ground as two men could sow in a day without any drill; or as is commonly practised, by dropping the seed with the fingers. *He will not use more than half the quantity of seed; and it will be sowed so much more even as will save half the labour also in thinning them.*

In constructing the machine the wheels were calculated at eight inches diameter, and being firmly fixed on the axle, at every evolution of the wheels, the cylinders containing the seed are moved by the revolving band to perform also one revolution. On the thirds of each cylinder are holes

to drop the seed, calculating the distance at which they would be dropped, would be determined by the diameter of the wheels—but experience shows that the seeds do not drop *precisely* when the hole is down, but are dropped in continuity as the cylinder proceeds, and equally while the holes are descending or ascending as they pass over the aperture.

Satisfied of your zeal to promote the interest which you patronize, and of your judgement of the means you advocate, I place this at your disposal without hesitation.

And am, sir,
with high estimation,
your humble servant,
W. JACKSON.

Plymouth, August 8, 1827.

WHEAT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

For about thirty years immediately preceding the year 1813, few attempts were made to raise wheat in parts adjacent to the sea coast in Massachusetts; and a belief generally prevailed, that it could not be made to thrive there, owing to peculiarity of climate or some other inexplicable cause. Since that time, however, it has been considerably cultivated.

Mr. Dudley Hardy sowed, on three quarters and an half quarter of an acre of land, in Brighton, near Boston, twenty-eight quarts of spring wheat originally from Londonderry. The land the preceding year had been planted with Indian corn.—It was ploughed in the fall; and in the month of March, before the frost was all out of the ground, was ploughed over again two or three times, and then harrowed with an iron tooth harrow. The grain was prepared by steeping it in ley made of ashes twenty-four hours, and on the 7th. of April sowed, and harrowed in with the harrow. "After this," says Mr Hardy, "I bruised the ground smooth with a brush harrow." The twenty-eight quarts produced eighteen bushels, weighing sixty pounds a bushel. One bushel, ground and bolted gave forty-six pounds and an half of flour. Mr. Hardy thinks, that spring wheat should be sowed in the month of March, if the frost will permit.

Mass. Agricultural Repository, vol. iii. p. 31.

Mr J. Lowell gives the following account of a trial of the same kind of wheat.

"I had but one small piece of ground in a proper state to receive wheat. It measured one third of an acre. The soil was very thin over a bed of gravel, extremely subject to drought, and incapable, as I thought, of bearing a large crop of any sort. Potatoes had been cultivated on it for two years preceding. It had been twice ploughed the fall before, after the potatoes were dug. In the spring, four horse cart loads of horse dung were spread upon it and ploughed in. On the seventh day of April, I sowed upon it three quarters of a bushel of Mr Hardy's wheat. This wheat was of small size, and rather shrivelled. It is said to be the same known and cultivated as Londonderry wheat.

"The crop looked extremely well; none of it was blighted; and on the second of August it was reaped. It weighed from fifty-six to fifty-eight pounds the bushel."—*Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, vol iii. p. 216.

The same publication, pages 217, 218, contains the experiments of Hon. J. Quincy, and Hon. P. C. Brooks, which, though somewhat less successful than the preceding, (Mr Quincy having raised fifteen, and Mr Brooks fourteen bushels to the acre) yet as the grain was of good quality, and free from blast or smut, establish the fact that the climate of Massachusetts is not unfavourable to the cultivation of wheat.

Bezaleel Taft, Jr. Esq. of Uxbridge, likewise states in substance, that his father, about fifteen years since, procured a bushel of spring wheat from Barry, on the Onion river, in the state of Vermont. The produce of this was fifteen bushels. He continued to procure his seed from that quarter for several years, but at length sowed the seed of his own growth prepared by washing it clean, stirring it well in two or three changes of water. After washing it was soaked about twelve hours in a weak ley; and after turning off the ley, about two quarts of slaked lime was stirred into a bushel of wheat.

The ground selected for the cultivation of wheat was such as would be most sure to produce a good crop of Indian corn, and the wheat was sown as early in the spring as the soil could be stirred and remain light.

Five pecks of seed were sowed to an acre, and the crops have been from 12 to 22 bushels; and about sixteen upon an average to an acre.

This communication was dated the 19th November, 1814, and the writer says, "For the last three years, I believe this town has produced annually about a thousand bushels, and the last season we had at least four times as many bushels of wheat as of rye from the same numbers of acres, in the same state."

The writer considers wheat as more favourable to a future crop of grass than rye or oats, as it shades the grass less; and when the crop is removed, it is not so apt to be scorched, having been more accustomed to the rays of the sun. In that quarter of the country, wheat is invariably washed before it is sent to the mill, not to free it from smut or mildew, but from dust which adheres to it in consequence of the sandy nature of the soil.—He says, that "an active man will wash ten bushels in two or three hours. Care ought to be taken not to have it remain longer than necessary in the water. We usually dry it on blankets or sheets in the sun. Care should likewise be taken not to have it get too dry, as the flour in that case is not so nice. One day's sun is sufficient to dry it in the summer, and two in the fall. If suffered to become too dry, the hull or bran is brittle, and cuts to pieces in grinding, so as to mix with the flour. When only dried sufficient to prevent its clogging in the mill, the flour separates much better from the bran, and is far preferable for use."—*Mass. Ag. Repository*, vol. iii. pp. 218, 219, 220.

Mr John Leaks gives a statement of his experiment relating to the same subject. His ground was two acres, and seed four bushels. A part of this seed was soaked in weak ley, and part in sea water, and the parcels kept separate. Both were soaked eight hours, the water drained off, the wheat spread on a tight floor, lime sprinkled on it and raked over, until it was all covered with the

lime and dry, and appeared all over as white as rice. There was no discernible difference in the growth of the grain soaked in sea water, and that soaked in ley. One peck of this seed was soaked in weak ley only an hour, and then limed and sowed by itself upon a quarter of an acre adjoining the land already sown, part of the two acres. This was much blighted, and produced little in comparison with the other part of the two acres. The produce of an acre and three quarters, which was sowed with the wheat longest soaked was forty-four bushels, weighing sixty-two pounds the bushel when first sowed. The land on which this grew was a good dark rich mould, and herd's-grass and clover was sowed with the wheat. The grass was well grown, and covered the ground when the wheat was reaped, and the writer supposes that if no grass had been sown, the crop of wheat might have been better.—*Agricultural Repository*, vol. iii. p. 221.

In the spring of 1814, Gorham Parsons, Esq. sowed four acres and thirty-two rods with four bushels; ploughed in eight loads of manure to the acre, and laid it down with herd's-grass, red-top, and red clover. It produced eighty-four bushels and an half of wheat, besides a good crop of grass, which was mowed in September. Mr Parsons thinks that his crop would have been better had double the quantity of wheat been sown, or two bushels to the acre.—*Agricultural Repository*, Vol. III. p. 271.

In 1816 J. Lowell, Esq. observes, that "I selected a piece of land, measuring nearly three quarters of an acre; its quality is but indifferent, a light thin soil on a gravelly base. It had been leased to different tenants for six years, and was very much exhausted, having been constantly in tillage, and never surcharged with manure."

"I sowed only one bushel of wheat, at least one half less than I should have sown; it was steeped in brine for three days, limed, and sown with one bushel of plaster of Paris. The crop was sixteen bushels of very fair, full and heavy wheat; that is, about twenty-two bushels to the acre."—*Agricultural Repository*, Vol. IV. p. 272.

Mr Justin Ely writes to the President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society as follows:—"The largest crop of winter wheat was raised in Springfield last summer (1816) that is known ever to have been raised in this vicinity, and perhaps larger than was ever before raised in New-England."

"Four acres of land, one of the house-lots in Springfield-Street, belonging to the distillery company, three years ago last spring were English mowing. It was manured and ploughed up and planted with Indian corn, and dung put in the hills. The crop was abundant. The next spring it was covered with very rich manure from the distillery, and hemp seed sowed thereon. The crop was large and heavy. The land was then ploughed twice and sowed with the bald wheat, one bushel and three quarts to the acre. The produce was two hundred bushels of good, clean, heavy wheat, from the four acres."

"About half an acre of the hemp was not pulled with the other hemp, but was suffered to stand till the hemp seed was ripe, whereby the sowing of the wheat, on that part, was delayed too late in the season, which diminished the crop of the wheat on that part, six or eight bushels, as supposed."

"It is the opinion of many people, that the un-

precedented cold and drought of the last summer checked and retarded vegetation so far as to prevent the destruction of the crop by blast and other causes, and that if the last summer had been as warm and wet as usual, the whole crop would have been blasted and lodged, so as to have been wholly ruined."

For further experiments relating to the culture of wheat, see *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, Vol. IV. p. 195. 267. 278. 345. Vol. V. p. 65. 192. 265. Vol. VI. p. 239.

Mr Payson Williams, of Fitchburgh, Massachusetts, gives the following account of his method of raising a crop of spring wheat, being twenty-eight bushels and thirty quarts on one acre and an eighth part of an acre, for which he received the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's premium of forty dollars, October 1819.

The land on which the wheat was sown, was in 1818 planted with potatoes, (for one acre of which I obtained your premium) which, after harvesting, was ploughed a short time before the setting in of winter. In the spring of 1819, as soon as practicable, (after spreading on six loads of fermented manure) it was again cross-ploughed.—26th April sowed on the furrows two bushels of what is known by the name of the *Gilman* wheat, (which I procured of the Hon. P. C. Brooks of Boston) on one acre and twenty square rods, and cross-harrowed the same, following the harrow at the same time with the clover seed, which in turn was cross-harrowed in. The wheat before sowing was washed in water until perfectly clean, then immersed in a liquor, or ley, made in the proportion of four pints of water to every pound of wood ashes, then add one pound of unslacked lime to every bushel of seed, as recommended by M. Du Hamel. When the wheat plant was out of ground two inches, I sowed on a part of the field plaster of Paris at the rate of ten bushels to the acre, which I never have been able to discover, has had the least effect, (I had the like ill success in the use of a ton, on various parts of the farm.) The amount of the wheat by actual measure, was twenty-eight bushels and thirty quarts. It may not be improper here to state, that on the most close examination, I could not discover one kernel of smutty grain in the whole crop; and had it not been for the ravages of the grasshopper in this field (in many parts of which they cut off one fourth part of the heads, which were of course lost,) there would probably have been thirty four bushels. I esteem this kind of wheat a valuable acquisition to this part of the country. The grain weighing sixty-two pounds to the bushel, and yielding at the mills in this quarter, forty-five pounds of flour, in quality equal, I think, to the best Baltimore."—*Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, Vol. VI. p. 32. 3.

Extraordinary Yield.—On the 24th inst. in a field of rye growing upon the farm of Gen. A. Forbes, in Windsor, Vt. were found 73 stalks of rye, growing from one root, the produce of one kernel, each stalk having a fair head. The heads were shelled and found to contain 3000 kernels!

A coat of mail has been found by a farmer in Vermont, while ploughing his field. The body is composed of iron rings linked into each other, about one eighth of an inch in diameter. The collar is made of brass rings, so closely interwoven as to be perfectly stiff.

From the Norfolk Republican.

Messrs. Fisk, Hayward, and Phillips, Commissioners appointed by the State to examine the different routes for a Rail Road to Providence, started from the Norfolk House on Wednesday last, and commenced viewing. There are 2 or 3 different routes which will be shewn them, taking about half a mile westward of Mr Davenport's house, near the Blue Hills, as a point to approach, which I understand is on an air line from Boston to Providence. I was with the commissioners viewing one of the routes to this given point, and was astonished to find, by starting from Mr John Heath's farm in Roxbury, and continuing a course with Stony Brook, passing near the estates of John Lowell and John Amory, Esqrs. thence through to, and crossing Dedham turnpike over a part of Dedham and Dorchester, and near the Dedham old factory to the point above alluded to, near Mr Davenport's, which is about nine miles from Boston, that this distance could be obtained without the smallest difficulty. In coming to this point, I have supposed the commissioners had in view that on the proper course from this point the extensive level meadows by which a level route may be obtained some 8 or 9 miles farther, which would make a distance of at least 18 or 20 miles from Boston, or half the distance to Providence without meeting a ten foot immediate rise the whole way. Beyond 18 or 20 miles on this or any other route, I know nothing of the situation of the country. RAIL ROAD.

Roxbury, Aug. 11 1827.

Very flattering accounts of the progress of arrangements for the establishment of Rail Roads, Canals, and Highways, reach us from various States. They exhibit the union of Public Spirit and Individual Munificence.

De Roos's Travels.—We are requested to state, that the Honourable Mr De Roos's Personal Narrative of Travels in the United States, with Observations on the dockyards and the Maritime Resources of America, Emigration, &c. &c., and containing numerous illustrative plates, will be ready for delivery on Saturday, the 16th. inst.

London paper, June 12.

Another Brick Building in ruins.—On Wednesday afternoon during the gust, a two story brick building erected in the north west corner of Greenwich and Leroy streets, fell down and is in complete ruins. We understand that the work had been suspended for some time in consequence of the death of the owner.—*Evening Post*.

On the subject of the flimsy manner in which some of the buildings of New-York are erected, the Times observes "We have seen erected within the last 6 months a number of buildings with brick walls of four inches thickness, and have seen these very walls propped up by timbers from the outside, until the mortar should become sufficiently hardened to hold the rookeries together."

Sir Jonah Barrington says in his Sketches, that he once saw a Bishop play the fiddle at one of the public concerts of the first Lady Westmoreland, in Dublin Castle. The editor of the National Gazette has seen several of the Judges of the High Court of Sessions of Scotland, dancing highland reels at the Duchess of Gordon's balls, in Dumbreck's hotel, Edinburgh.

Communicated by the Secretary for publication in the
New England Farmer.]

SUNBURY AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

At a general meeting of the Sunbury Agricultural and Emigrant Society, held at the Court-House in Burton, on Monday, 18th June, 1827.

Resolved that the Annual Cattle Show be on the 3d October, at the Court-House in Burton, and that the following Premiums shall be given:—

For the Encouragement of the Breed of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c.

For the best 2 years old Stallion raised in the County, to be kept for the three next years as a covering horse £5

For the 2d best raised in the County do. £2 : 10.

For the best Bull, not less than two years old, and raised in the County, £3.

For the second best do. do. £1 : 10.

For the finest Milch Cow, now owned by any person in the County, £2.

For the second do. do. £1 : 10.

For the best two or three years old Heifer raised in the County, £1 : 10.

For the best Bull Calf, from five to twelve months old, raised in the County, £1 : 10.

For the finest Ram, bred by any person in the County, £1.

For the second do. do. £0 : 15.

For the encouragement of raising Field Crops.

For the greatest quantity of the best quality of Wheat raised on one undivided acre £3.

For do. Indian Corn do. £3.

For do. Barley do. £3.

For do. Early Blue Potatoes do. £1 : 10.

For the greatest quantity of the best quality of Red Clover Seed, not less than 50 lbs. raised by one person £1 : 10.

For the second do. do. do. £1.

For do. Timothy seed, not less than 5 bush. do. £3.

For second do. do. do. £2.

For the encouragement of Dairy Produce.

For the greatest quantity of Butter of the best quality produced from 4 Cows, from the 1st of September to the 13th October, £4.

For the second do. £2.

For the third do. £1.

For the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

For the best Woollen Cloth, full'd and dressed, not less than 20 yards £2.

For the second do. £1.

For the best Plaid Homespun, not less than 20 yards, £1 : 10.

For the second do. do. do. £1.

For the best sample of Men's Half Hose, not less than 12 pairs, £1.

For the second do. do. £0 : 10.

For the best sample of Men's Mitts, not less than 12 pairs, £1.

For the second do. do. £0 : 10.

A Ploughing Match will be held on the 13th October, and the following Premiums given.

To the best Ploughman, £3.

To the second best do. £2.

To the third best do. £1.

RULES

Of Competition for Prizes given by the Sunbury Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

1. The decision of the Judges appointed to award the Prizes to be final.

2. The Owner of any Animal for which a premium is claimed, must give information in writing to the Secretary, what breed the Animal is of, and where bred.

3. The quantity of Butter and Field Produce, for which Premiums may be claimed, to be proved by affidavit of the Claimant.

4. No Premium to be awarded to any person who is not a Member of the Society, and no owner of an Animal for which any Premium may have heretofore been awarded, will be entitled to any Premium for the same Animal.

5. To entitle the Claimant to a Premium for a Field Crop, he must give notice to the Secretary at least ten days previous to reaping the same, and afterwards give a description of the nature of the Land, the time and method of sowing &c.

6. All claims for Domestic Manufactures and Dairy produce, must be made to the Secretary on or before the 13th of October.

7. Lots containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Acre, each, will be laid out for the Ploughing Match, and the Teams arranged according to the date of their entry, which must be four days previous to the day of Competition. The furrow must be 6 inches deep and the Furrow slice not more than 10 inches wide. The excellency of the work and economy of labour, and not the rapidity, shall be the criterion in awarding the Premiums.

8. Whenever merely from want of Competition, any claimant may be considered entitled to a premium, under a liberal construction, and yet in the opinion of the Judges, the animal for which the premium is claimed, is not superior to many others in the County, not exhibited; the Judges shall then have a right to reject such claim.

COD FISHERY.

The fishery of the great bank near the island of Newfoundland is by far the most important of any that has hitherto been discovered in the world, and the resort of fish to this spot is beyond all imagination numerous. In the year 1791, there were caught more than 750,000,000 pounds weight.

This immense bank is a vast mountain in the sea, more than 400 miles long, 150 miles broad, and in depth of water from twenty to sixty fathoms. It was first discovered in the reign of Henry VII. and in 1548 an act of parliament was passed by which all Englishmen were permitted to traffic and fish on the coasts of Newfoundland and the adjacent banks, without payment of any duty. In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of the Island of Newfoundland in the name of Queen Elizabeth; and the first English company that associated to settle a colony there was incorporated by a patent of King James I. in 1609.

TURTLE.

The common, or Giant Turtle, is a native of the West-Indies and South America. This amphibious animal attains a prodigious size; being sometimes three yards long, and six feet broad; weighing from 5 to 800 lbs. The female digs numerous holes in the sand, where she annually deposits more than 1000 eggs, on which she broods during the night. The young, however, are chiefly hatched by the sun, and frequently become a prey to ravenous birds.

Turtles are taken, either by turning them on their backs, when on land; or, by hunting them in boats, and killing them by a kind of spear, similar to that employed for taking whales.—Their flesh is highly esteemed, particularly the

belly, which is of a delicate white colour, resembling veal; and the green fat possesses a peculiar odour. The whole is very nutritious, and of a soft gelatinous nature; but, containing a large portion of strong fat (which is exceedingly unwholesome when rancid or tainted), it should never be eaten without salt, pepper, or other spice, and ought to be carefully avoided in every form, by convalescents, and those whose digestive powers are reduced. As the turtle, however, subsists chiefly on vegetables, its flesh is uncommonly palatable and wholesome, especially in a salted state: thus, it forms a considerable article of trade in the West-India islands, where the natives convert the upper shell of this animal into canoes, troughs, bucklers, &c. [Domestic Encyclopedia.]

LABURNUM, BROAD LEAVED.

This valuable exotic, introduced from the Alps, into the Highlands of Scotland, and America, is very hardy, and will thrive on poor shallow lands, and in exposed situations: it is propagated by seeds, which should be deposited in March, in a light and rather moist soil, where the tree is intended to remain; and, in the succeeding month, young shoots will appear. But, if sown in autumn, the seeds do not germinate till the following spring.

The broad-leaved laburnum forms an agreeable ornament for parks and gardens; as it grows rapidly, with a straight stem, and, in the course of four years, is generally twelve feet high. Its wood is frequently employed on the Continent of Europe, and in the Highlands, for making chairs, tables, and other articles of household furniture, which are said to resemble the finest mahogany. Suckow remarks, that a decoction of the fresh branches and leaves of this tree, imparted an excellent dark-brown colour to cloth prepared in a solution of green vitriol.

CHOLERA. MORBUS.

The season has now arrived, in which this disorder can be produced in its greatest perfection. Its provocatives can now be had in great abundance, and very cheap. If any one wishes for information as to the most sure way to produce this disorder we would inform them, that eating green apples, hard peaches, and hard pears, together with an abundance of green corn, particularly if it be but little boiled, will produce it to your heart's content. [Providence paper.]

Drought.—The Norristown, Pen. Herald, of Wednesday, says,—Our corn, potatoes, grass and vegetation is completely parched up—cattle are said to be suffering for want of grass and water—corn, from present appearances, will not yield more than from one to five bushels per acre, and potatoes not so much. Many farmers are compelled to haul their grain 15 or 20 miles to get it manufactured into flour.

Our countryman Mr. William C. Woodbridge, author of a series of Geographical works, extensively used in this country, has recently been elected a corresponding Member of the Geographical Society of Paris, on the nomination of the distinguished Geographer Baron Humboldt. We understand the respected Baron highly approves the plan adopted by Mr. Woodbridge in his School books, and that an edition of the School Geography has already been published in England, and is likely to obtain an extensive circulation in that kingdom.—Connecticut Courant.

From *Memoirs of the Mass. Ag. Soc. for June 1827.*

ON THE CULTURE OF LUCERNE.

There is no branch of agriculture which has been more neglected in the State of Massachusetts than that of the cultivated grasses. Till within a few years our farmers rarely sowed any grass seeds, but those of clover and herd's grass seeds, or timothy, as it is called in the middle States.

If the farmer should say, that they are good enough for all their purposes, our reply would promptly be, how can you know that until you try others? That there are better grasses than either of them for certain purposes, and on certain soils, we know.

The objections to red or Dutch clover are numerous. It is apt to be winter killed, much more so than the plant we shall recommend in its place; in strong soils, it is too luxuriant; its stalks are coarse, and are rejected by all but very hungry cattle; its leaves are very apt to fall in drying, and every time the hay is removed; lastly it lives but two years; if it did not sow itself, when left to stand till herd's grass is ripe, there would not be a trace of it the third year. These are serious objections. There are some objections to herd's grass, though smaller in degree. It is not well adapted to dry soils; it is a late grass, gives no early feed, and no after math or after feed to any valuable extent. We shall speak of its partial substitute hereafter,—we mean the Orchard grass. This grass has been the subject of discussion these thirty years, but it is only within ten or fifteen years, that its merits have been admitted, and that it has been cultivated for some purposes in preference to Herd's grass. The Connecticut farmers, we believe, were the first who cultivated it in New England, and John Prince, Esq. was the person who first introduced it into this vicinity. It may be now considered as having fairly overcome prejudices, and when its seeds can be easily procured and at a cheap rate we shall see as many fields of it as of herd's grass; the latter, however, will always be preferred in low lands. It is not to us extraordinary that it did not make its way earlier. Our farmers have a contempt for every thing new, especially if it is proffered by "book farmers." It was more than forty years after "*Spinach*" was introduced into the gardens of the opulent before you could buy it at Boston market, though it had been a regular and important article at Covent Garden, and in the Paris markets, for more than one hundred years. The disgrace of being so slow to receive valuable novelties is not confined to our farmers and gardeners. The medical faculty of Paris proscribed as poisonous the *potato* one hundred years after that plant had raised millions of vigorous, and athletic troops, who, under Marlborough, had beaten the finest armies of France! Let us delay our translation one moment more, by saying that even now the *Salsafy* can hardly be said to be a regular marketable article; that the *Rhubarb* was twenty years in coming into favor, and that the *Sea kale*, the favorite vegetable of Great Britain, cannot find one intelligent cultivator, who will tempt the Boston gentlemen with this luxury.

As Orchard grass is now admitted to be worth cultivating, we may hope that Lucerne, or as the French call it, Luzerne, will have a fair trial as a substitute for clover. Will Lucerne bear our climate? It will; it is harder than clover. The late Mr John Gore had a field of it at Dorchester

nearly twenty years ago; its early, vigorous growth attracted notice; and it endured many years. The writer of this article received a pint of the seed of Lucerne from Florence, under the name of Lupinella, by which it is known in Italy. He sowed it five years ago; not a plant has ever died. His experience enables him to state, that it starts earlier than clover, grows more rapidly. On this day, April 30, 1827, it is nine inches high, and several inches higher than clover by the side of it. It has been cut every year four times; its stalks are not so coarse or woody as those of clover; its leaves are more numerous; it is eaten greedily by cows and horses, both green and dry. Such is the experience derived from the culture of two rods square only. An half acre has now been sown with it the present year. We shall now proceed with the translation of the Abbe Rozier's article, under the head of Lucerne.—France has cultivated this grass for a century at least, and no man could be a better judge of it than this learned agriculturist.

Translated and abridged from the course of agriculture of the Abbe Rozier.

"OF THE SOIL ADAPTED TO LUZERNE."

"Many authors assert that it succeeds in all sorts of soil. This assertion as a general one is true, but it is very false as a particular one. I have often said in the course of this work, that you may lay it down as a safe rule in agriculture, that the roots of plants will show what sort of soil they require. The root of the Lucerne is (what we call) tap rooted: has few fibres (or small roots) and runs directly down as soon as it finds a soil adapted to it. It is not uncommon to find plants of Lucerne whose roots are six, and sometimes even ten feet long. It is clear from this fact, which I certify to be true, that this plant would not succeed, or would grow poorly in a soil purely stony or sandy; in a strong, clayey, compact soil, or even in a vegetable soil whose thickness does not exceed from six to twelve inches, and which rests upon a basis of gravel or clay.

The roots in that case cease to run down, and at the least drought the plants suffers, languishes, and afterwards perishes. The great point is to seek a deep soil. The best soil for it, doubtless, is one that is both light and substantial. Interval lands have the requisite qualities, rich sandy loams, and generally all lands which are situated at the foot of hills or mountains, because they are constantly enriched by the earth brought down by rains. On the quality of the soil depends the duration and beauty of the Lucerne. In suitable soils, when none of the accidents to which we shall advert happen to it, it will last in southern provinces (of France) from ten to twenty years. Its duration diminishes in proportion as the soil is less adapted to it, and sometimes it will not last more than four or five years or even less; in this case it is hardly worth while to sow it, except as an alternate crop, or to restore a field exhausted by over cropping with wheat."

[NOTE.—Though the Abbe Rozier would seem to restrict the culture to the best soils only, yet he admits that other writers contend that it is fitted for any soils; and the land on which we have seen it flourish here is not remarkable for its goodness; any good loam easily penetrated by its roots would suit it; but no doubt, a plant so luxurious in its growth, and with such a quantity of

leaves, could not sustain drought on a gravelly or chryey soil.]

* Of the choice of seed and the time of sowing.

The seed is usually gathered only from old fields of Lucerne, which are about to be destroyed, and in that case, you leave it to dry on the stalk till the first frost. As the seed vessel or pod of this plant is in a spiral form, and opens with difficulty, the farmer is not pressed as to the time of thrashing out, or harvesting the seed. In the northern parts of France the grass should not be cut in the year in which it is intended to gather the seed; but in the south of France you may make a crop of early hay, and the second crop will ripen its seeds. [Experience has shown, that we may in America take a first crop of hay, and that the second growth will ripen its seeds in great abundance.] It is very important, that the seeds should be thoroughly ripe, otherwise they will not vegetate. The seeds should acquire a brown colour, or else they will come up thinly, and not cover the ground. When you judge that the seed is ripe enough, you cut it in a dry day, and leave it exposed to the heat of the sun several days running, after which, it is carried under cover, in order to be thrashed on some dry day in the following winter. I have remarked that the pods open with great difficulty, and that the seeds come out very hard. You must not then be weary in thrashing it thoroughly, in winnowing it often, and in thrashing that which has been winnowed—in short, it requires patience to separate this seed; of course, the winter, as a season of leisure, is chosen for this purpose. You must take care not to throw the chaff on the dung heap, for many seeds will still remain, and if carried out with the dung will grow and be difficult to eradicate, or destroy. Many authors maintain, that the seeds of this plant are not good for sowing after the first year, but the Abbe de Rozier's experience was to the contrary, though he thinks it safest to sow new seed, but by no means to throw away old seeds.

Of the proper time of sowing Lucerne.

To point out a precise moment would lead to error. It depends on the climate and the season. In the south of France there are two seasons, one in the course of September, and the other at the end of February, and so on into March, and even later, even till the middle of April. The sowings in September gain one year; the next season following the sowing, you cut the Lucerne like all other grasses; in that case (of fall sowing) the plant flowers later the first year, and you cut but one crop. [In the northern parts of the United States we cannot sow in autumn; the plants would be winter killed.] Mr Rozier says, that in the northern parts of France, the sowing must be governed by the season and may be done as soon as the frosts have ceased, and should not be regulated by Saint's days. We should not be in haste to take a crop, and it is prudent to take but one the first year, in order not to exhaust the plant, and especially to permit it to grow so thick, as to stifle all pernicious weeds. When the Lucerne has once taken hold in a field, it demands very little care. Some recommend thin sowing in order that the root may have room to send up many stalks. Mr Rozier on the other hand advises to sow it thick because all the seeds will not grow.

and the strong plants will destroy the weaker ones, but he admits that too thick sowing is injurious. "I think (says Monsieur Rozier), that it will succeed, if sowed with wheat, but I have never tried it." [We know that it will.]—**EDITORS.** "We cannot estimate *exactly* the quantity of grain estimated by weight which should be sown on a given space of ground; so much depends on the nature of the soil, and the time of sowing. If sown in September, it should be sown thicker, for it has to encounter ants, birds, and overflowing rains of winter. In spring it has fewer risks to encounter. [In our country, at least, in New England, fall sowing will never answer.]—**EDITORS.** You may, however, say, that upon a surface of four hundred square toises [one third of an acre] you ought to sow something more than one sixteenth of a hundred weight, (say seven pounds.) This would be at the rate of twenty one pounds to the acre. If you can procure good seeds from a distant province, the plant will gain by the exchange. The planters in the north of France were for a long time persuaded, that it was absolutely necessary to procure their seed from the south, and they were right, because the plant had not then become acclimated, but at present, these distant transportations do not take place. I am inclined to think, says Rozier, that at this moment it is better to sow northern seed in the south. I repeat it, change of seed is useful in the case of Lucerne, but not as much so as for wheat crops."

[We add, that in Massachusetts, the Lucerne ripens its seeds as freely as clover.]—**EDITORS.**
(To be concluded next week.)

LIME.

The facts we have lately witnessed of the beneficial effects of lime in agriculture, impress us with the belief that a greater revolution will be produced by the general introduction of lime as a manure, than by gypsum or any other fertilizer of land that has ever been used or known. It has for some years been used in the lower countries, and we have seen and heard of its great benefits, but they have not been suitably noticed or made known. The good effects of lime on land in this country is more remarkable than in the places we have mentioned. A neighbour of ours spread lime over a strip of his corn field, and the difference in the appearance of the corn which was limed in comparison with that which was not is indeed truly astonishing. Every hill of corn which was limed may be most distinctly seen by its rank luxuriant growth. The stalks are nearly twice the height of the other corn, and in other respects proportionably strong and vigorous.

Last year we limed part of a garden, the effect was striking and palpable. This year we did the same with another, and vegetation in it is almost too rank to be controlled and kept in order.

Philadelphia Miner's Journal.

Effect of hot water in raising flowers.—In Thompsons Annals of Philosophy, it is said that, if flowers which have been 24 hours out of water, and are decayed, that if plunged into hot water, as the water gradually cools they become again quite fresh. This fact, while many discredit it, has long been familiar to those who live in the vicinity of hot springs; and who have remarked, that decayed flowers, plunged into the waters of the springs, became again fresh and beautiful.

CHOLIC—CHOLERA MORBUS.

It should not be forgotten that a burnt cork, pulverised and mixed with molasses and brandy or other spirits, will give almost immediate relief from the diseases so common to this season of the year. In the absence of cork, a crust of bread is a tolerable substitute. The business is best performed by covering the cork entirely in the hot embers, and it will be charred there in about ten minutes.—*Mid. Gaz.*

SINGULAR ORGANIC RELIC.

Capt. Bell, of the schooner Three Sisters, of Polly Landing, Accomac county, Virginia, has brought from that neighborhood a very curious skull, with tusks and teeth resembling ivory. It is in a complete state of petrification, and weighs fourteen pounds. It was found by Mr Cropper on the sea shore, and it is a matter of uncertainty whether it washed up by the surf, or disinterred by the waves. The latter is probably the fact.—The specimen has been referred to the order of cetaceous animals which are herbivorous, or feed upon vegetables, such as the *Manati*, the *Dugong*, and the *Reptina* of Zoologists. But Dr Michell, who received the specimen from the finder, thro' Mr H. P. Havens, is inclined to consider it as having belonged to some antediluvian creature, who no longer exists in a living state, but has, like many others, become extinct in the course of age. By him Mr Cropper has been exhorted to make search for other parts of the skeleton.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

POTATO.

Not long since a paragraph was copied from the "New England Farmer" into the Advocate, recommending it to farmers to pluck the blossoms from potatoes for the sake of improving the root. The practice is recommended there by the result of the author's experiments; and the general principle on which it rests is well established, and extensively acted upon in some kinds of cultivation; particularly in dressing the vine. There the luxuriance of the growth is checked, by taking off the shoots, and thus the sap and juices, instead of being expended in producing a useless extension of the branches, is turned to the useful purposes of enlarging, maturing, and enriching the fruit. Plucking the fruit would doubtless leave more nourishment to be supplied to the branches.

In the potato it is the bulbous root we value and use—and this, it is very reasonable to suppose, will receive a larger share of the nutritive matter gathered from the earth and atmosphere by the plant, if the balls, or apples, do not take it up. But the object of this paragraph is principally to direct the attention of your readers to a fact that often renders it unnecessary to be at the trouble of plucking the blossoms.—They often fall off themselves, a little below the germ, so that no apples or balls are found. I believe most of the varieties of the potato now cultivated, usually do so. In looking over mine, I find only a few hills on which apples are forming. I think it was otherwise with most kinds of potatoes cultivated when I was a boy. I am sure my potato yard will not supply the means of such obstinate peltings as boys used then to give one another with potato balls.

It is necessary also to be aware of the fact that potatoes often spontaneously shed the germ of the

apples with the flowers; else experiments may prove deceptive—as no other benefits can be expected from plucking, than follow from this spontaneous failure of the apples.—*American Advocate.*

ELDER WINE.

The wine, made from the elder, is in general use in England, and is said to be excellent, and to constitute the basis of a most healthy and delightful beverage. In this country, it is unknown. Will not some gentleman from that country furnish a recipe for making this Wine; and also for compounding the after mixture. The berries abound in this country and are suffered to drop to the ground unmolested.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

RECIPE.

To make Elder Berry Wine.—One bushel, when picked from the stalks, produces three gallons, or upwards, of berries—put these to seven gallons soft water; after standing forty-eight hours, put them into the copper, let them boil one hour, then press the juice through a coarse cloth, then put the liquor into your copper again, with twenty pounds of raw sugar, half a pound of Jamaica ginger, bruised, one ounce of cloves, and one ounce of allspice. Boil the whole together one hour—then put it into a tub, and when cold enough, add some good barm, or yeast, spread on a toast, and in two days, put it all into a cask, and lay the bung lightly on for two months; then add one quart of brandy; this wine will keep, if required, several years.

CORNISH MINES.

At a time like the present, when the public attention is fixed upon such stupendous undertakings as tunnels under the Thames and Mersey, the following extract cannot fail to be interesting. It is transcribed from the Selector, or Cornish Magazine:

"**TIN MINE.**—On the shore, about half a mile towards the old fishing village of Newlyn, is the spot where a tin mine was worked under the bed of the sea; its name was the Wherry Mine, and as its history exhibits the ingenuity and adventurous spirit of the Cornishmen, it will please the reader. This mine was first attempted to be worked about 1700, when, at low water, there being some appearance of metal, a shaft was sunk some way into the rock; but the difficulty of excluding the water caused its abandonment.—However, about 1778, a common miner of Breage boldly began again, and with a very small pittance, a good head and hard work pursued his plan.—His difficulties were indeed great—the distance of the rock from the dry beach at high-water above 100 fathoms. At first, work could only be done at low water; and at high spring tides, nineteen feet of water was above the rock. In winter, the heavy waves prevented all operations. After 3 years, a pump was fixed in an upright, square wooden tunnel or shaft, twenty feet high, cemented to the rock, and reaching above the tide; then machinery came into action. Thus, with great perseverance, the ore was raised, and proved so rich that profit crowned the endeavour, and added courage to those who had assisted with money the genius of the old miner.

In 1791, Wheal Wherry was worked about five fathoms deep, with eighteen feet breadth of working. Such success and great indications of metal, made the work proceed briskly, as much as the tides and lost time of winter would allow; and in

the summer of 1792, it was said that £3,000 worth of tin was obtained from this extraordinary mine. There was a steam-engine erected on the shore with a wooden stage or causeway, above high water, to the rock, on which the working rods were conducted to the mine pump, and this bridge served to convey the sacks of ore.

Imagine (says Dr. Maton) the descent into a mine through the sea!—the miners working seventeen fathoms below the waves, the red of the steam-engine on shore, 120 fathoms in length the water always draining through in every part, and the roaring of the sea continually heard! Those scientific gentlemen, J. Hawkins, Esq. and D. Gilbert, Esq. valuable members of the Geological Society, have ably written on this mine; the former concludes thus:—"In this manner the mine was conducted, and ore to the amount of £70,000 was raised from it. The treasures were not exhausted at its close, which occurred in the year 1798; and the conclusion was as romantic as its commencement. An American vessel in Gowanus Lake broke from its anchorage, and striking against the stage, demolished the machinery, and thus put an end to the adventure, which both in its ingenuity and success was probably never equalled in any country.

The adventurers were awed by the expense of repair, with the perpetual danger and risk; so all was removed, and no trace at this time is visible."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1827.

LAYING DOWN LAND TO GRASS.

Young's Farmer's Calendar, under the date August says "This is the best season of the whole year for laying down land to grass; and no other is admissible for it on strong, wet or heavy soils. Spring sowings with corn [grain.] may succeed, and do often, but that they are hazardous I know from forty years' experience."

The mould of the ground, which is laid down to grass, should be made very fine, as the seeds being very small, may otherwise be covered too deep, by falling below, or be scorched by lying above large clods. Like other seeds they require a due degree of moisture to cause them to vegetate, and therefore should not be left exposed to the sun's rays without being covered; for unless rainy weather follows immediately after sowing, many of the seeds will not vegetate. On this account it is well to harrow the ground immediately after sowing, with a light close-toothed harrow, and it should then be rolled with a wooden roller, which will make the surface even for the scythe, and prevent the seed from blowing into patches. No one circumstance so effectually ensures the vegetating of these small seeds, as sowing them as soon as possible after the ground is ploughed, while the soil remains moist. It is always good economy to lay down rich and not poor ground to grass.

Sir John Sinclair says, "it is a bad system to mix seeds of different sorts of grass before sowing them, in order to have the fewer casts. It is better to sow each sort separately, as the expense of going several times over the ground is nothing compared to the benefit of each sort equally distributed. The seeds of grasses being so light, ought never to be sown in a windy day, except by machinery, an equal delivery being a point of

great consequence. Wet weather ought likewise to be avoided, as the least degree of poaching is injurious."

S. D. Witt, Esq. of Albany, in a valuable paper published in the third volume of Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture observes, "that in order to have good pastures or meadows, no pains or expense must be spared to enrich the soil where that is needed, to destroy as fast as possible by a suitable course of husbandry, every weed and plant that previously occupied the field, to have the ground perfectly pulverised by ploughing and harrowing, and then to sow on it a plentiful quantity of grass seeds, suited to the soil, and of those kinds which hath been proved to be the best for those purposes. The fault I mean to find with our practice contrasted with that of the English, is this, for pasture or meadow we sow in the spring of the year, on a field of winter grain, a small quantity of grass seed, from which we expect our future pastures and meadows, and trust to their branching out in two or three years so as to make tolerable pastures or meadows. In the mean while other grasses and weeds spring up so as to occupy most of the ground; and this is most notoriously the case in our new country, where the seeds of thousands of varieties of plants lie in the ground ready to spring up and overcome the growth of artificial grasses. In order to do this the English practice before described is the more necessary here. The aboriginal weeds must be first destroyed by preceding crops, especially by such as require the use of the hoe, and then such a quantity of clean well selected grass seeds must be sown as will cleverly fill the ground, and in their growth smother every other vegetable. For this purpose too much seed cannot be put in the ground at once. The practice of putting a small quantity of grass seed on ground laid down for pastures or meadows, is one of the greatest errors in the husbandry of our country. On this subject I wish that our farmers would consult a book published in London, called the *Complete Grazier*. It gives recipes for the kinds and quantities of seed per acre proper to be sown on all varieties of soils, such as *clay, loam, sand, chalk, peats, up-lands, mid-lands, lowlands*.

As a sample I will copy the recipe for an acre for low lands.

Meadow Fox-tail,	- - -	2 pecks.
Meadow Fescue,	- - -	2 do.
Rough stalked poa,	- - -	2 do.
Ray grass,	- - -	1 do.
Vernal grass,	- - -	1 quart.
White clover,	- - -	2 do.
Marl grass,	- - -	2 do.
Rib grass,	- - -	2 do.

In the recipes for the various soils the quantity of seed is generally about a bushel per acre. Let this be compared with our practice.

Here it is proper to be observed, that in laying down grounds for pasture lands, the English select the seeds of such grasses as will come to maturity in succession; but I think they carry this scheme to excess, and that there is no necessity for a mixture of such a variety of seeds to be used for these purposes. In our country the most esteemed grasses are—white and red clover, timothy or herds grass, the red top and fowl meadow. With these some other indigenous grasses intermix, the merits of which deserve to be investigated. Our best grasses for meadows are unquestionably the timothy, the red top, and fowl

meadow. The merits of this last mentioned grass are not generally known, and I suspect it to be the best, for low alluvial soils, to be found in our country. It appears to me to be a variety of the red top, *Agrostis vulgaris*, and preferable to it, being more delicate in its structure, and having leaves more slender, longer, and in greater abundance. I have been told by an acquaintance from Orange county, that it is chiefly used on the reclaimed drowned lands there, and preferred to all other grasses, and that it yields most abundant crops. I know from my own observation for a number of years, that without any artificial preparation it has gradually supplanted the coarse aquatic grasses on the lower parts of the lowlands at Ithaca. There can be no better hay than that which is made of it. On a rich moist soil it will grow uncommonly dense, and I should think would yield as much from an acre as any other of the best cultivated grasses.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MULBERRY HEDGES.

MR FESSENDEN—During a short tour in England, last summer, I was much pleased with the appearance of the beautiful green living partitions, which separate the fields and plantations one from another, and afford a protection and security to every enclosure against the intrusion of domestic animals and fowls, which our walls and fences can never give. Most farmers are but too well acquainted with the vexation that often attends upon a fence being broken down, and cattle, hogs and sheep admitted to a field where rest, perhaps, the hopes of the owner for the coming year. By substituting strong and well pruned live hedges, these vexations and disappointments would be in a great measure avoided; for though rains sometimes undermine your walls, and winds lay your fences prostrate, the fast-rooted hedge stands secure,—sheep may climb your walls, your oxen throw your fences, your pigs and geese creep through your barn door, fowls fly, the well set living hedge opposes to all a barrier, which none will dare attempt; and even from unruly boys your gardens and orchards will be more secure.

One improvement on the English plan of hedging seems to be important; and to suggest such improvement is the object of the present article.—It is probable that the thousandth part of the land in England is occupied by hedges which serve no other purpose than that of giving beauty and security to the enclosures. Upon this reflection I was led to inquire whether these hedges might not be made a source of profit by adopting some shrub that would yield a valuable produce; and having had some experience in growing *White Mulberry trees*, I believe that secure and permanent hedges may be made with them in a shorter time than with any of the shrubs now used for that purpose; and the trimming necessary to keep the hedge close, strong and within proper limits, would furnish and abundant supply of food for silk worms, by which means alone the United States might produce silk enough to clothe the whole world.

The above suggestion is thrown out with the hope that some practical agriculturist will make the experiment next spring by setting a hedge of young mulberry trees. They should be placed about one foot apart, and should be protected until they have acquired sufficient strength. When the hedge has attained five feet in height, the clippings

may be commenced by cutting with shears from the top and sides, to keep it down to that height, and about eighteen inches in thickness; this being done only in the season of feeding the silk worms, the double object of pruning the hedge and procuring food for the worms, is obtained by the same process.

ARNOLD BUFFUM.

Full River, 8th mo. 14, 1827.

Licences in New Hampshire.—By a law passed at the last session of the New Hampshire Legislature, some good provisions have been made against intemperance. "No person can now sell spirituous liquors, to be drunk on their premises, without being duly licensed by the selectmen of the several towns in which they reside, and the selectmen are authorized to license only such as in their opinion are of good moral character and who will not abuse the privileges thus granted to them." The fee for a yearly license is 20 Dollars.

The quantity of Boots and Shoes manufactured in Massachusetts is believed to amount to many millions of pairs annually for exportation, beside those for home consumption. Massachusetts may be said to supply (independent of those sent to N. York) most of the Southern and Western States, South America, the West Indies, &c. It is astonishing how little the extent of this business is known. The sale of leather is co-extensive, and the article is drawn from all quarters to this city. Why are there no wholesale shoe manufactories in Boston, as in New York City, Baltimore and Philadelphia? If Boston should get a manufacturing turn, its population would treble in a few years. [Palladium.]

A number of emigrant paupers have died at St. Andrew's, N. B. and 30 were in the poor house there at the last date. A tax on Emigrants is proposed in N. Brunswick.

Several young men have returned to Connecticut and New York who were enlisted in the Colombian service some years since at New York. They represent their treatment and that of more than 400 of their countrymen as very cruel.—They were recently discharged from the navy, starving and almost naked. The American Consul at Carthage refused to assist them, as they say.

Peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres. Capt. Hedge from Pernambuco, confirms the news of the conclusion and promulgation of Peace between Brazil and Buenos Ayres; that there was great rejoicing on the event, and that business as well as the people wore a new aspect.

The Commissioners and Engineer on the Western Rail Road, are actively engaged in the duties of their appointment. They have explored two routes between the Charles and Concord rivers, and we understand are still engaged on that part of the route.

The leak in the Thames Tunnel has been so far stopped that the work was to be resumed in a few days.

The accounts from the manufacturing and agricultural districts in England were very favourable.

Mr Madison has entirely recovered from his late illness.

MEAD.

This is an agreeable liquor prepared of honey and water, with the addition of spices.

Various methods are practised in the brewing of mead; which, however, do not essentially differ from each other: the following is one of the most approved:—Let the whites of six eggs be well incorporated with twelve gallons of water, to which twenty pounds of honey are to be added. The ingredients should boil for the space of one hour; when a little ginger, cloves, cinnamon, and mace, together with a small sprig of rosemary, are to be put into the liquor. As soon as it is cool, a spoonful of yeast ought to be added, and the mead poured into a vessel which should be filled up, while it works. When the fermentation ceases, the cask ought to be closed, and deposited for the space of six or eight months in a vault or cellar, of an equal temperature, and in which the liquor is not liable to be affected by the changes of the weather. At the end of that period, it may be bottled, and is then fit for use.

A more simple, and, to some palates, more agreeable method is, to mix the honey in the proportion of one pound to a quart of water, which is to be boiled, scummed, and fermented in the usual manner, without the addition of any aromatic substances. It ought to be preserved in a similar manner, and bottled at the expiration of the same period of time.

The following recipe is recommended by the same correspondent who furnished that for the currant wine.

To 30 gallons of water, add 90 pounds of pure honey, boil and skim, put the liquor into a large open tub, and add two ounces of bruised ginger-root, half an ounce of cinnamon, the same quantity of pimento; let the whole stand until of a proper temperature, then add yeast as in *current wine*, flavour and barrel it up for use.

Mead was formerly the favourite liquor of the ancient Britons, and Anglo-Saxons.—It still retains its place at country feasts in the western parts of Britain; where considerable quantities are brewed annually. Being an wholesome and pleasant beverage, it is far preferable to brandy, gin, or other pernicious spirits; though it does not always agree with the bilious, asthmatic, or those whose breast and lungs are in the least affected. But if it be kept for a number of years in proper vessels, and dry cellars, it acquires a flavour and strength equal to the best Madeira or even Tokay wines: in this state, mead is a true medicine to the aged and infirm, when used with moderation.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

It is said that the kings of England and France have written in person, to Ferdinand, urging him to adopt a mode of government better calculated than the present, for the wants and character of the people of Spain. Mr. Canning has urged the same project upon the Spanish foreign minister. What reception Ferdinand gave to the propositions is not stated.

A writer in the Portsmouth Journal makes some remarks on the trade of New-York and Boston. *Theory is often deceptive. Experience will decide.* Boston makes most of her importations from the first sources.

She imports direct from Europe to a considerable extent, and when circuitously, it is on her account, and, we believe, does not affect the prices.—She imports direct from Canton, the East

and West Indies, Africa, the Mediterranean, South America and the southern United States, and she has lines of packets with Baltimore, Philadelphia, Troy, Albany, &c.

It is said the Boston merchants who import European Goods through the N. Y. Packets, have a deduction of the Atlantic freight equal to the freight, &c. from N. Y. to Boston, and thus have those goods in store as cheap as the N. York merchant.—[Palladium.]

Yellow Locust Seed.—Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, a few lbs. Yellow Locust Seed, superior scarlet short top Radish, White Mulberry, 13 varieties of Turnip, Ginko or pickling Cucumber, &c. with a new assortment of ornamental flower seeds.

Fresh Mulberry Seed.

For sale at the Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, genuine White Mulberry Seed, raised in Mansfield, Con. 1827.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

Lucerne or French Clover seed—Red or Dutch Clover—White Honysuckle Clover, and other Grasses.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	90 00	none
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	90 00	82 50
pearl do. - - -		92 00	95 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 50	1 67
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 50	10 00
cargo, No 1, new, - -		8 12	8 75
No 2, new, - - -		7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12	15
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - -		5	5
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee, - - - - -		4 50	4 75
Rye, best, - - - - -			none
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush	65	70
Corn - - - - -		62	67
Barley - - - - -			1 00
Oats - - - - -		30	33
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		12	15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	1 10	1 10
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS, reitais at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	15 00	14 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		12 00	12 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		20	25
do do unwashed - - -		28	34
do 3-4 washed - - -		25	50
do 1-2 & 3 do - - -		20	25
Native - - - - -		33	37
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	32
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		8	11
" whole hogs. - - -			64
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	9
POULTRY, - - - - -		15	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		13	16
lump, best, - - - - -		16	20
EGGS, - - - - -		12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	75	80
Indian, do. - - - - -		65	75
POTATOES, (new) - - - - -		45	50
QIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	4 00

Miscellaneous.

Pope.—The following compliment to the genius and beauty of this immortal poet, is extracted from the notes to his *Dunciad*. They are supposed to have been written by Lewis, an usher in Westminster School: though their authorship is disputed:

"While malice, Pope, denies thy page
Its own celestial fire;
While critics, and wild bards in rage,
Admiring, won't admire:

While wayward pens thy worth assail,
And envious tongues decry;
These times, though many a friended bewail,
These times bewail not I.

But when the world's loud praise is thine,
And spleen no more shall blame;
When with thy Homer thou shalt shine
In one unclouded fame!

When none shall rail, and every lay
Devote a wreath to thee;
That day (for come it will) that day
Shall I lament to see."

Mr. Burke.—When the trial of Mr. Hastings commenced in Westminster Hall, the two first days were wholly taken up in reading the articles of impeachment against him; and four more were occupied by Burke in opening that celebrated case, and stating the grounds of accusation. Never were the powers of that great man displayed to such advantage as on this occasion. The contrast which he drew between the ancient and modern state of Hindostan, was sketched with the hand of a master, and wrought up in a manner that could not fail to fix the attention, and to command the admiration; when at length, he came to speak of Mr. Hastings, no terms can describe the more than mortal vehemence with which he handled his manifold accusations against him. He seemed for the moment as if armed to destroy, with all the lightnings of the passions. The whole annals of judicial nations contain nothing finer than his conclusion.

"I impeach Warren Hastings," said he, "in the name of the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, whose Parliamentary trust he has abused.

"I impeach him in the name of the Commons of Great Britain, whose national character he has dishonoured.

"I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose laws, rights, and liberties he has subverted; whose properties he has destroyed; whose countries he has laid waste and desolate.

"I impeach him in the name of human nature itself; which he has so cruelly outraged, and oppressed. And I impeach him in the name, and by virtue of these eternal laws of justice, which ought equally to pervade in both sexes, every age, condition, rank, and situation in the world."

The agitation produced by this speech was such, the whole audience appeared to have one convulsive emotion; and when it was over, it was some time before Mr. Fox could obtain a hearing.

Amidst the assemblage of concurring praises which this speech excited, none was more remarkable than the tribute of Mr. Hastings himself. "For half an hour," said that gentleman,

"I looked up to the orator in a reverie of wonder; and during that space I felt myself the most culpable man on earth." Had the sentiment concluded here, our readers would not believe it was in the manner or language of Mr. Hastings. "But," continued he, "I recurred to my own bosom, and there found a consciousness which consoled me under all I heard and all I suffered."

Punning.—A young lady reprimanded her shoemaker for not following her directions respecting a pair of shoes which she had ordered; and among other charges, insisted that they were not *fellows*. Honest Crispin acquiesced in the propriety of this remark, and stated that he purposely made them so in order to oblige her, well knowing the purity and chastity of her disposition, and that she was not fond of *fellows*.

Complaisance.—The great Henry the Fourth, of France, being asked by one of his haughty favorites, why his majesty gave himself the trouble to return the salute of so many beggars, who made their obeisances to him in the streets, replied, "Because I would not have my beggars in the streets exceed me in complaisance."

Bustle in Business.—The Duke of Newcastle was a person of great bustle and appearance of business—always in a hurry, and indiscreet, tho' quick in conversation. It was this manner that induced the Dowager, Lady Townsend, to say of him that "he always put her in mind of a man that lost two hours in the morning, and was looking for them the rest of the day."

On Thursday night last, a *Night-blooming Cereus*, belonging to Mr. Jacob Beck, of this borough, expanded its beautiful flower, and was visited by crowds. That was, we believe, the third time it has bloomed. It may be remarked as one of the "singular coincidences" which have of late become so common, that a plant of the same species belonging to the Rev. Mr. Duffield, of Carlisle, bloomed in the same night.—*York Paper.*

A wag passing a livery stable one day, in front of which several horses were tied, stopped suddenly and gazed at them for some time with a phiz indicating the utmost astonishment, and then addressed the owner, who was standing near, and asked him "if he made horses"—"make horses?" said the knight of the broom and currycomb, "no! why do you ask such a question?" "Only," replied he, "because I observed you have several frames set up!"

Common place events.—The last *Darien Gazette* announces the return of its editor. In the course of eight or ten days he had sustained two attacks of fever, one attack of gravel, one attack of violent abuse, and one robbery. Mere trifles for an editor.

A lad on delivering his milk a few mornings ago, at Portsmouth, was asked why the milk was so warm. "I don't know," he replied, with much simplicity, "unless they put in warm water instead of cold!"

Cathedral in Montreal.—The Roman Catholics are now building, at Montreal, a cathedral 300 by 200 feet, capable of holding 10,000, and having four pulpits. It is intended to be the most magnificent of any in America.

A Gold Mine has been discovered in Union district, South Carolina, in the waters of Tiger River. The ore is said to be of such extent, as to afford employment to 500 hands at good wages. A specimen of the gold has been pronounced by Dr. Cooper, equal in purity to any he ever saw. A company is expected to be formed to work the dust. It is asserted that the members of the Company formed to work the mines of North Carolina, have divided each \$3000.—*Charleston Patriot.*

Chinese Anecdote.—A man who was accustomed to deal in marvels, told a country cousin of his that he had three great curiosities in his possession; an ox that could travel 300 miles a day, a cock that told the hour of the night, and a dog that could read in a superior manner. Says the cousin, "these are extraordinary things indeed! I must call upon you, and beg a sight of them." The liar returns home and tells his wife what had happened, saying he had got into a scrape, and did not know how to extricate himself. "Oh never mind, says she, I can manage it." The next day the countryman called, and inquiring after his cousin, is told that he is gone off to Peking.—And what time is he expected back? "In seven or eight days." "How can he return so soon?" "He's gone off upon our ox." "Apropos of that," continues the guest, "I am told that you have a cock that marks the hour." A cock happened just then to crow. "Yes, that's he; he only tells the hour of night but reports when a stranger comes." "Then, your dog, that reads books! might I beg to borrow a sight of him." "Why, to speak the truth, as our circumstances are but narrow, we have sent the dog out to keep a school!"

An infallible remedy for the Tooth-Ache.—A lady of this town has favoured us with the following receipt, which, she says, has never failed to produce the desired effects although tried in innumerable instances. Make a solution of Camphor and Cayenne Pepper; dip therein a small quantity of raw cotton and apply it to the affected tooth, and it will give instant relief. To prevent the composition's getting to the throat, lay a bit of rag over the tooth for a few moments.

[Wilmington Herald.]

Saxony Sheep.

On Friday the 24th August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Brighton near Boston, will be sold by public auction, a choice stock of about 100 Saxony Rams, just imported in the brig Comet, Capt. Meef, from Hamburg.

These sheep were selected from the purest blood in the kingdom, and will be found at least, equal in point of fineness of fleece and symmetry of form to any heretofore imported. The sale will be perfectly free and unlimited.

Samples of the wool from different parts of each animal may be seen at No. 46 Central street, or at the office of the auctioneers, at any time previous to the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

On Thursday, the 23d of August, at the lower division of the hall over the new Market House, under the direction of the *New-England Society*, will be sold, a large assortment of American fleece WOOL. Wool growers and others, who wish to benefit by this favourable opportunity for disposing of their Wool, are informed, that we are prepared to receive it, any time previous to the 17th of August, at which time the catalogue will be closed. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers. Boston, July 27, 1887.

THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance. Gentlemen who procure five respectable subscribers, are entitled to a fifth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1827.

No. 5.

AGRICULTURE.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

WORMS IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.

A sort of fly which naturalists call *Oestrus Ovis*, about this time in the year, attacks sheep, and deposits its eggs in the nostrils of those animals producing worms, which frequently destroy them. A friend has assured us that the following is an infallible preventive of any bad effects from that insect. Smear the nostrils of the sheep with tar; apply it before the fly makes its appearance, and continue the application till its departure. The tar should be applied two or three times a week, or often enough to keep the nose continually blackened with that substance. Perhaps if the tar were placed under cover, so that the sheep could have access to it, and mixed with a little fine salt, the sheep would make the requisite application. The tar will prove useful not only as an antidote against the troublesome and dangerous insect above referred to, but is an excellent remedy against cough, rot, and consumption of the lungs. It promotes and confirms the health of the animal, and would be useful to sheep, in a high degree if the *Oestrus Ovis* were not in existence.

EARLY ONIONS.

Mr. James Smith, an English Gardener, in the *Transactions of the London Horticultural Society*, gives the following "directions for forcing onions to produce bulbs in clusters at an early season." He sows the seed in April, thickly in a bed, and does not afterwards thin the plants which come up; this causes them to remain small; a part of them are used for pickling, and the remainder being about the size of walnuts are planted in January or February (as soon as the frost will permit in this country) pressing each onion into the earth so deep as to just cover it. As soon as the seed stalks appear he breaks them off, and instead of making any effort to form new ones, the onions begin to form young bulbs round the old ones. By this process onions may be obtained two or three inches in circumference, fit for the kitchen early in Spring, at a time when spring sown onions are not larger than quills.—Onions thus thrown into clusters will be full grown by the end of June, and fit to take up then, but they do not keep well."

A process similar to the above is familiar to American gardeners; and is thus alluded to in Deane's *New England Farmer*. "If onions fail to have good bottoms the first year, and chance to escape rotting till spring; they may perhaps get them by being transplanted. Even an onion that is partly rotten will produce two, three, or four good ones, if the seed stems be taken off as soon as they appear. They ripen earlier than young ones, have the name of rare-ripes, and will sell at a higher price."

GOURDS AND POMPKIONS.

A writer for London's Magazine says that a Mr. Grey plants Gourds and Pompons in the paths between asparagus beds, and lets the vines run

over them; and he considers that the large leaves do good to the asparagus roots by protecting them from the sun, while the tall stems of the asparagus afford a shelter to the leaves of the gourds. Last summer's (1824) drought, had burned up, on his gravelly soil, the cabbages, peas, turnips &c. by the beginning of August, and had he not been provided with gourds as a substitute, the family must have had recourse to market. The servants disliked them at first, but soon came to like them better than summer cabbage. He therefore recommends, especially where the soil is liable to be burnt up in summer, planting the vegetable marrow and other Cucurbitaceæ [plants of the melon and gourd species] as a reserve crop.

Mr. London adds in a note that "the tender tops of all the edible species of cucurbitaceæ, boiled as greens or spinage, are a more delicate vegetable than the fruit. It must be worth something to gardeners and cooks to know that either or both may be used for this purpose, when scarcely anything else can be got."

The following Receipt was communicated to JOHN PRINCE, Esq. by FRANCIS WINKLEY, a member of the Religious Society denominated Shakers, of Canterbury, N. Hampshire. It was published in the 2d vol. of the N. E. Farmer, but is now repeated for the benefit of recent subscribers.

AN EASY METHOD TO MAKE GOOD SOAP.

The vats or vessels containing it are to be situated in the rays of the sun; and at the same time sheltered from the rain.

To one barrel of good lye sufficiently strong to bear up an egg about six gallons of clean melted grease, and thus in proportion for any other quantity.* Stir the mixture well together, and repeat the operation twice daily, till it becomes so thick and stiff as to render stirring impracticable. Let it stand in this situation through the summer; or till needed for use, adding a little weak lye occasionally as the soap dries away.

With due respect, your friend,

FRANCIS WINKLEY.

* O. add as much grease as the lye will absorb, or eat up.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

A friend informs us that this disease is very prevalent among flocks of sheep in many parts of the country. In the *New England Farmer* vol. v. page 233 we gave some remarks on this disease, translated from a letter received by Mr. Thomas Starke, of Boston from a correspondent at Leipzig. The following is an extract: "Cut away with a sharp Surgeon's knife not only superfluous hoof, but also all the diseased flesh under it.—This may be distinguished from the healthy flesh by its greyish colour. Being well satisfied that nothing unsound remains in the foot, I then apply with a brush to the fresh wound some caustic liquor and immediately place the patient in a separate clean stable."

"It is surprising to see animals thus treated who were yesterday hobbling about on their

knees, spring up to day and run about with the flock.

"It is necessary, however, to examine the convalescent daily, and repeat the liquid application, and if any excessive heat is discovered in a foot, it proves that the first operation has not succeeded and a second cutting must take place without delay."

"The caustic remedies which I have found most effectual, are diluted oil of vitrol and aqua cerulea. The latter in the state in which it is found at the apothecaries without any addition. The oil of vitrol I mix with three times its quantity of water or for cases of not long standing with some thing more."

Mr R. H. Parkinson's receipt for the cure of Foot Rot.

A speedy and easy remedy for both prevention and cure. To prevent it, take lime from the kiln, spread it on the floor of a barn two or three inches thick, or in some convenient house, large enough to hold the flock likely to be affected, first cleansing the feet by paring the superfluous hoof, and with a sponge or old rag dipped in chamber lye, wash the foot clean, then let the sheep stand on the lime six or seven hours, if twelve the better. The cure, the same as above, but the parts affected, after paring and being washed with chamber lye, should have lime applied to the quick or wounded parts, rubbing it on, and leaving as much on the hollow or fore part as it will contain then let the sheep stand on the lime as directed above.

FATTENING SWINE, &c.

We are informed by Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, formerly President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, in a communication which appeared in the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser, that "sour food is the most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash goes farther than two of sweet. I mean the wash acidulated to the degree required for distillation, not acetous."

"Dry rotten wood" [kept constantly in styes for fattening hogs to eat at pleasure] is a good thing; but I will take the liberty to mention what I think a better, we have the blacksmiths in this town; and my hogs eat up all the ashes or cinders they make; we haul it into the pens by cart loads, and the hogs will devour this at times with more avidity than their ordinary food."

Charcoal it has been said will answer a similar if not more valuable purpose than either cinders or rotten wood." If swine are supplied with a small quantity of coals, (according to a statement by an Ohio farmer,) say two pieces a day to each, about the size of an hen's egg, they will discontinue rooting, remain more quiet and fatten faster than they will otherwise. Charcoal will operate on the human frame as a cathartic, and, probably may have the same effect on the animal we are treating of. If so it may supersede the necessity of using brimstone, antimony and other drugs with which hogs are often dosed. At any rate it will cost but little to give them a constant access to coals, which may be sifted or raked from your fire place, and they will be induced by instinct to con-

sume such quantities as will promote their health and expedite their fattening.

When you first commence fattening your swine care should be used not to give them more than they will eat with an appetite. If they become gorged or cloyed their thriving is retarded, and there is danger from staggers, and other diseases consequent upon repletion or the high living, to which these four footed epicures are addicted.

The practice in Scotland is to rear swine chiefly on raw potatoes, and to fatten them on these roots boiled or prepared by steam, with a mixture of oats, barley or bean and pease meal. Their troughs should be often replenished with a small quantity of food at a time and kept always clean and seasoned occasionally with salt. Mr Marshall, an eminent English agriculturist says "young pigs require warm food [food] to make them grow. Corn (grain) and cold water will make them healthy; but warm beverage is considered as requisite to a quick growth." The same writer mentions another mode of managing swine, which may be worth attention. Some English farmers, he says, "keep two or three little store pigs in the fattening sty. While the fattening hogs are taking their repast, the little ones wait behind them; and as soon as their betters are served, lick out the troughs.

"Besides the advantage of having by this expedient no waste, nor foul troughs, there is another. The large pigs rise alertly to their food, lest the small ones should forestall them; and fill themselves the fuller, knowing that they have it not again to go to.

"The disadvantage of this practice is, I understand, the large ones are apt to lord it too much over the little ones; especially in a confined sty. If however they had a separate apartment assigned them with an entrance too small or the fattening swine to follow them, this disadvantage would be in a great measure remedied.

An English farmer fattened 8 pigs in the following manner, which may be recommended in cases where a constant and regular attention cannot be given to feeding the animals. He placed two troughs in the sty: one he filled with raw potatoes, the other with peas, and gave no water.—When the pigs were thirsty they ate the potatoes. In this way, it is probable, that the animals could not only do without water, but likewise needed no brimstone, antimony, nor other medical substances, for raw potatoes are cooling and drastic; and might serve at once for food and physic. Instead of peas probably dry Indian corn, or what would be still better dry Indian meal might be substituted.

Rubbing and currying the hides of fattening hogs is not only grateful to them, but conducive to their health and thriftiness. In every sty a strong post should be placed for them to rub against.—They should have plenty of litter, which will be the means not only of contributing to their comfort, but increasing the most valuable manure.

The Complete Farmer says "when hogs are fattened entirely on acorns, chesnuts, and other productions of the forest, the flesh will eat much better and sweeter than if fattened in a sty. Some indeed say their fat will not be so solid nor so profitable, and therefore they commonly shut them up a week or ten days and feed them with dry peas; but this is a mistake; experience having shown that hogs, fattened with acorns only, have their fat as solid as those fattened with peas."

The acorns here recommended are probably those of the English oak. In the United States, the acorns of the white oak, and of the shrub oak would, perhaps, prove most valuable as food for swine. It might be well to try them, not only raw but steamed or boiled, and likewise ground into meal, and given with as well as without other mixtures.

Soaking corn for swine is no doubt a useful practice; grinding it still better. If a wash or mixture for swine be permitted to ferment till it becomes sweet with a little acid it will be the better; but it should not be suffered to become quite sour. Malting corn or suffering it to sprout increases its sweetness, and of course its nutritive power.

ON THE TRANSPORTATION OF FISH FROM SALT TO FRESH WATER.

An interesting article on this subject, by J. McCulloch, M. D. F. R. S. &c. was published in the *Journal of the Royal Institution*, London, and republished in *The Boston Journal of Philosophy and the Arts*, vol. iii. page 31. The following abridged view of the contents of this important paper, will, we believe give most of the material facts relating to its objects.

The writer alludes to a former communication on the transportation of fish from salt to fresh water, and says a "Mr. Arnold, who has carried on these experiments, at my wish, with great zeal, has succeeded in adding many more to the list; and, both in respect to the physical fact, and to the question of economy, the success has been far greater than any one was willing to believe.

"It is certain that the flavour of every fish which has yet been tried has been improved, and I can vouch for the superiority of the bass, the mullet, the loache, the alewife and the sole, from the pond, to those from the sea. This might be expected, for it is what happens notably with respect to oysters.

"The sole becomes twice as thick as a fish of the same size from the sea, and its skin also becomes extremely dark or nearly black.

"The plaice also increases materially in thickness, and loses its spots. In some cases, it appeared three times as thick as in the sea. The bass also turns much thicker and improves in delicacy.

"The mullet almost ceases to grow in length, but enlarges in breadth, and presents a much deeper layer of fat.

"Crabs and prawns have found their own way into the pond, as have leaches, and some other small fish; and while formerly, there were none of the former two, the water is now absolutely swarming with them. Thus also, apparently, he eels have multiplied; as it is now easy to take a cart load at once, where formerly a dozen or two was a large capture.

"Oxygen is much more easily disengaged from fresh than from salt water. Consequently, the act of respiration ought to be easier in the former than in the latter; and therefore it is not to be presumed, as it has been, that sea-fish cannot respire in fresh water.

The writer adds the "Prospectus of a plan for preserving and rearing fish for the London market," from which the following are extracts:

"From various observations and experiments, of which evidence is subjoined, it has been found that sea-fish will live and thrive, and also breed

in ponds and enclosures; and with regard to many, it also appears that it is indifferent whether the water is salt or fresh, or brackish, or alternately fresh and salt.

"It is also found that they may be fed in such enclosures, if necessary, as our domestic animals are; but that if sufficient numbers and kinds are placed together, they feed each other without requiring further care.

"It is further observed that every, or almost every species, improve in flavour and quality, as oysters are known to do, under transportation.

"It is well known that, of all the fish brought to market, a very small proportion is in good condition, the rest being apparently ill fed; and hence the number of bad fish so well known to fish-mongers.

"It is much better known that, from bad weather, or other causes, the supply of the market is very irregular. Thus the public suffer when the supply is short, and the merchant when there is a glut.

"The proposed plan, if executed, would bring the fish within our own power to be taken alive when wanted, and from being better fed, in greater perfection, and more uniformly good. It would be like taking stalled oxen instead of wild Scotch cattle.

"The plan is, to enclose, in any convenient part of the Thames (since the quality of the water is proved to be indifferent,) a space sufficient for the purpose. A dock, or an excavation in the nature of one would be unnecessary, as the water itself, in many places not navigable might be enclosed by a palisade. In this the fish would be received from the fishermen, by means of well-boats alive. Those which chanced to die would become the food of others. Many would breed, as they have been found to do, and thus also produce food. But they might also be fed by means of butcher's offal, or other matters easily procured in a great city, as was the practice with the ancient Romans. From the enclosure, the fish would be taken by nets, the kinds in demand and the quantity selected, and the bad returned for improvement.

"With respect to fresh waters, we have evidence of the power of keeping and improving fish in them from the practice of the ancient Romans. From the testimony of Columella, and the other writers, "de Re Rustica," (on Rural Economy) it was the practice of the Roman farmers, in the earliest days of the Republic, to go down to the sea and bring up the spawn of sea fish to the fresh waters of Rome, where they multiplied and improved. It was a branch of farming. It became the amusement and luxury of the rich and great in the times of Imperial Rome.

"Lastly, this plan has been recently put to the test under the direction of the writer of this note in Guernsey, by Mr. Arnold. In a pond of about four acres only, many sea fish are now thriving, and all those which have had sufficient time have propagated; all have improved in quality and many very remarkably. This pond was at first worthless, containing only a few eels; at present it produces a large rent, and can supply the market, when the weather prevents the boats from going out. It is remarkable also, that since the introduction of the sea fish, the eels have multiplied a thousand fold, so as themselves to form a considerable revenue. This proves that fish may be fed merely by bringing different kinds together: as is the case in nature.

A scientific friend of ours, who has recently returned from a journey from Boston to the interior parts of New-Hampshire, informs us that the Cusk, a sea water fish, has been introduced into Winnepissogee Lake; and is now quite frequently caught by angling.—EDITOR N. E. FARMER.

RIPENING GRAPES.

It is stated in the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, that Mr. Thomas Fleetwood, of Dunnington near Aleuter, hastens the maturity of grapes on open walls by the following method. Before the vines are out of flower, he brings each branch into a perpendicular position by a thread attached to its extremity, and fastened to a nail in the wall, carefully confining the young branch with the bunch thereon as close to the wall as possible. Fixed in this way, they ripen a month earlier than when left to hang in the usual way.

THE COW TREE.

This tree, which has been named Galactodendron, and appears to belong to the family of Sapotaceæ, grows on rocky declivities on the northern Andes. Its leaves are large, oblong, thin, dry, and coriaceous. "Its thick ligneous roots scarcely enter the rock; for several months in the year rain scarcely waters its fan-shaped leaves. The branches appear dry and dead. But when an incision is made in the trunk, a sweet and nutritious milk runs from it. It is at sun-rise that the vegetable liquid runs most abundantly. Then the natives and negroes are seen to come from all parts provided with vessels to receive the milk, which becomes yellow, and thickens at the surface. This vegetable milk possesses all the physical properties of the milk of animals, only it is a little thicker, and mixes easily with water. When boiled it does not coagulate, but a thick yellow pellicle is formed on the surface. Acids do not form with this milk any coagulum as with that of the cow."—*Humboldt, Voyage aux Régions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent*, lib. v. chap. 16. p. 263 and 261.

THE GRASSES. By Mr George Sinclair.

It has been justly observed by James Edward Smith, in his English Flora, that the grasses afford more sustenance to man and to the larger animals than all the rest of the vegetable kingdom put together, their herbage so perpetually springing, and so tenacious of life, accommodated in one instance or other to almost every climate, soil and situation, affords to nature her most welcome clothing, and to the cultivator of the soil his chief riches. Nothing poisonous or injurious is found among them. They constitute one of the most perfect natural orders of plants, and although humble, and until lately, overlooked by the general observer, consist of upwards of a thousand perfectly distinct species, distinguished from each other by their specific botanical characters, by the difference which exists in the proportions of the constituents of the nutritive matter afforded by each, by the different periods at which they produce attain to perfection, and by the peculiar soils and situations to which the different species are adapted.

The farinaceous seeds of the annual grasses supply man with the staff of life, and the herbage of the perennial species afford to the more valuable domestic animals that constant supply of es-

sential food without which they could not exist in any considerable number for any length of time, much less be brought to furnish us with the most important articles of clothing, and some of the most important parts of food; meat, milk, butter, and cheese. Wool and leather, with all the concomitant advantages, such as labour, manure &c. which result to the cultivator of the soil from the use of cattle would be lost without the cultivation of the perennial grasses.

The nutritive powers of the different species of grasses are found to be in direct proportion to the quantity of saccharine, mucilaginous, aluminous, bitter, extractive and saline matters which each affords.

There are but few species which attain their height of produce at the same period of the season, consequently scarcely a month occurs which is not the season of some particular species attaining its perfection of growth; and here it may be observed, that a grass garden, where a number of grasses are arranged side by side, illustrate this important part in the economy of grasses in a clear and interesting manner. It is from this property of the natural grasses, connected with a combination of a considerable number of different species, which are always found in the most rich and fattening pastures, that the great superiority of these over artificial pastures of such as are formed of one or two species only, chiefly arises; and hence it is that the former, whether formed by nature in the course of many years, or by art in one (by sowing the seed of all the essential species, or by stocking the soil at once with a sufficiency of these plants, precluding thereby the introduction of species of grasses or weeds) are productive of a perpetual verdure and supply of fresh herbage unknown in artificial pastures, consisting of one or two species of plants only.

REMARKS ON NEAT CATTLE.

BY MR MARSHALL.

1. The head small and clean, to lessen the quantity of offal. 2. The neck thin and clean, to lighten the fore-end, as well as to lessen the collar; and make it fit close and easy to the animal in work. 3. The carcass large, the chest deep, and the bosom broad, with the ribs standing out full from the spine; to give strength of frame and constitution, and to allow sufficient room for the intestines within the ribs. 4. The shoulders should be light of bone, and round off at the lower point, that the collar may be easy, but broad, to give strength; and well covered with flesh, for the greater ease of draught, as well as to furnish a desired point in fattening cattle. 5. The back ought to be wide and level throughout; the quarters long; the thighs thin, and standing narrow at the round bone; the udder large when full, but thin and loose when empty, to hold the greater quantity of milk; with large dug-veins to fill it, and long elastic teats for drawing it off with greater ease. 6. The legs (below the knee and hock) straight, and of a middle length; their bones, in general, light and clean from fleshiness, but with joints and sinews of a moderate size, for the purposes of strength and activity. 7. The flesh ought to be mellow in the state of fleshiness, and firm in the state of fatness. 8. The hide mellow, and of a middle thickness, though, in our author's opinion, this is a point not yet well determined.

Cattle, as well as horses, have been observed to

thrive better in salt-marshes than in fresh-water meadows, or upland pastures; and it has been conjectured, that the herbs produced by the land near the sea, are more healthy for herbaceous animals, than such as grow on higher lands. But it is said, that the saline particles with which the earth, as well as its produce near the sea, is strongly impregnated, occasions this beneficial change in the condition of cattle: as these salts purge away the foul humours which the beasts have contracted, either by idleness, or by being over-heated in labour. As cattle are naturally fond of salt, and if left at their liberty, will take no more of it than what is conducive to their health, it is recommended to lay common sea-salt in the fields, for them to lick as often as they please.

BIGNONIA CATALPA.

This is a native deciduous tree of the United States, covered with a smooth brown bark; the flowers are produced in large branching pinnacles, towards the ends of the branches; they are of dark white, with a few purple spots, and faint stripes of yellow on their inside. The flowers are succeeded by long taper pods, containing seeds. The branches dye wool a kind of cinnamon color. THUNBERG mentions that the Japanese lay the leaves on parts of the body affected with pains; and that a decoction of the pods is esteemed serviceable in the asthma. Poultry are very fond of the seeds, and thrive on them. The timber of the catalpa tree, makes very durable fence posts.

SALES OF MANUFACTURES.

The third semi-annual Sales of Manufactures of the United States, under the patronage of the New-England Society, commenced Tuesday last in the spacious Halls over the City Market. The Exhibitions were very numerous and splendid, and purchasers apparently filled up all the places not occupied by lots of Goods. Of the company were many Gentlemen from New-York and other places. The sales of yesterday were principally of Cabinet Furniture, looking glasses, elegant time pieces, hats and other articles. The sales of cotton, woollen and other dry goods took place on Wednesday last. The samples, although not so heavy as on former occasions, are, we are told, of finer fabrick, and greater variety.—*Centinel*.

RAIL ROAD.

The Commissioners of the proposed Western Rail Road have progressed as far as Westboro', [30 miles] with the survey, and find only a rise of 27 feet to a mile, which is little impediment to the facility of travel on a Rail way—besides which the descent is regular from W. to Boston, and the downward transportation may be two to one of the upward. The citizens on the route assist the Commissioners all in their power, and have the most liberal views, and the Commissioners devote every moment to the discharge of their duties.

One of the Committees on the proposed Hock-sack Canal has reported that four towns on the river transport 3098 tons annually.—*Palladium*.

History of Louisiana.—The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser contains a favourable notice of Martin's History of Louisiana, the first volume of which is lately published. This volume brings the history of that territory down to the period when it was taken possession of by Spain, in 1769.

LUCERNE.

(Continued from page 33.)

Of the preparation of the land for Lucerne.

At whatever season you sow, the land ought to be rendered very fine by ploughing and harrowing, because all seeds buried under clods will never sprout. If you harrow after each ploughing, the labour will be less. It is not possible to prescribe the number of ploughings, because much depends on the nature of the soil. The nature of the Lucerne root points out the necessity of deep ploughing. The duration and the goodness of a field of Lucerne depend in a great measure, upon the success of the first year; if the seeds do not come up well, if they are sown too thin, weeds will obtain the lead over the grass. If you sow Lucerne in the Spring, two fall ploughings will much facilitate your deep ploughing in the Spring; besides, the earth is admirably divided by the winter frosts. Winter is an excellent labourer. After the last ploughing, if the furrows are deep, you must harrow before sowing. Then sow, and harrow; first with the teeth of the harrow down, then with the flat side of the harrow, and so alternately till the seeds are well covered, and it would be well to attach a bush harrow to the harrow with teeth. [In general, these directions do not differ from our usual course in sowing clover and other grass seeds, and the same treatment which is adapted to clover will be proper for Lucerne, except that the ploughing should be as deep as possible.]—EDITHORS.

Of the care required for Lucerne fields.

When the soil is adapted to the plant, and it has come up well, it requires no care. This remark does not agree with the assertions of authors, who prescribe weeding as necessary to success; a precaution useless, an expense superfluous, if the Lucerne has not been sown too thin. I had scarcely, says the Abbe Rozier, chosen Languedoc as the place of my retreat, than I began to sow Lucerne, and full of the ideas I had before acquired, I caused my fields of Lucerne to be regularly weeded. The peasants smiled at my care and solicitude. I asked them the reason of their ridicule,—the Lucerne, said they, will do more for itself, than you can do for it; let it alone, it will kill the weeds without your help. For this time they were right; the part of the field which was not weeded, was the next year as good as that which had been. After that, I was not so ready to throw away my money for nothing. The Abbe occupies some pages with the destructive effects of an insect, a Scarabæus, something like our rose bug, upon fields of Lucerne, but as we may never be visited with that scourge, we shall omit his remarks on this subject for the present.

Of the different crops of Lucerne [in the same season.]

If you give credit to the assertion of an English writer, Mr. Hall, in other respects a writer of great merit, the southern parts of France have the advantage of making even seven crops a year. Unhappily for them it is not true, be the seasons ever so favorable, even when you have water at command and can water your fields at pleasure. If you cut the plant before it is in full flower, you obtain only a watery plant of little substance, and which loses three fourths of its weight in drying. It would, besides, afford but little nourishment.

Supposing that the crop should be cut from the beginning to the middle of April, is it possible that the Lucerne should have time to flower seven times in the same season? It is rare, that we can have more than five crops. The ordinary number in the provinces, of which Mr. Hall speaks, is four crops. If the season shall have been favourable it is a fine and rich product. No field yields numerically so much as a good Lucerne field. It is a clear and net revenue for ten years, which demands no culture, no advance except that of preparing the land for the crop at first; the cost of seed, and the wages of the mowers. One third of an acre, or 400 square toises of Lucerne field, are usually let for one hundred and fifty livres, or thirty dollars a year! Happy the proprietor, who has much land fitted for Lucerne.

Many persons affirm that Lucerne will succeed in any soil; if this assertion was as true, as it certainly is false, a great part of Provence and Languedoc would be covered with Lucerne, because natural meadows are very scarce in these provinces for want of water, but experience has proved, most decisively, that Lucerne requires a deep soil, not clayey, neither too stiff nor too sandy.

In the central provinces of France, Lucerne is cut three times in ordinary years, and four times in favorable ones; and from two or three times in the northern provinces. It is a general rule that Lucerne should not be cut except when in flower; before that state, it is generally too watery, and its juices crude; after that period, it becomes too dry and too woody. Cattle should not be suffered to feed on Lucerne fields after the last cutting, nor during winter, when the ground is soft. The heads of the plants yield to the hoofs of the cattle, and injure the grass essentially. It is useful to pass a harrow over a field of Lucerne in the spring, and the crop will amply repay the expense of it. Lucerne should be cut in a cool dry time, and tended as rapidly as possible. Rains,—frequent rains while making are very injurious to this grass. Let it be cut under circumstances ever so favorable, and be perfectly dry, it must not be carried in with the dew upon it, nor moved in the very heat of the day, because, in that case it is very apt to lose its leaves, which are the best part. For this reason it should be stirred as little as possible in the middle of the day. Great care should be taken that the hay should be well cured, otherwise it is apt to heat, and even take fire. The first cutting of Lucerne in any season is the least valuable, because it is apt to be mixed with other grasses or plants. The second is the best; the third is usually very good also, but in the fourth and later crops, the juices of the plant are not so rich, and of course are less nutritive.

Of the means of renewing the vigor and growth of Lucerne Fields.

Lucerne fields will wear out in time, but you may retard its period of decline by different treatment and manures. The first, which is the most prompt, convenient and cheap, is to feed your sheep upon it after the last cutting, and even during winter.

Mr. Meyer proposed in 1768, to employ Gypsum or plaster of Paris to revive and recruit old Lucerne fields, and communicated to the æconomical society of Berne, the several experiments he had made. These experiments were repeated by Mr. Kirchburger with care, and the following were the results:

1. That a quantity of calcined plaster, equal in measure, to the quantity of oats which would be required to sow any piece of land, is sufficient to manure it.

2. That gypsum succeeds better on Lucerne fields which are rich, than on those which are poor and sandy.

3. That it produces a greater effect the first than the second year.

4. That it is less active in a moist soil than in a dry one.

5. If you sow the plaster as soon as it is possible in Spring, the first crop will feel the effects of it.

Mr. the Abbe Rozier adds "I acknowledge according to my own experience, that plaster is very beneficial for Lucerne fields which begin to decline; that it facilitates in a great degree the growth of the large clover; that it is very useful in meadows covered with moss."

The Abbe proceeds to recommend air-slacked lime, which he prefers to plaster. He notices, and approves a suggestion of the celebrated Duhamel, that when a Lucerne field becomes partially disfigured by the death of some plants, to supply their place by laying the branches of the adjoining ones, which will take root; but it seems to us that a simpler course, which we have long since adopted with clover is preferable, which is, every spring to run over the field with a harrow, and throw in fresh seeds in the bare spots.

Of the value of Lucerne as Food.

Lucerne loses some of its value in proportion to its distance from its native soil; that is to say, it is not so nourishing, because its juices are more watery when grown in northern countries. Notwithstanding this no fodder can be compared to it in point of quality; none keeps animals in so high a state of flesh; none augments or increases the quantity of milk so much as Lucerne. These praises in all respects merited, require however some qualifications. Lucerne is heating to animals, and if you do not moderate the quantity in the hot season of the year, and especially in Southern provinces, horned cattle will become diseased. If you trust your labourers, they are so proud of seeing their cattle fat, that they stuff them with this food, and are unwilling to believe that it can be the cause of disease. I know but one mode of preventing the waste of Lucerne by your servants, and labourers, and that is to mix it in equal parts with straw, not in layers, but confusedly and generally mixed. The straw contracts the smell and flavour of the Lucerne; the animals eat it with pleasure, and are never injured by it. Lucerne given green to horned cattle or horses, is apt to purge them; for which reason it is a rule never to give it till it has been cut 24 hours. Care also is taken to give it in small quantities at a time, lest they should be hoven. This is not peculiar to Lucerne. The same effects are produced by green wheat, oats, &c. All pasturage which is too succulent is dangerous. In case this accident of being hoven should occur, an expedient which I have tried has never failed, (says the Abbe Rozier) which is to make them swallow an ounce of nitre (salt petre) in a glass of brandy, to empty the bowels of the animal, and to make him run.

(To be concluded next week.)

Everything respecting the Thames Tunnel is proceeding favourably.

WOOL.

The following is from a person long resident in Sussex, (Eng.):—So great an effect has the most trifling change of soil or herbage on the growth of wool, that, on two farms adjoining each other on the South Downs of Sussex, there is annually a difference in the value of their respective growths of from 3s. to 4s. per tod, even though the ewes from which it was shorn should have been originally equally good as to breed and staple. The experiment has, he intimates, been tried for several succeeding years, by the occupants of the farms alluded to having exchanged, each year, fifty ewes of the same age and quality, and the effect ascertained by the wool of one of the parcels of ewes invariably degenerating. Nor is this, he signifies, the only instance of the kind he has witnessed. Thin chalky land, covered with a fine-textured turf, interspersed with wild thyme, small wild clover and eyebright, is that, he subjoins, which produces the finest wool. It is, indeed, a well known fact, that wool always becomes coarse, though increased in weight, from sheep being fed on strong land. Hence it is that a Southdown ewe produces a fleece full a third heavier, though much coarser, the year she is fattened, than any one that preceded it.

THE PLOUGH.

This instrument has held the first place among the implements of agriculture in all ages. Noah cultivated the vine and made wine immediately after the flood, but it is supposed that grain was first cultivated on the banks of the Nile, in Egypt. The invention of the plough must have been nearly coeval with the rising of grain. "The first plough," says Jahn, in his Biblical Archaeology, "was nothing more than the stout limb of a tree, from which projected another shortened and pointed limb. The further end of the long branch was fastened to the yoke, and a handle was added by which the plough might be guided." Mr Loudon says the plough originally used was of the pick kind, and he gives a figure of one on an ancient medal dug up at Syracuse, which resembles a pick-axe. The letter A (alpha) is supposed to have its shape from the plough; in the most ancient form of the Greek A, one branch (the beam) is twice as long as the other (the share).—Another ancient plough figured by Mr Loudon is in the form of a sharp toed-boot the holder (a female) has one hand on the top of the boot and a beam is inserted a little above the instep. The instrument, now used for ploughing by the nations of the east, is similar to those of the ancients. Mr Loudon remarks, that the state of agriculture and other arts, and of machinery, in the eastern countries was not materially different in the time of Moses, 3400 years ago, from what it is in the same countries at the present day. In Persia the lower part of the plough is a long wedge-shaped thing, and the beam and handle are inserted in the top of this block; in some districts the driver stands on the wedge or share. In Hindostan the ploughs are of the thick shape and are but little better than pointed sticks. The figures of some of them resemble the brush scythe of the American farmer, the blade being used for a share, and the handle for a beam—they are guided by a piece of wood attached to the beam near the share. The Hindoo ploughs merely scratch the earth, and to accomplish the work of pulverization, the plough repeats the operation from five to fifteen

times.—The Chinese ploughs are simple, and some of them are drawn by women.

The ancient Greek plough, described by Hesiod, consisted of three parts—a long block sharpened at the point; a draught pole attached obliquely to the upper part of the block, and extending to the yoke; and a plough tail to direct the implement, fastened in like manner, and extended back. A plough of a similar construction is now used in Sicily. The plough of the modern Greeks has a crooked share, shaped like the claw of an anchor; it is only a continuation of the sloping handle, which is large and strong. The most ancient plough used by the Romans, was of the simplest form. In the days of Virgil this implement had become more complicated and efficient. They had ploughs with and without mould-boards; with and without coulters; with and without wheels; with broad and narrow pointed shares. The beam was fastened to the yoke, like our cart-pole. The Romans did not plough their lands in beds or ridges, as we do; but the cattle always return in the same furrow. The plough commonly used had no mould-board, and this may be remarked of the ploughs of most ancient, and some modern nations.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

A LONDON BREWERY.

An idea of the immense extent to which the brewing of porter is carried on in London, may be formed from the following description of Barclay's brewery. If any private concern in England, or in the world, is entitled to the epithet of vastness, this is one. It covers about eight acres of ground, and manufactured last year 351,474 barrels, of 36 gallons each. The buildings which contain the vats themselves, are enormous. The largest of the latter contains each 4,000 barrels. The average number of vats is nearly 100. A steam-engine of 22 horse power is employed in driving the machinery, and about two hundred men are engaged in the various works of the establishment: it is supposed that the number of persons dependent upon it without doors, in the sale and transportation of the beer, is three or four thousand. The three coppers in which the beer is boiled, hold each 150 barrels.

Twenty-five gentlemen once dined in one of these coppers, after which, fifty of the workmen got in and regaled themselves. One hundred and ninety pounds of beef-stakes, were thus consumed in one day, in this novel kind of dining room.—The tuns in which the beer ferments, hold 1,400 barrels each. The carbonic acid in one of them stood about three and a half feet above the liquor, and poured over the side in a continued stream. A candle is instantly extinguished on being placed near the outer edge of this receptacle, and on holding one's face near it, a sharp pungent sensation is felt in the mouth and face, not unlike that produced by ardent spirits. An immersion of a few moments would be fatal.

One hundred and sixty horses are kept on the premises, for the purpose chiefly of transporting the materials to and from different parts of the city. A finer collection of animals employed in one concern, perhaps is no where to be seen.

This is, upon the whole, I believe, the largest brewery in London. It formerly belonged to Thrane, the friend of Dr. Johnson, who, as executor to the estate, sold the establishment to its present owners. One of the latter informed a friend of mine, that the Doctor, in treating with

him for the purchase, remarked in his characteristic manner: "Gentlemen, it is not merely these boilers and these vats that I am selling you, but the *potentiality* of acquiring wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." [English paper.]

CULTURE OF SILK.

In a part of New England where the silk worm has been an object of attention for a longer time than in most parts of the country, the little German settlement on Ebenezer creek, in Georgia, excepted, some new modes of cultivating the mulberry are introduced. I am informed that several of the "seed farmers" sow their seeds broadcast like turnips, in the spring, and in the following season out the plants with a scythe as soon as the worms begin to eat out of the cocoons. This mowing is regularly prosecuted every morning in the quantities wanted, and unless the season is one of severe drought, the fields will be cut twice or thrice before the worms begin to wind up.

The advantages stated of this mode are these:

1. The leaves are gathered with less labour and expense, being cut and taken together like hay or grain.
2. The leaves are larger and more tender than on the grown tree, and the worms eat with more appetite and produce more silk.
3. The time of gathering the supply is so short that the leaves are got with the morning dew upon them, which is deemed by practical men, to be an essential advantage.
4. More worms can be supported from a given space of ground, and the mulberries are ready after one season, instead of waiting several years for the formation of an orchard.

My informant who took pains to make minute inquiries on the spot, stated in one instance where the worms tended by one young woman, supplied with leaves in the mode described, produced silk to the value of \$400 in one season.—*N. Y. Times*

When an animal has eat too much green herbage, it ferments in the stomach and produces carbonic acid gas, which occasions bloating. To destroy this gas, make the animal swallow a spoonful of ammoniac mixed with a glass of water.—Perhaps a dose of ipe would do as well.

Simon Leroy, of Mexico, Oswego county has invented a machine for mortising carriage hubs, bedstead posts, table legs, chair pillars, &c. &c. It is small, costs \$20 and with it a boy of 14 years can do as much work in a day as six men without it.

THE CROPS.

The crops to the distance of twenty miles around us, wear a most flattering appearance, and promise an overflowing harvest. Providence in its beneficence gives every assurance of an ample compensation being made for the dearth of the last year.

Hatifax Nova Scotia.

Pear Trees.—During the two last years the pear trees were affected with a disease, which withered their foliage, suspended the circulation through the branches, and left the marks of death and decay to attest its destructive power. Many attempts at explanation were made. One distinguished agriculturist attributed the blight to the operation of an insect preying on the heart. Others considered it as the result of a suspension of circulation occasioned by the extraordinary dryness of the season. It has recently been attrib-

ed to the exhausted condition of the tree, following rapid growth or abundant production of fruit. That the latter cannot be the correct account of the source of that evil, so destructive to the orchard, is evident from the fact, that trees which have never produced fruit are sorely afflicted, and those whose growth has been slow, are miserably withered, while others, whose branches have been bent with the weight of the delicious harvests, in successive seasons, flourish in health and vigorous freshness. To whatever cause the origin of the evil is to be attributed, there seems no doubt existing of the measures to be adopted to check its progress, if not work its cure. All writers agree, that the pruning knife must be used on the affected parts, with unsparing hand, and, the diseased branches cut off as soon as possible. The operation, where the blight has fastened itself firmly, is one of melancholy effect on the beauty and symmetry of the tree, and rendered more dangerous from the season when the wounds it occasions are exposed to the burning sun of summer: but the preservation of the life of the tree may well be procured by the sacrifice of fair proportions and goodly shape.—*Worcester. Egis.*

Novel Application of Electricity, or New way to pay Old Debts.—A certain physician who possessed a powerful Electrical Machine, discovered a sheriff making rapid strides towards his house; and suspecting from circumstances that he had some designs on his personal liberties, the worthy M. D. made preparations accordingly to ward off the anticipated attack. Attaching a conductor (from his electrical apparatus) to the knocker on the front of the door, he then charged the machine to a very high degree, and waited the result.—The steps which ascended to the front door had an elevation of fourteen feet. Clothed in all the importance of the law, the sheriff ascended, and with a firm grasp seized the fatal knocker. Instantly he found himself at the bottom of the steps. After having recovered in some measure from a blow given by an invisible power, and having collected his scattering wits and executions, together with his senses, he made a second attempt, wondering at this strange manner of paying debts. Meanwhile the doctor had charged the faithful conductor. No sooner had the sheriff again dared to touch the fatal knocker, than he found himself twelve feet nearer the centre of the earth a second time. Remembering the old adage, "beware of the third time," he immediately quitted the premises, leaving the doctor in full possession of the "castle" he had so well defended.

Fell River Monitor.

Bunker-Hill Monument.—As much progress is now making with this great National work as a due regard to its firm and proper construction will admit. The base is completed, and the laying of the first course now occupies the attention of the architect, Mr. James S. Savage. The base we believe is forty feet square, and is from fifteen to twenty feet within the earth. At the surface it is about 24 feet square. In the centre a circular aperture is left from the first course of the base which is to extend to the top. Between the wall around the aperture and the outer wall, the stairs are to ascend in a circular form.

[Bunker-Hill Aurora.]

A new light House is about to be built at Buffalo—a light house on Lake Erie!

OATS.

Great complaint, we learn, has been made in the eastern part of the state of the failure of the crop of oats by *blight*. We are happy to say, that the farmers in this neighbourhood appear to be more highly favoured. We are informed by some of them, that their oats are as high as their shoulders and as thick as they can well stand together.—Nor is this goodly prospect likely to end in mere *straw*. On the contrary, as far as our inquiries and observations have extended, we have reason to believe that this species of grain, hereabouts, will turn out remarkably plump and heavy.

A failure in the crop of oats in a given section of the country is, perhaps, more severely felt than that of any other grain, because each section is accustomed to depend on itself for supplies, and not on importations, as of other kinds of grain.—Vast quantities of oats are consumed annually at the livery stables, at taverns, and by stage proprietors; and it is thought that no other grain could be substituted for them, which would be equally convenient in its use, and equally healthy and pleasant for horses. It is estimated that the several lines of stages, which run from Boston to Albany alone, consume 100,000 bushels of oats in a year. The farmer never wants a market for this kind of grain, and there is no other crop which he is so certain of turning into cash.—*Berk. Amer.*

Terrapin.—There is now in the possession of Mr Seth Swift a large terrapin, taken from an island in the Pacific Ocean, and brought to this place by the ship Alexander. It is so powerful, that, bearing a man weighing 250 pounds, it moves without the least apparent difficulty. The terrapin is a curious animal. None are more familiar with its habits and history, or have derived greater advantages from it as food, than the whalemen. It has often been known to live a year without aliment, and even then to be luxurious food.—Several islands of the Pacific abound with it, and the fishermen, after having been confined to their homely and monotonous food, have enjoyed in a high degree the meat of the terrapin. Hundreds have often been taken on board a single ship, (in some instances weighing a ton each,) and daily been served up to the crew—a luxury which epicures would "delight to honor." Luxuries pall upon the taste, but the terrapin is an exception. Never can the terrapin, although served up day after day for months, be rejected.

[Nantucket paper.]

The Harvest.—Our farmers this season have been blest with plentiful crops of every kind of grain and grass, and all we believe have been successful in housing and stacking it without injury in the least. So bountiful a display of the goodness of Him who ruleth over all, calls for united thanksgivings; and whilst other nations are pining in misery and want, plenty sheds her stores abroad over our land, and abundance is every where the reward of industry.—*Penn. Gaz.*

Effects of Ardent Spirit.—Two persons near Red River, in Louisiana, lately made a bet which should drink the greatest quantity of ardent spirit. A gallon of whiskey was procured, and they both commenced, drinking by turns the contents of a tumbler. The gallon in a few minutes was gone; and the person who proposed the bet went for more; but on his return found the other lifeless.

Origin of Diseases.—"I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race; it is their gormandizing and stuffing and stimulating those organs (the digestive) to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fidgeting and discontenting yourself about that which can't be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions, and worldly cares, pressing upon the mind, disturb the brain, and do a great deal of harm."

"Lord Erskine," says Dr. E. Clarke, "told me that Burke's manner was sometimes bad; 'it was like that of an Irish chairman.' 'Once,' said he, 'I was so tired of hearing him in debate upon the India bill, that, not liking he should see me leave the House of Commons while he was speaking, I crept along under the benches, and got out, and went to the Isle of Wight. Afterwards that very speech of his was published, and I found it to be so extremely beautiful, that I actually wore it into pieces by reading it.'"

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1827.

GARDENING.

The love of gardening is so natural to man, as to be common to children, and the enjoyments of a garden so congenial to our ideas of happiness as to be desired by men of all ranks and professions, who toil hard in cities, hoping, with Cowley, one day to retire to a "small house and large garden." The cares of a garden are a source of agreeable domestic recreation, and especially to the female sex; to the valetudinarian they are a source of health, and to age a source of interest; for it has been remarked of a taste for gardening, that, unlike other tastes, it remains with us to the latest period, and increases rather than diminishes.

A statement appears in the last National Intelligencer of the health of Washington, the Capitol of the United States, compared with Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston; by which it appears that Washington is a very healthy city. The deaths there are said to be one in fifty, while in Boston they are one in forty-one—in New-York, one in thirty-seven—in Philadelphia, one in thirty-two; and in Baltimore, one in thirty-eight.

From the 1st of Jan. to the 1st of Aug. 1827 10194 passengers arrived at New-York by water 15,000 arrived at Quebec—and probably 5000 at other northern ports—making over 30,000 emigrants to America in six months.

Thames Tunnel. A meeting of the share-holders of this institution was held, at the London Tavern, on the 19th of June, when a report was read from Mr Brunel to the Directors, on the subject of the late accident. This contained a statement in detail of the difficulties, which had attended the undertaking, but expressed strong confidence in eventual success.

A company of merchants at Natches, Miss. has offered premiums of \$50 for the best sample piece of Cotton Bagging; \$25 for the best pair of blankets, and \$25 for the best of Denim for negro clothing.

Sutton Chasm.—In the town of Sutton, in Worcester county, is an immense chasm in the rocks, called "Purgatory." It is half a mile in length, from 75 to 100 feet in width, and the distance from top to bottom is 114 feet. A great number of apertures open in the bottom, by which one may descend to a still greater depth.

The vast walls on either side of the chasm are composed of solid granite, and on one of the highest points is a single rock which is estimated to weigh 500 tons. This rock corresponds with one on the opposite side, the two faces showing that they were once united, as do the faces of the perpendicular walls generally. There is granite enough here to build a city as large as Boston; and the distance to the Blackstone canal is only four miles. Ice is usually found in the chasm in all seasons of the year. The Worcester *Aegis* gives a particular description of this natural curiosity.—*Hamshire Gaz.*

Sunderland Cave.—A remarkable cave in Mount Toby, about three miles northeast of Sunderland village, has been described by President Dwight, and Professor Hitchcock. It extends quite through the mountain, and is 65 feet in depth, 12 rods in length, and from two to twenty feet in breadth.—It is formed by two vast rocks of pudding stone, which seem to have been originally united. At the top is an aperture called the window. Near the cave is a fissure 10 feet wide, 45 deep, and 130 long.—*Ibid.*

Good Beginning.—By an act passed the last session of the Assembly it is provided that the militia of Connecticut shall not be required to perform regimental or battalion duty oftener than once in two years.—*Hartford paper.*

In the list of letters remaining in the post office at Cincinnati, (Ohio) we find the following: "Bernard McNelly, care of Robert Davis, 25 miles from Cincinnati, Jersey settlement—or elsewhere.

"Knowledge is wealth.—In a neighboring country, a few days since, a man sold his horse to a stranger and received \$45 in Jersey city bills. Had he been a subscriber for either of the newspapers printed under his nose he would have learnt from it, in season, that this bank had broke. He has since subscribed, and paid in advance like a man."

A black man, who attempted to get into Mr Alexander Muirhead's Store at Cheraw, So. Ca. down the chimney, stuck so fast in the flue that they were obliged to pull the chimney down to extricate him.

We understand that Mr James Colburn of Dracut, has invented a composition which renders Shingles incombustible and much more durable. Many buildings in his neighborhood have already been covered with them. The price of the composition and putting on is only nine cents a yard, and the shingles have a fine slate colour.

Caution to Farmers.—Mr David Merwin of Orange, last week lost seven fine sheep, by their getting into a field from which a crop of rye had been removed. These sheep died in consequence, as it is supposed, of feeding upon the grain which had shelled upon the field in harvesting.

St. Giles's Church in London, has now an illuminated dial; the clock, by its own revolution, lights itself as soon as the sun sets, and extinguishes the same when the sun rises.

Church and College endowments.—It gives us great pleasure to learn, that a series of articles from the pen of Dr Chalmers of the University of St. Andrew's, on the use and abuse of Church and College Endowments, is appearing in Mr C. Chalmers' Journal of Useful Knowledge, and that the first article was published in the number for June.

Authorship of Junius.—A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle writes, "A noble duke, in whose archives at Stowe this difficult problem has been at length solved, will greatly gratify the public by an early and authentic communication of the documents which now place it beyond doubt; and the communication will further instruct many modern writers on the theory of presumptive proof and the weakness of slight circumstantial evidence.

A trading expedition, comprising 105 men and 53 wagons left Missouri in April last for New Mexico. The line of their march extended for at least 1 mile. This is stated to be the largest expedition that ever traversed this route.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SIR—I would thank you to publish in your paper the following notice. In June 1825 Joel Farnham took out a patent for a Cylinder Grater Cider Mill. I am now credibly informed that a man by the name of Constance H Wicks, who lived in the neighborhood, had frequently seen the above mill in operation, and has lately taken out a patent for one on the same principle, and has now employed agents to dispose of rights in the different New England States. The undersigned thinks it proper to give this public notice, as he is interested with the patentee, so as to prevent innocent people from purchasing the right of said Wicks, or his agents, thereby subjecting themselves to a law suit.

JOEL FARNHAM, Jr.
Editors will please give this an insertion and serve the cause of the public.
New York, August 14, 1827.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Joel Farnham's Improved Cider Mill.—A mill on this plan of full size is 4 feet by 2 1/2. The cylinder is 16 inches diameter and 9 inches long, the periphery fixed with points of iron or steel, placed in a spiral form, projecting 3/16ths of an inch, placed 2-3ds of one eighth of an inch from each other, there being 17 rows around said block or cylinder, and 43 teeth in a row; the teeth may be 4d brads. The cylinder is put in motion by a wheel and band.

This mill without the power cost from 10 to 12 dollars; and by giving it 500 revolutions per minute it will grind or grate with one horse power sixty bushels of apples per hour; with two horses double the quantity. The apples are grated very fine without breaking the seeds.

There was rising of two thousand barrels of cider made in one of these mills last year, without expending one cent for repairs. Agents will shortly be out in the state of Massachusetts to sell out the rights of towns, counties, &c.

Applications, post paid, directed to JOSEPH R. WHITE, No. 213 Water St. New York, or to JOSEPH R. NEWELL, Boston, will be attended to.

The following are some of the Certificates respecting the Grater Cider Mill.

Berkshire, May 29, 1827.
I hereby certify that I have one of Joel Farnham's Grater Cider Mills in operation, and when grinding with very poor power, I have ground two bushels of apples in a minute, but when grinding with horse power, about half that quantity. The quantity of apples is about seven bushels for a barrel of cider. As to the quality of the cider I have not discovered any material difference from that made in the out mill, but there is much less sediment, I think not more than a quart or at most three pints to a barrel.

Quego, Tioga County, June 12, 1827.
We the subscribers hereby certify that we have made cider at Joel Farnham's cider mill, at his dwelling place, in Tioga town, and with his Grater Cider Mill, and it will do the work complete as the above given by Mr Leonard.

G. L. TALCOTT,
J. M. QUIGG,
E. BROWN,
A. TALCOTT, Jr.

This certifies that I have one of Joel Farnham's patent cider mills, and it will grind from one and a half to two bushels of apples in a minute; it will grind a bushel and a half without any urging, but if urged it will grind two bushels, and the cider is perfectly clear and pleasant when well worked, and I think it will make more cider than any of the old fashioned mills.

Spencer, May 24, 1827. L. WOODFORD.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap as they can be done in this city—by sending them to this office. Subscribers who began after the last volume commenced can be supplied with the deficient numbers.

Horse Rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, One of Pitt's patent revolving Horse Rakes One of Willis's patent Side Hill Ploughs, an excellent implement.

Yellow Locust Seed,—Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, a few lbs. Yellow Locust Seed, superior scarlet short top Radish, White Mulberry, 13 varieties of Turnip, Kirkin or pickling Cucumber, &c. with a new assortment of ornamental flower seeds.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

Lucerne or French Clover seed—Red or Dutch Clover—White Honey-suckle Clover, and other Grasses.—White Onion Seed.

With every variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	82 50	85 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	92 00	95 00
pearl do. - - -	bush	1 50	1 62
BEANS, white, - - -	bbl.	9 50	10 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -		8 50	8 75
" No 1, new, - - -		7 50	3 06
" No 2, new, - - -		12	15
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new, -	lb.	7	9
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		3	5
skimmed milk, - - -		90	1 00
FLAX - - -	bush	5 25	5 50
FLAX SEED - - -	bbl.	4 50	4 87
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St			none
Genesee, - - -		65	67
Rye, best, - - -	bush	60	62
GRAIN, Rye - - -		1 00	1 05
Corn - - -		33	35
Barley - - -		9	10
Oats - - -	lb.	12	15
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -		1 00	1 10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -	cask	77	78
LIME, - - -	ton.	2 75	3 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	bbl.	13 00	14 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at -		12 60	12 25
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, -		11 50	12 00
navy, mess, do. - - -	bush	2 00	2 25
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -	lb.	8	10
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -		33	45
Clover - - -	do	20	25
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash	do	28	34
do do unwashed - - -	do	25	30
do 3-4 washed - - -	do	20	25
do 1-2 & 3/4 do - - -	do	33	37
Native - - - do - - -	do	25	30
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort	do	26	32
do 2d sort - - -			
do Spinning, 1st sort			
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	11
whole hogs, - - -		6	10
VEAL, - - -		5	9
MUTTON, - - -		15	20
POLTRY, - - -		13	16
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		16	20
lump, best, - - -		12	15
EGGS, - - -		75	80
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	65	75
Indian, do. - - -		45	50
POTATOES, (new) - - -		2 00	4 00
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.		

Miscellaneous.

SACRED LYRIC.

BY JAMES EDMESTON, LONDON.

Where can I go from Thee!
All present Deity!
Nature, and Time, and Thought, thine impress bear
Through earth, or sea, or sky,
Though far as I fly,
I turn, and find Thee present with me there.

The perfume of the rose,
And every flower that lives,
All mark thy love, in clusters of the vale
The corn that crowns the fields,
The fruits that garden yields,
Proclaim the bounties that can never fail.

The vapour and the cloud,
The thunder bursting loud,
Speak of Thy majesty in words of flame,
The ocean as it roars,
Lashing the rocks and shores,
Declares from what a mighty hand it came.

The vasty globes that roll,
Each on its own firm pole,
Through all the boundless fields of space aloof
Prove that indeed Thou art,
The life-wheel and the heart,
Of systems to our little world unknown.

From Thee I cannot fly;
Thine all observing eye,
Marks the minutest atom of thy reign;
How far so'er I go,
Thou all my path wouldst know,
And bring the wanderer to this earth again.

But why should I depart?
'Tis safety where Thou art;
And could one spot thy being hold,
I, poor, and vain, and weak,
That sacred spot would seek,
And dwell within the shelter of thy fold!

FISH PONDS.

These are considered to be no small improvement of watery and boggy lands, many of which can be appropriated to no other purpose.—In making a pond, its head should be at the lowest part of the ground, that the trench of the flood-gate, or sluice, having a good fall, may, when necessary, speedily discharge the water. The best method of securing the work, is to drive in two or three rows of stakes, at least six feet long, at a distance of about four feet, extending to the whole length of the pond-head, the first row of which should be rammed not less than four feet deep. If the bottom be false, the foundation may be laid with quick-lime; which, slacking, will make it as hard as a stone. Some persons place a layer of lime, and another of earth dug out of the pond, among the piles and stakes; and, when these are well covered, drive in others as occasion may require, and ram in the earth as before, till the pond-head be of the height designed.

The dam should be made sloping on each side, and a waste left to carry off the superabundant water in case of floods or rains; the depth of the pond need not exceed six feet, rising gradually in shoals towards the sides, in order to allow the fish to sun themselves and deposit their spawn. Gravelly and sandy bottoms, especially the latter, are well calculated to promote the breeding of these animals: and a fat soil, with a white rich water, such as the washings of hills, commons, streets, sinks, &c. is said to be the most proper for fattening all sorts of fish.

For storing a pond, carp is to be preferred, on account of its delicacy, quick growth, and prolific nature, as it breeds five or six times a year. This fish delights in ponds that have marl or clay bottoms, with plenty of weeds and grass, on which it chiefly subsists during the hot months.

In a late publication, we meet with the follow-

ing singular method of furnishing a fish pond with a variety of fish. About the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, take the root of a willow that stands near the water side, and is full of fibres; wash off the earth which adheres to it, then fasten it to a spike, and drive it into a river or pond well stored with fish; they will speedily be induced to deposit their spawn or roe in the fibres of the root. After a few days, (in cool weather, perhaps weeks) remove the spike, with the willow root, from the pond, and convey it to that which you design to store, driving it to the depth of four or six inches under the surface of the water; and, in about a fortnight, a great number of young fish will appear. The root, however should not be left too long in the first pond or river, lest the heat of the sun animate the spawn, and disengage it from the root.—*Domestic Encyclopaedia.*

Forgetfulness. A gentleman who had a short memory, wrote in his pocket book: "Mem.—to marry next Thursday." As a proof that this precaution was not altogether useless, Mr B.—, who had married in the morning, went to bed at night in his usual lodgings. And it is related of Mr Harvest whose character is drawn by Bickerstaffe in the comedy of the *Absent Man*, that having appointed a day to be married, he entirely forgot it, and went a fishing.

A Wife.—In the new piece of Love and Reason, old General Dorlan is persuading Adjutant Vincent to marry, "She is an angel!" says the General: "I don't want an angel—I shouldn't know what to do with an angel," was the reply of the single hearted Adjutant. "She is all sweetness," rejoines the General: "So is a beehive," answers Vincent, "but it does not follow that I should like to thrust my head into it."

Swallowing a Sword.—The Colonel of a regiment was informed lately that one of his men had run his sword through his body. On enquiry he found that he had sold his sword to buy spirituous liquors.

Bull. A Hibernian schoolmaster advertised that he intended to keep a *Sunday school twice a week, to wit Tuesdays and Thursdays.*

Trifles, says Voltaire, produce often great effects; a glove, dropped by Queen Anne, and picked up by Mrs Masham, drove the Whigs, headed by the Duke of Marlborough, out of office.

Gen. LAFAYETTE has been elected a Member of the Fr. Chamber of Deputies. The General is said to have had 281 votes—his antagonist, Mr Troughon, 109.

A paper entitled the "Fool's Gazette," is said to have been commenced in Prussia—in which probably are published all accounts of duels—ruins by gaming and speculation—deaths for love—accidents from intemperance, &c. &c.

Fever and Ague.—Take 2 ounces of Peruvian bark, 2 of powdered cloves, and 1 of cream of tartar; mix them together; divide the composition into 12 equal doses, and take one dose every morning noon and night till the complaint is checked; then one every morning till the whole is taken. Each dose may be taken in a glass of any kind of spirituous liquor mixed with water.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen.—You have raised abundance, and a variety of forage for cattle, but there is one species of herbage of which the horse, the cow and sheep are particularly fond, and which is wonderfully productive; that to which I have reference is called Tares. It grows early in the spring, and should the grass crops fail, it is found to be an excellent substitute; cattle will soon grow fat by feeding on it. I presume the seed could be imported from England, it will grow on almost any soil—in the county of Sussex, I have seen hundreds of acres on the South Downs, where the mould has not been more than six inches deep. The farmers sow it and sell it to those that own horses and cows, by the acre, half acre, or quarter: the purchaser mows it down and carries it home at his own expense.

A short time past, I was conversing with an English farmer, that had known well the value of Tares, and he told me that he should import the seed; a few bushels will sow a large quantity of land, and the seed should be preserved from the crop. The farmer that I alluded to died shortly afterwards.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.* W. C.

How to preserve ready made Coffee good for a considerable time in bottles.

(Abridged from Count Rumford's Essays.)

The bottles having been made very clean, must be put into clean cold water in a large boiler, and the water must be heated gradually, and made to boil, in order that the bottles may be heated boiling hot.

The coffee, fresh prepared, and still boiling hot, must be put into these heated bottles, which must be immediately well closed with good sound corks.

The bottles must then be moved into a cool cellar, where they must be kept well covered up in dry sand, in order to preserve them from the light.

By this means ready-made coffee may be preserved good for a long time, but great care must be taken not to let it be exposed to the light, otherwise it will soon be spoiled.

An Infallible Barometer. Put two drachms of pure nitre, and half a drachm of chloride of ammonia, reduced to powder, into two ounces of spirit of wine, or pure alcohol, and place this mixture in a glass tube, ten inches long, and eight lines in diameter, the upper extremity of which must be covered with a piece of skin or bladder, pierced with small holes. If the weather is to be fine, the solid matter remains at the bottom of the tube, and the alcohol is as transparent as usual. If rain is to fall in a short time, some of the solid particles rise and fall in the alcohol, which becomes somewhat thick and troubled. When a storm, a tempest, or even a squall is about to come on, all the solid matters rise from the bottom of the tube, and form a crust on the surface of the alcohol, which appears in a state of fermentation. These appearances take place 24 hours before the tempest ensues; and the point of the horizon from which it is to blow is indicated by the particles gathering most on the side of the tube opposite to that part whence the wind is to come.

THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1827.

No. 6.

AGRICULTURE.

MILLET.

MR FESSENDEN.—In Agriculture, as in all practical sciences, facts are much more important than theories; and it is the duty of every farmer to communicate the result of his experiments. A plain and exact history of his cultivation will be useful to himself and to others; and it would be well for him to remember that it may be as useful to record his failures as his successes.—I give you the history of a small Millet field.

The land is a moist good soil; and measures seventy-two square rods. It was planted last year with potatoes, very slightly manured with rock weed in the drills, and yielded a poor crop. It was manured this year with slaughter yard and barn manure mixed, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cords and three fourths to an acre; that is 336 cubic feet of manure were put on the piece and ploughed in. It was sowed with seed obtained at the New England Farmer office, and rolled on the 14th June, at the rate of 5 pecks of seed to the acre. The field was mowed on the 19th inst. and carried in yesterday weighing 3090 lbs. at the rate of 6900 lbs. to the acre. It was cut as soon as some of the seeds would shake out when rolled in the hand; and from experience heretofore, I deem it quite equal to my best English Hay for any kind of stock.

Yours respectfully,
Salem, August 25, 1827.

H. C.

INSECTS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—With a view to confirm the facts, respecting the insect, which preys on the cut-worm, (partially described in the N. E. Farmer, page 313, vol. 5th,) the following remarks are made.

This season my plants were visited as usual, by the cut-worm; but not in such crowds, as in the last year. They however, succeeded in destroying many plants, until about the 10th of June, at which time, their great enemy, the cut-worm destroyer appeared, and in sufficient numbers to put a stop to further depredations. I had frequent opportunities of witnessing the prowess of this insect in the destruction of the larvæ, which prove so troublesome to the gardener.

These new insects are of different sizes, from half, to more than an inch in length. They are provided with 6 small legs, placed near the head. They are quick in motion, and their whole complexion is black. They lie just beneath the surface of the earth. When this insect seizes a cut-worm, that lies near the top of the earth, the exertions of the latter to disengage the assailant are such, as to bring both into view on the surface.

On the 12th of June, P. M. one of these insects of more than ordinary size was put into a glass vessel, and three cut-worms were placed with him. He not only killed, but nearly devoured them in the course of the afternoon. The next morning, the glass vessel was half filled with earth, and 14 cut-worms (none very small, some large) were put into it. They soon crawled into the earth. In the evening the earth was examined; and it was found, that the *avenger* had de-

stroyed 10 of the number, some of which he had considerably eaten. The next day he disposed of the remainder in the same manner. He was then kept fasting, and after thirty-six hours had elapsed, a very large larva of the earth-beetle (called, *dorr-bug*) was put with him. At first, he made some faint attempts to fasten on the worm, but did not, until forced by famine—he slew the victim, and feasted on the carcass.

Mansfield, August 3, 1827.

R. GREEN.

MR FESSENDEN.—Had not your correspondent suffered severely by the ravages of the insects, called rose-bugs, he never should have attempted an investigation of their habits and mode of economy. And now he regrets, that after much research, he is not able to present you with something, that might prove an effectual antidote.

Mansfield, May 28, 1827.

R. GREEN.

REMARKS ON THE SCARABÆUS ROSE-US, OR ROSE-BUG.

The writer will not trouble himself, nor the reader with vague opinions, as to the origin and final exit of the insects in question; but bring in to view such facts as have come under his observation: neither has he a wish to trespass upon the province of the entomologist; but from several considerations, having seen no specific name by which they are called, he is disposed to depart from the path generally pursued, and call the insect, *Scarabæus Roseus*, a name sufficiently significant for his purpose. If others prefer a different name, they are at liberty to select, and to make use of what they please. The insect, however, belongs to the *Scarabæus* family, in the order, *Coleoptera*, according to Linnæus. More modern entomologists have subdivided this family or genus, and given different names to the subdivisions, but facts are the same.

An individual rose-bug is unimportant, otherwise than it regards science, but collectively they are a potent enemy, and unavoidably arrest our attention, especially, when they assail us on all points, our interest, our comforts, our pleasures, and intrude on our persons.

These insects appeared in this vicinity some time during the revolutionary war with G. Britain. They were first observed on rose bushes, and from this circumstance they were, almost universally, called rose-bugs. At first, their increase was slow, and the injury done was small; but they have of late years greatly increased, and their depredations have been great, extensive and alarming. In many places their ravages were such the two last seasons, as to warrant the conclusion, that, if they should increase for two or three years to come, in the same ratio, as they have increased for the two years past, scarcely a green thing, on which they prey, would be left unutilized. They are voracious, especially when they first appear, and not very delicate as to their food. They prey upon many kinds of plants, shrubs and trees, but especially on rose bushes, the nice varieties of the cherry tree, grape vines, plum trees, apple trees and almost all kinds of young fruit as apples, peaches, apricots, nectarines, &c. Indian corn, beans, clover, many forest trees

and shrubs, not excepting the shrub-oak, suffer from their ravages. They are fond of flowers, especially the flowers of the rose and grape, both of which they soon destroy; and by them the verdure and beauty of a garden are laid in ruins.

As to the time of their annual appearance, there is some variation, depending on the warmth of the season. In 1825, they appeared on the 8th day of June, and by the 12th, they were very numerous and so continued for several days. By the 28th, the number was comparatively few and depreciated daily, until the 8th of July, after which none was observed. In 1826, a few appeared on the 3d of June, (weather warm, and dry,) and on the 4th, they were numerous. On the 8th, they were more numerous than ever known before. The weather was very warm, the thermometer at 4 P. M. stood at 93° in the shade. In the garden of the writer, the atmosphere was literally alive with the insects, which from their great numbers made a general hum, similar to that of the swarming of bees. The wind was from the west, but the insects came from the east, against the wind, and none is recollected to come from any other direction. The fragrance of the garden, (there being at that time, many plants in flower) was carried by the wind to some distance, and undoubtedly invited them there. They were very numerous for several days, but by the 24th, they were less so, and decreased from day to day. By the 9th of July very few were seen, and after that time only an individual was now and then observed, and none after the 21st appeared. The cool weather and rains in the latter part of June, and the beginning of July, undoubtedly, protracted their continuance. It is probable, that in other places, at some distance, there may be some difference of time as to their appearance and continuance, depending on local circumstances.

They are greatly influenced by the state of the weather. Their progress is accelerated by heat, and retarded by cold. In a warm day they are active, but in a cool one, especially if it be wet, they are languid and move but little. About 9 o'clock, A. M. in fair warm weather, they begin to move from place to place in quest of food and company, of which they seem excessively fond, and by 10 A. M. or before, they are found in pairs, and frequently collected in great numbers, from 2 to perhaps 20 or more on a single leaf. Eighty-six of these spoilers were known to infest a single rose bud, and were crushed with one grasp of the hand. As the evening approaches, if it be cool, they become still, but if the night be very warm, they feed and occasionally travel a small distance, but do not make use of their wings. If after a rain the sun break out warm, they are very active. When shaken from a tree in the cool of the evening, or at any time when they are wet with dew, they fall on the ground and crawl to the tree, or anything else standing near, and ascend, as they cannot under these circumstances make use of their wings. In a scorching sun they seek a shady place, and frequently collect where there is a cluster of leaves. When they settle on a plant, shrub, or tree, they seem generally, disposed to stay on the same, until they have destroyed the foliage, and then resort to others. They may not

all have an equal relish for the same kind of food. Some may prefer one kind of vegetable production, and others a different kind. However, be this as it may, they are, when they first appear, omnivorous, having taken no food during the chrysalis state.* They do not prefer the foliage of the peach tree, nor that of the pear tree, but will occasionally feed on both. In 1825 they destroyed the foliage of a thrifty mountain ash, and essentially injured it; but in 1826, they scarcely noticed it. In a few days after their first general appearance, especially if the weather be cool, they seem to be less numerous, but this is, perhaps, not the fact any farther than they may be destroyed. At this time they become more stationary, probably devour less, leave some plants or trees and assail others, yet the work of destruction goes on.

The leaf is an important organ, and when a tree is stripped of its foliage in the month of June, unless it be otherwise healthy and vigorous, it dies, or at least declines. In my garden stood a number of young, promising cherry trees, which had been inoculated. They were assailed by the ravagers and robbed of their foliage—debility and decay ensued—a few, however, survived this shock, and put forth leaves the ensuing spring—but a new crop of intruders came, and it was fatal.

These insects, like many others, pass three different stages, the egg, the larva and the chrysalis, before they arrive to the mature or perfect state. A general description may be necessary, and will be now attempted.

These insects in their perfect form are nearly all of a size, about 4 lines in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ through the middle of the body, which is covered with a crustaceous substance, overspread with minute pointed bristles of a light brownish yellow, only conspicuous under a magnifier. There is but little difference in the general appearance between the male and the female, excepting the latter is a little larger than the former. The posterior segment of the body, or apex of the males is longer and larger than that of the female, and the dark line dividing the apex from the other part of the body is most conspicuous in the former.

The head is flattish and the eyes are black, prominent and immovable. The *antennæ* are beautiful organs, (viewed through a microscope,) jointed, moveable, small at the articulation, near the eyes, and at the extremity, an oblong club, which is divided longitudinally into three portions. These portions the insect opens and shuts horizontally, at pleasure, when moving from place to place.—The thorax is broad, hexagonal and convex. The *elytra* (wing-cases) are divided by a straight longitudinal suture, covering the back, leaving the posterior part naked. These are articulated to the anterior part of the back, and are raised up, as on a hinge, to admit the expansion of the wings. The *scutellum* lies between the superior parts of the *elytra*, and is in form triangular.—The wings are two, and lie directly under the *elytra*, folded up by the nicest articulations, membranous, transparent, and show some light shades of red and green in the sun. When unfolded, they extend beyond the length of the body. The abdomen is formed of annular segments, and contains the viscera. The legs are six, long and well jointed, formed of a crustaceous substance of

a reddish yellow, or light chesnut colour, blackish joints. Each *tibia* is armed with dark thorns, and each *tarsus* has 5 joints, furnished with thorns, and at the extremity, two curved claws. The two anterior legs are articulated to the under part of the thorax, the two middle ones, to the anterior and under part of the abdomen; and the two posterior which are longer and larger than the others, to the under and central part of the same; and with the two last named, they have, when disturbed, a contemptuous motion of throwing them over their backs.

They, like most other insects, are oviparous, and deposit their eggs below the surface in moist, light earth, and in grass land. The depth of deposit is from near the surface to 3 or 4 inches, according to the state of the soil. The eggs are about one thirtieth of an inch in diameter, white, contained in a transparent membrane, of sufficient strength. When they have performed their last work, which is the preparation for a new crop, still more numerous, they, both male and female, in a short time, perish by exhaustion, some in the earth and some above it.* With respect to the time when an individual deposits her eggs, there is some variation. Some perform this office sooner than others; but from a variety of experiments made by placing the insects, male and female, in pots of earth, kept moist, covered with millinet, fed and exposed to light and proper heat, and the frequent inspections of the bodies of the females, carefully made, it is thought, they generally perform that office in about 20 days from the time they emerge from the earth, but in different places and at different times, occupying the space of 2 or 3 days, more or less. It is an unhappy circumstance, that they occupy so much time before they can complete their object. Time, however, is necessary for the eggs to become matured. If the body of a female be inspected soon after her emerging from the earth, the eggs will be found, by the aid of a magnifier, to be in a confused mass. After a few days they will be more distinctly seen, some more perfected than others, and as the period of oviposition approaches, the eggs approach to maturity. In about 20 days the eggs are matured, distinct, and a little oblong, but after they are deposited, become round, or nearly so. The number of eggs found in an individual have never exceeded 30, generally below twenty.

To be concluded next week.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON PEACHES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN.—Among the luxuries which are the produce of our climate, the peach is one of the most valuable, but, in years of great abundance, as the present is likely to be, large quantities of this delicious fruit are suffered to go to waste on the ground, or even prostituted as food for swine. I wish to invite my brother farmers to lay by, in reserve for another year, the superabundance of the present season, which may be done by drying in the sun all the fruit which they will not be able to dispose of to advantage.

In plentiful years, none but the finest will pay for marketing; and many fall and get bruised.—This refuse fruit I invite them to dry, which may be done by splitting, taking out the stones, and exposure to the sun. The day after they are put

* At the time, when "taking leave of absence," they were found, male and female, 2 or 3 inches below the surface of the earth, and in one instance, *sub copula*.

out, and have got wilted, the work of dessication may be considerably advanced by pressing the out side of the pieces with the finger, so as to push out the inside, and thus exposing it better to the effect of the sun. They may be laid out on milk pans or pieces of boards, but if the quantity of fruit to be dried be considerable, I have used with much convenience dryers constructed as follows. I have taken pine slats about one inch square, and nailed on them shingles, so that my dryers are the width of the shingles, and about four feet long; refuse shingles answer the purpose very well, and they may be nailed on with cut tacks: these dryers have the advantage of lightness and cheapness, and they are quickly made. They may be laid on the roof of a shed, and should be housed at night, before the dew falls.

If the weather comes on wet, the fruit will be liable to moulder; in that case, it must be finished in an oven heated moderately. Peaches well dried in this manner, will keep in paper bags in a dry room, and be good the third year.

They are a luxury as a dried fruit, and will also make excellent pies. For this purpose it is a great improvement to soak them in a little water, or yet better in currant wine, 6 hours before they are wanted for baking.

PEACH WINE.

The refuse fruit may also be used to good advantage for the making of wine, which I have done in the following manner. After taking the stones out, the fruit should be well mashed with the hands, thrown into a boiler with a sufficient quantity of water, well boiled and kept mashed so as to get it to yield its juice. When boiled enough, it should be worked through a sieve to get the liquor as clear as possible; and for that purpose the sieve should be often washed in cold water. Add then, good Havana sugar enough to have it pleasant, and let it rest twelve hours for the sediment to settle at the bottom; and to the clear liquor add of good brandy 2 or 3 quarts for a barrel—then barrel it, and bung it down. This is of the nature of the French boiled wines, *Vins cuits*, *Vins de liqueur*, and if well managed is a most excellent wine, both for its great substance and its superior flavour.

LIQUOR FROM THE STONES.

The stones may be used for the making of a liquor which will be found equal to the best imported *Noyeau*. They should be broken immediately after being taken out, and whatever of the fruit adheres to them should be left on. The almonds which they contain should also be bruised, and both shells and almonds then put into a demijohn, or other vessel, until it is two thirds filled—then filled up with good brandy. After six months the liquor may be decanted clear and sweetened with white or loaf sugar. It will improve by age.

There can be no doubt but the dried fruit, the wine, and the liquor would be made welcome to a ready and profitable market in the City, and that the dried fruit would be particularly well adapted for cabin use in long voyages.

With much esteem,

Your friend and serrt, J. M. G.
Weston, August 27, 1827.

REMARKS.—To the above judicious article we add the following from the New England Farmer's Almanack, (advertised in this day's paper). The article is written by a gentleman in New Jersey, and describes his peach house:

He has a small house with a stove in it, and drawers in the

* It is admitted, that they, on taking the "veil," the chrysalis state, carry with them all that is necessary for that state of seclusion; but eventually, their stores are exhausted by the astonishing process of metamorphosis, which is carried on, and they emerge from the earth with strong appetites.

sides of the house, lathed at the bottoms. Each drawer will hold nearly half a bushel of peaches, which should be ripe, and not pecked, but cut in two and laid on the laths with their skins downward; so as to save the juice. On showing the drawer in, they are soon dried by the hot air of the stove and laid up.—Peaches dried thus eat like raisins. With a paring machine, which may be had for a dollar or two, apples or pears may be pared, and sufficient quantity dried to keep a family in pies, and apple bread and milk, till apples come again. With a paring machine, one person can pare for five or six cutters.

ARTIFICIAL PONDS.

Pastures that are destitute of water, should have artificial ponds made in them, for watering places.

“Observe where rushes, reeds, flags, and other aquatic plants grow spontaneously; or where frogs are observed to lie squatted down close to the ground in order to receive its moisture. Or observe where a vapour is frequently seen to rise from the same spot. Some say, whenever little swarms of flies are seen constantly flying in the same place, and near the ground, in the morning after sun-rise, there is water underneath.”—“If a well is made in a sloping ground, and the declivity is sufficient to give it a horizontal vent, it will be worth the husbandman's while to dig such a passage, and by means of pipes, or any other conveyance, to carry the water across the light soil, through which it might otherwise sink. The greatest quantity of water will be obtained in this manner, because there will be a continual stream.” There is no difficulty in making a durable pond in a clayey soil. Let a large hollow basin be made in such earth, and it will preserve the water that falls in rain. But it is apt to be thick and dirty, if some pains be not taken to prevent it. The declivity, by which the cattle enter, should be paved, and gravel should be spread on the bottom. Or it might be better if the whole were paved.

There are many large natural ponds, which have outlets in one part, and are supplied by brooks or rivers in other parts; but a greater number of smaller ponds which are perfectly stagnant, unless when they are agitated by winds.—Such ponds as the latter, in hot seasons, are apt to become putrid, and contaminate the air about them. For this reason they should, if possible, be drained. And when the water is not deep, and an outlet can be made without too much cost, they should be drained for the sake of reclaiming the soil. This will be of great value, as it commonly is found to be extremely rich, being made up of the finest particles of soil, wafted into them by winds, and of decayed vegetable substances, besides the fine mould washed into them by rains.

Many farms contain little sunken spots, which are most of the year covered with water, and produce some aquatic bushes and weeds. These are notorious harbours for frogs; and are also called frog ponds. They should be drained if it be practicable. It is commonly the case, however, that draining them in the common way, by making an outlet, would cost more than they would be worth when drained, because of the height of the land on every side. But in this case if the banks be not clay, they may be drained in the following manner.

Take notice on which side land that is lower than the pond is nearest. On that side, in the bank near the pond, dig a kind of cellar, two or three feet deeper than the surface of the pond; do it in a dry season. If a hard stratum appear,

dig through it; and leave digging where the bottom is loose gravel or sand. Then make an open or a covered drain from the pond to the cellar.—The water will be discharged from the pond, and soak into the earth through the bottom of the cellar, till a scurf is formed on the bottom that will stop the water from soaking into the earth. This scurf should be broken from time to time, and taken away with a long handled hoe. Or, the cellar may be filled up with refuse stones, which I think is preferable to the other method.

If the pond should not then become sufficiently dry, a small ditch should be drawn round it, and discharge itself into the cellar. The land that is thus gained will be rich muck, much of which may be carted away for manure; and common earth, or sand, may replace it, without detriment to the soil.—*Deane's New England Farmer.*

BREAD.

The disease called dyspepsia has become so general and obstinate in this city, as to constitute one of the most terrible plagues with which we are afflicted. There is scarcely one in five among persons of sedentary habits, who are not more or less affected by it. We have no doubt the principal cause of its prevalence is the unwholesome nature of the bread in common use.—This, like many other articles of food, has been refined till its nutritious qualities are almost destroyed. For the sake of fineness and whiteness, the coarser, but more nourishing particles, are excluded from its composition; and it is wrought into a tough, dry, and indigestible substance, highly pernicious to the stomach. Fortunately for the health of our citizens, an opposition line of some extent in the baking business, has of late years been set on foot, for the making of what is called family bread. This, as it is not refined to death, may be eaten with safety. Another kind, of which large quantities are now baked, called bran bread, and made of unbolted flour, is the only one proper for confirmed cases of the dyspepsia, many of which have been cured by the use of it. Though brown and coarse in its appearance, it is quite palatable.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Steam Boats.—In the summer of the year 1807, Fulton for the first time ascended the Hudson river from New York to Albany, in a boat propelled by steam. This was the first successful experiment of the kind ever made. In a letter that he addressed to his friend, Joel Barlow, under date of August 22, 1807, Mr Fulton observes:

“My steam boat voyage to Albany and back has turned out rather more favourable than I had calculated. I ran it up in 32 hours, and down in 30. The latter is just five miles an hour. I had a light breeze against me the whole way, going and coming, so that no use was made of my sails.” His boat was comparatively a rude structure, and his engine of small power. After a lapse of twenty years, we now witness numerous steam boats, capacious to an extreme, elegant in form and finish, and which, without much exaggeration, might be called floating palaces. But in swiftness, as well as in elegance, the progress of improvement has been great. Instead of five miles an hour, they now run at the rate of ten or eleven, and, in some instances, twelve.—*Alb. Arg.*

The *Hop Duty* (by which the product of the year is estimated) was stated to produce 95,000.

Boston and Providence Rail Road.—We understand that the Commissioners of the Board of Internal Improvement finished viewing the different proposed routes of the Boston and Providence Rail Road on Saturday last, and intend soon to commence the survey. For a greater part of the distance three and in some instances four, different routes have been proposed by the inhabitants of the different towns, and examined by the Commissioners,—the most westerly passing near the Wrentham meeting-house, and the most easterly, near the Mansfield meeting-house. It seems the route is not yet fixed upon, and will not be, as we understand, until some surveys are made for the purpose of making a more accurate comparison. It is however pretty satisfactorily ascertained, that a Rail Way may be constructed between the two capitals, without a variation of more than 25 or 27 feet in the mile from a level, excepting a distance of three or four miles about the middle of the route, where in the transportation from Boston to Providence, two horses will be required for the load that may be transported over the rest of it by one. From the summit of the route to Providence, the descent is gradual and pretty uniform, and it seems probable that no extra power will be required in this part of the route, in either direction. The route on the whole, is much more favourable than was anticipated.

The inhabitants on the different routes have given the Commissioners every possible facility and assistance in exploring the grounds, and though those of each town and neighbourhood are inclined to think favourably of their own route yet they all agree, in the most liberal and public spirited manner, that the best route should be selected, whether it prove to be their own or some other. The people of Providence and Pawtucket express their readiness to co-operate cordially and liberally in the undertaking, and no local jealousies or rivalships seem likely to throw any obstacles in the way of the enterprise, the only competition as yet exhibited, being a generous emulation in its favour.—*Centinel.*

NEW INVENTION.

Mr Noah Safford of Springfield, Vt. has lately invented a Hydraulic Machine which bids fair to equal, if not exceed any thing of the kind. Its operation as a common pump is very easy and effectual, and leaves no doubt but it will be a powerful instrument for throwing water. Their simplicity and ease of construction is such, that they can be afforded very low. One of the largest dimensions and up to all necessary power probably will not cost much over \$100, the smaller at a much lower price.

SURGICAL.

A distressing case occurred last week, in the family of Mr Michael Metcalf, Jr. of this town.—One of the children, two years old, was playing with some kidney beans, one of which, half an inch in length, slipped into the trachea, or windpipe. This took place about 9 o'clock. The distress of the child increasing, it became apparent in the afternoon, that suffocation would soon end the sufferings of the little innocent. The parents then consented that the operation of bronchotomy, cutting into the windpipe, should be performed. This operation, by Dr. Twichell, seven hours after the accident, was completely successful and the child is now in perfect health.—*Keene paper.*

LUCERNE.

(Continued from page 36.)

After having completed the extracts from the Abbe Rozier on Lucerne, we met with an English work, which is still more full on the same subject; and as it would be well to put our readers in possession of so many facts, and of such a variety of authority, as wholly to satisfy their minds of the great value of this grass, we shall insert copious extracts from this English work, "the Complete Farmer," printed 1793.

Columella, an ancient writer, calls Lucerne the choicest of all fodder, because it will last ten years, and will bear being cut down four, and sometimes six times a year; it enriches the land in which it grows, fattens the cattle fed with it, and is a remedy for sick cattle. Yet notwithstanding it was so much esteemed by the ancients, and hath been cultivated to great advantage in France and Switzerland, for many years, it has not yet found so good a reception in England as it justly deserves; [this was written 34 years ago] nor is it cultivated here in any considerable quantity, though it will succeed as well in this country, as in either of the last mentioned, being extremely hardy, and resisting the severest cold of our climate. [This is as true in Massachusetts; it is harder than Clover.] Mr. Roque lays it down as a maxim from his own practice, that Lucerne will grow on any soil, provided it be not too wet, to rot the roots. The strongest land is however to be preferred, and the deeper the soil, the better will be the crop. The land should be prepared in the same manner as for barley, and brought to a fine tilth. The Lucerne should be sown broadcast, in fine weather, at the rate of fourteen pounds to the acre. If grain is sown with it, it should only be for half a crop, otherwise it will be apt to destroy the Lucerne, especially if the grain should prove rank; but if no grain is sown with it, the Lucerne will be better. Lucerne may be sown from the beginning of March to the end of May. If you sow grain with it ever so thin, and it should prove luxuriant, it had better be cut green, lost it should hurt the Lucerne. The grain thus cut may be given to cattle green, or if properly dried will make excellent hay. Lucerne will not grow on newly broken-up land; it must be tilled a year or two; potatoes make the best preparation for Lucerne. In Languedoc they sow no grain with it; but they cut over the Lucerne when it is six inches high, so as to keep down weeds and other plants. In Normandy, whose climate resembles that of England, they sow grain with it. When the plants are a year old it will be proper to go over the ground with a large harrow, to root up annual weeds and grass. The harrow will not hurt the roots of Lucerne, they being very tough; this should be done in dry weather, before the Lucerne begins to sprout, and if there are any patches, where the seed miscarried, you can throw in a little seed upon them. The second year, you may run over your Lucerne with a smooth plough, without a coulter, to prevent the roots being too much hurt, and leave it rough a few days, then harrow it smooth. One not used to Lucerne would be apt to think that ploughing would ruin it, but experience shows the contrary. In making into hay, it should be cut as soon as the bloom appears; it must not be spread like other grass, but lie in the swath, like Clover, and turned in the same manner, or the leaves,

which are most nutritive, will fall off. If suffered to stand too long before mowing, the stalks become too hard for cattle, and it loses much of its goodness. The hay is good for all sorts of cattle, and when horses are fed with it, they should not have their full allowance of corn; the Lucerne answers, in a great measure, the purpose of both hay and grain. It is also the most profitable fodder to feed horses with in summer by mowing, and giving it to them green. If the land is good, the produce is incredible. Mr. Roque says he has seen it mowed five times in a season, yielding, at the five mowings, eight loads of hay per acre.

As the duration of Lucerne has been a question of dispute, this author quotes the authority of an able cultivator. "As to its duration, it will last as long as the ground is kept clean. I saw some at Mr. Middleman's at Grantham, in his garden, which was forty years old, and it was very fine." The Practical Cultivator says "It ought not to be cut except when it is in blossom, and that is but three times a year, but after mowing the third crop, instead of cutting a fourth, you may feed it, but when the frosts come you must take your cattle off, because they would browse the young stalks. If it is rank in September, it is dangerous for cows, it being too feeding [hearty]; but turn horses and sheep upon it. As there is no grass, which has come to our knowledge, which gives the cows so much milk, you may let them graze in the afternoon when the dew is off, about one hour; when made hay it is likewise the best for milk; wherever it is much cultivated they prefer it to all other kinds of hay. When I was in Mousque, a city in Provence, the carriers fed their horses upon it, preferably to any other, without corn; and they were fat and in fine order. It is acknowledged to be the most feeding [hearty?] pasture, either green or in hay. I trust not barely to report, but have found it so myself. Many are apt to condemn it, but it is for want of knowledge. It has been introduced for a long number of years, but so little noticed that 21 years ago, [that is in 1772,] there were not 200 weight of Lucerne seeds to be sold among all the Seedsmen in London, and I had much ado to re-introduce it; but now, [in 1793,] there is a prodigious consumption of it."

[Note. The fate of this grass has been the same in the United States. More than twenty years ago, some seeds were imported and succeeded admirably, yet it is only within a few seasons that we have had any for sale; probably the want of regular Seedsmen, and the trouble of importing from France, were among the causes of its slow progress in the United States.]

"Mr. Beadle, a farmer in Kent, has fourteen acres of it, for which he had a premium. When I called upon him in May last, he had mowed his Lucerne, and sold it on the spot for three guineas a load. Those that bought this hay must be well acquainted with its goodness to fetch it from the spot, though they lived ten or twelve miles distant. Horses will work with it green, as well as with hay and corn; they do not sweat with it as they do with other green fodder. It is objected, that it is difficult to make; it is no more so than Clover. All hay is difficult to make in wet weather, but if the weather is bad, put it up in ricks when dry, and between every layer strow a *This difficulty will in future be obviated. Fresh Lucerne seed can always be purchased at the office of the New England Farmer.

little salt, and that will recover all the damage the rain may have done."

Another writer says, "Lucerne should be cut when the stalks are about fifteen or sixteen inches high, on an average; he cut it in three years, sixteen times, or more than five times a year; by the 9th of April, one year, some of the stalks were seventeen inches high, when no field in the neighborhood had grass more than four inches high. The same Lucerne was cut twice before any hay-making began in its neighborhood."

M. Miller, who appears to have cultivated Lucerne with great success, says, that you may cut it in the month of August, the first year, or year of sowing, and feed it afterwards with sheep. It will bear three cuttings and two feedings in a season. Of its capability of resisting cold he gives the following proof:—In the very cold winter of 1738-9, he had some roots of Lucerne dug up and laid upon the surface from October to March, when he planted them, and they shot out vigorously soon after; wet however will destroy the roots. Mr. Miller says, that the most profitable mode of consuming Lucerne, is to cut and give it as green fodder. This is the celebrated Philip Miller, author of the Gardener's Diet: the most respectable authority that could be quoted. Mr. Chateavieux of Switzerland, by planting Lucerne in rows obtained at the rate of seven tons and two-thirds of hay from an acre, in five crops in one season. Switzerland is a cold country. Mr. Chateavieux found, that when the thermometer fell to zero the Lucerne did not suffer. Mr. John Wynn Baker, of Ireland, appears to have been very successful in the culture of Lucerne. He says, that in order to ascertain how far Lucerne may be worth the farmer's attention, he made an experiment with a horse, to see how much Lucerne he would eat, so as to learn how many horses an acre of Lucerne would support. The horse he chose was a large one, and had been ploughing all day without food, and he eat forty-nine pounds of Lucerne in the course of the night. Lucerne he says at four cuttings will yield 33840 pounds to an acre. [weighed green, no doubt.] This is a low calculation; an acre therefore will maintain at the rate of 49 pounds per day to each, 5 horses for 20 weeks. No natural pasture can do anything like this; add to this, the profit of making dung all summer.

Mr. Duhamel, the famous naturalist, gives his testimony also in favor of Lucerne; he had forty tons of Lucerne (green) upon an English acre, which he computes at ten tons of hay. By this remark it would seem that he cut it while in blossom, for Lucerne if cut before it flowers, loses 80 per cent, and therefore his 40 tons would only have produced eight of cured hay. We could much extend these extracts, but we have said enough to induce those, who are convinced as we are by experiment, that it is suited to our climate, to try it extensively.

Hemp.—The superiority of Russian over American hemp, is attributed to the process of rotting; the former being rotted by water, and the latter by dew. A lot of hemp, rotted in running water, in Ohio, has been considered by the rope makers in New York, equal in all respects to the Russian. Flax is uniformly, we believe, rotted in this country by water, and we see no reason why hemp could not be with the same facility.

[Prov. Am.]

AMERICAN BAY TREE.

Among the plants which deck the summer of New-England, the tall bells of the Lily are most conspicuous above the countless blossoms of the vallis: The laurel spreads along the hill sides, at one season presenting a wide landscape of gorgeous flowers, and at another exhibiting a rich bed of evergreen foliage. The Rhododendron or American Bay Tree, more magnificent than either, seeks the shelter of the forest and flourishes in the beauty of maturity in some tangled thicket where its buds seemed destined to expand unseen. This splendid shrub clothes the summits of mountains, the shores of lakes or the marshy and damp spots where are the sources of rivers. The banks of the Charles River, and the borders of Sabago Pond in Maine, are the only localities of its growth mentioned by Dr. Bigelow. It is found flourishing in a wood within the town of Leicester.

The leaves are broad, long, and of a deep green color. The flowers expand in large bunches on the ends of the stalks, and are shaded with a tint of pink. The plant assumes the character of a large struggling bush, irregular in shape and having rough bark. The great elegance of its flower and the magnificence of its foliage, recommend it for cultivation as an ornamental shrub, instead of those pampered exotics whose nurture and education consume so much time and care better devoted to develop the beauties and properties of our own native productions. It is said to be difficult to tame, and disposed to dwindle under the hand of cultivation; but probably the experiment of transplanting has not been made under favorable circumstances. Natives of the burning sands of the line and of extreme north, are made to twine their branches sociably together in the parlors of the wealthy. The addition of a splendid ornament to the garden would recompense the care necessary to bring the Rhododendron from his forest bower.—*National Egid.*

BUILDING.

BY DR. MEASE OF PHILADELPHIA.

A very capital error in building in the United States is, the thinness of the walls. A house with thin walls, is both cold in winter, and hot in summer; a house with thick walls just the reverse. To the N. W. and N. E. in particular, the walls ought to be three times the common thickness.

The opportunity here offered, cannot be omitted of bearing a testimony against the common but uneconomical, unhealthy and dangerous practice of erecting wooden buildings, particularly in cities. The evil, however, will correct itself. The frequent fires in Boston; the almost entire destruction of Savannah a few years since, and the dread-ent conflagration of Portsmouth, N. H. speak more forcibly than words, as to the propriety of abolishing the custom of building with wood. It is to be regretted, that in the United States advocates for wooden structures are found. To such the following observations are offered.

By building of wood, much immediate as well as remote inconvenience, is to be expected; and certainly, however suddenly felt may be the comfort arising from an increase of despatch, the numerous considerations of perishableness, want of safety, and call for repairs, added to the reflection, that the public taste is, for the time, deprived of one great field of exertion, will very much weigh with an enlightened people, when once they become awakened to their advantages,

and proud of the singular novelty of their physical and moral opportunities of situation.

Wood, considered as a material of architecture, is not only perishable, but it is fearfully accessible to all the dangers of wind and fire, and is not so strong as brick or stone. To these objections may be added, the consideration, which will weigh with the man of taste, that wood is unsusceptible of chaste ornament. If it be adorned, it is in a finical, puerile taste, in which there is as great a distance from the simplicity of the Grecian, as variance from the whimsical, yet often pleasantly fanciful assemblage of the Gothic style.

Bachelors only ought to build of wood: men who have but a life estate in this world, and who care little for those who come after them. Those who have either children or a wife to leave behind them, will build of brick, if they wish to leave monuments of kindness, rather than a rent-charge, behind them. A well-finished brick house, however small, is not only more elegant, and immediately useful and safe, but it is cheaper in the end than a wooden one. It needs fewer repairs; its prime cost is little more: it is a property which yields more, inasmuch as, if rented out, it carries from the per cent. of rent, fewer of the eating repairs, which render the profits of wooden rentals, so equivocal and precarious. With respect to insurance, which in all populous places sooner or later takes place, it bears an analogy to policies on annuities, where one subject lingers under a precarious existence, and the other is blessed with youth and a sound constitution. In point of ease, taste, and duration, there can be no hesitation between them. The whole doubt in the mind of a builder rests in the competition between immediate convenience and the remote advantage of an unknown duration; for a good brick house will be habitable for centuries.

Considered politically, and in this government every citizen is on the watch of public happiness and political warfare, there is this good attending brick buildings; from durable habitations, in which more money has been spent, and more of the refined tastes gratified, an affection for the soil is increased. A habit of thought arises, favourable to population: a greater proportion of money is thus realised. The great national fund of course is augmented, fixed to the soil and pledged to society.

The last and highest consideration is, that migration would be less easy, and not so common, were a finer spirit of building to prevail. Were the Tartars to build houses instead of wagons and tents, as Baron Tor says they still do, and as they did when the Huns impelled the Goths against the feeble Roman empire, they would not rove, and their country might become a land of tillage.—The facility with which we may move, is a strong incentive to that love of change which it particularly interests us to repress in our citizens.

Prolific.—An Irish lady now resident in Pennsylvania, was a short time since delivered of *five children* at a birth, but who unfortunately did not long survive.—The same lady before she left Ireland had five children at another birth, and twins while she resided in New-York; making twelve children in eighteen months. Had she resided in France under *Napoleon*, he would have pronounced her the 'first woman of the age,' and if we have many such emigrants the next Census of the United States must be wonderfully increased.

RAILWAY FROM BOSTON.

The commissioners appointed to make a reconnaissance and survey of the country between Boston and the Hudson River, with a view of determining upon the practicability and expediency of a Railway, and upon the most eligible route to be adopted for such a work, passed through this town, on Thursday, on their way Westward.—They have thus far made a very careful and thorough examination of the country. They were accompanied, for a few miles to the West, by Governor LINCOLN.

The Survey of the Commissioners is to be extended into the territory of the State of New-York; and we understand that the GOVERNOR, in compliance with the direction of the Legislature, has, within a few days, addressed a communication to Governor Clinton, enclosing a copy of the Resolve of the Legislature relating to the Survey, announcing to him the appointment of Commissioners, and requesting from him that countenance and favour which may warrant the Commissioners in making, with the State of New-York, the inquiries, surveys, and admeasurements necessary to the execution of their commission. We are informed that Governor Clinton has, in answer, with great cordiality signified his assent to the proposed Survey, so far as the Executive of that State is concerned; and that the success of this important undertaking, from its commencement to its consummation, will be viewed by him with great interest and high gratification.—*Wor. Ycom.*

Nearly two thirds of the distilleries and brewers in and about Glasgow have given up business for the present, in consequence of the scarcity and dearth of malt, hops, &c. Malt has now become so scarce, that it is with the greatest trouble and inconvenience running about for it that it can be got, and it is as high as 52s. a bolt. Hops that at Martinmas could have been bought for £5 a pocket, now cost £11.

What a contrast?—In the spring of the year 1815 the editor of the Black Rock Gazette paid at the rate of \$5 a cwt. for transporting a printing press, and types from Seneca Falls to Buffalo in wagons, a distance of 116 miles.—Goods, by any considerable quantities, can now be transported from the city of New York to that of Pittsburgh, a distance of about 575 miles, for a few cents over \$2 a cwt. including all expenses!

American System.—A meeting of the planters, has been called in Natches for the purpose of forming an association for the encouragement of domestic manufactures.

It may be useful to our fair readers to know that muffs, tippets and other articles of fur, which when put into any kind of wood or paper box or drawer, are so generally liable to injury from moths, if put into tin boxes, will remain for years uninjured.

A meeting of the officers of the Revolutionary Army has lately been held in Baltimore, for the purpose of again memorializing Congress on the subject of the half pay which was promised to them in 1780. The Hon. Philip Reed, of Maryland, presided.

A company has been formed in N. York for the purpose of settling sugar plantations in Florida.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1827.

SOW WINTER RYE.

You cannot sow your winter rye too early in September. If it be sowed early, its roots will get such firm hold of the soil before winter, that it will be the less apt to be laid bare by the heaving of the ground by frost. In the *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, vol. i. page 82, it is observed, that rye should be sowed the last week "in August or the first week in September, at the rate of about 36 quarts per acre, some say 48 qts. But if not sowed at that time, it ought to be delayed until late in November, so that it may not come up till Spring. Mr A. Worthington had a good crop, which he sowed in a January snow-storm. Rye raised on upland makes much better flour than that which is raised on low or damp land."

Rye may be sown to great advantage for green fodder for cattle and sheep, particularly the latter, in the spring. When it is meant for this purpose, it should not only be sowed early in autumn, but should be sowed thicker than when it is intended to stand for a crop of seed. Some say that it may well be mowed for hay two or three times in the course of the summer, and this piece of husbandry is recommended for farmers, whose lands are mostly dry and unsuitable for grass.

The quantity of seed to be sown on an acre should vary according to the soil, and the time of sowing, and the purpose for which it is intended. If it be sowed in the latter part of August, or beginning of September, and is intended to stand for a seed-crop, the quantity should vary from 32 to 48 quarts, according to the goodness of the soil. Later sowing requires more seed, and in some cases two bushels to the acre will not be too great a quantity. Bannister's Husbandry says "when this grain is sown for sheep-feed, it is proper to allow 3 bushels to the acre, for where the blade, haulm, or stalks form the primary object, a much larger proportion of seed is requisite than when the crop is meant for harvesting."

ON THE CULTURE OF WHEAT AND OTHER CULMIFEROUS PLANTS.

Culmiferous plants have two sorts of roots.—The first originate with the germination of the grain, and are always under the soil, and are called the seminal roots: the second spring from the first joint which is formed above the surface of the soil, and from that joint strike down into the soil; these are called the coronal roots. The coronal roots appear chiefly intended for drawing nourishment from the soil, the richest part of soils being on or near the surface. From these facts some important hints may be derived as to the culture of wheat, rye, &c. The use of stirring the surface in spring to facilitate the entrance of the coronal roots is obvious; the immediate effect of a top dressing is also apparent, and also that manures may be ploughed in too deep to give the full amount of their beneficial effects to grain crops or grasses.

To procure new varieties of wheats, (says Mr Loudon,) the ordinary mode is to select from a field a spike or spikes from the same stalk, which has the qualities sought for; such as larger grains, thinner chaff, stiffer straw, a tendency to earliness or lateness, &c.; and picking out the best

grains from such ear or ears, to sow them in suitable soil in an open airy part of a garden. When the produce is ripe, select the best ears, and from these the best grains, and sow these, and so on till a bushel or more is obtained, which may then be sown in a field apart from any other wheat. In this way, many of the varieties of the common winter wheat have been obtained. Other varieties have assumed their distinctive marks from having been long cultivated on the same soil and climate, and take local names, as the Hertfordshire red, Essex white, &c.

Marshall (Yorkshire) mentions a case in which a man of accurate observation, having, in a piece of wheat perceived a plant of uncommon strength and luxuriance, diffusing its branches on every side, and setting its closely surrounding neighbors at defiance, marked it; and at harvest removed it separately. The produce was 15 ears, yielding 604 grains of a strong bodied, liver coloured wheat, differing in general appearance from every other variety he had seen. The chaff was smooth without awns, [beards or bristles] and of the colour of the grain; the straws stout and ready.—These 604 grains were planted singly, nine inches asunder, filling about 40 square yards of ground, on a clover stubble, the remainder of the ground being sown with wheat in the ordinary way; by which means extraordinary trouble and destruction by birds were avoided. The produce was two gallons and a half, weighing 20½ lbs. of prime grain for seed, besides some pounds for seconds. One grain produced 35 ears, yielding 1235 grains; so that the second year's produce was sufficient to plant an acre of ground. What deters farmers from improvements of this nature is probably the mischievousness of birds; from which at harvest it is scarcely possible to preserve a small patch of grain, especially in a garden or other ground situated near a habitation; but by carrying on the improvement in a field of grain of the same nature, that inconvenience is got rid of. In this situation, however, the botanist will be apprehensive of danger from the floral farina of the surrounding crop. But from what observations Marshall has made he is of opinion his fears will be groundless. No evil of this kind occurred, though the cultivation of the new variety was carried on among white wheat.

But the most systematic mode of procuring new varieties is by crossing two sorts, as in breeding: that is by impregnating the female organs of the blossoms of one ear with the fecundating matter or pollen of the male organs of the blossom of another variety of a different quality. Thus, supposing a farmer wished to render a very good variety which he was in the habit of cultivating somewhat earlier. Let him procure in the blossoming season, from a very early soil, some spikes of an early sort just coming into blossom, and let him put the ends of these in water and set them in the shade so as to retard their fully blossoming till the plants he has destined to become the females have come into flower. Then let him cut out all the male organs of the latter before they have advanced so far as to impregnate the stigmas; and having done this, let him dust the stigma with the blossoming ears of the early or male parent. The impregnated stalks must then be kept apart from other wheats so as the progeny may be true.—When the grains ripen, sow the best, and from the produce when ripe, select the earliest and finest spikes for seed. Sow them and repeat the

choice till a bushel or two of seed is procured.—This operation has been successfully performed by T. A. Knight, and though it may be reckoned too delicate for farmers in general, it will be looked on by the philosophical agriculturist as not improbably leading to important results, as has attended the practice in the case of garden fruits and flowers.

The manures best calculated for wheat are allowed by all agricultural chemists, to be animal matters and lime. The former has a direct influence in supplying that essential constituent to wheaten flower, gluten; and the latter azote and lime, both actually found in the straw of wheat.—At all events, it is certain wheat will not thrive on any soil that does not contain lime. In this Sir H. Davy, Chaptal, Professor Thaer, and Grisenthwaite fully agree.

R. H. Gardiner, Esq. in some observations on the culture of wheat (originally published in the *Hallowell Gazette*, and republished in the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. ii. page 35,) says "all that I have sown on light soil, has looked well in the spring; but what was sown late, that is, after the middle of September, has been invariably struck with rust before it was ripe; while what was sown early has as invariably given a good crop. Most of my experiments have been made on green sward. After having I have selected a piece of ground which required ploughing, and generally of a light loam. I have ploughed it once and harrowed it twice or thrice, putting on between the harrowing, from 15 to 20 loads of manure to the acre, and sowing the seed before the last harrowing. I have always fed it in the autumn, believing it would be less likely during the winter to mould or die, if eaten close, than if left long on the ground. I have found that the lighter the soil the less liable was the wheat to be destroyed by the winter.

"The cultivation of winter wheat is preferable to that of summer wheat on a great variety of accounts. It is sown and the ground prepared at a season of much greater leisure. One of the great disadvantages of our northern climate is the extreme shortness of our spring, so that it is difficult for our farmers to complete the work, which is absolutely necessary to be done, after the frost is out of the ground, and before the season of planting is over. If therefore any work, as the sowing of wheat can be postponed till the autumn, it is of great importance. The winter wheat is less liable to injury from insects than the summer; mine has never suffered from them. It affords good fall food, and the larger quantity of roots and stubble to be ploughed in make the land in a better state for the next crop. The grain is heavier, and the same number of pounds will yield a larger quantity of flour, and of a much superior quality. For these reasons, it cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of our farmers. From my experience I should recommend that winter wheat should not be sowed later than the middle of September, and the soil on which it is sowed should be a light loam, and that about five pecks of seed be sown to the acre. I have also found the use of plaster on wheat advantageous, as also rolling the wheat after it is well up. Winter wheat might probably do better after peas and beans than on green sward."

An able article "on the cultivation of wheat in New England," written by Judge Buel, of Albany, was published in the *New England Farmer*, vol.

v. page 217. Mr Buel is of opinion "that the soils of New England, being of primitive formation, are not naturally adapted to the culture of wheat, because they do not contain all the elements of that valuable grain. And that this natural defect can be remedied only by the application of animal manures, or manures containing the elements of animal matter. Animal matter must furnish the gluten which is the principal and most nourishing constituent of wheat. The elements of gluten exist in bones, urine, horn, hair, night soil, in the refuse of the tanner, morocco dresser, tallow chandler, soap-boiler, the offal of the butcher, the dung of fowls, soot, woollen rags, fish, &c. And the proper application of these substances, in sufficient quantities will ensure a crop of wheat."—See New England Farmer, vol. i. pages 103, 132, 178, 379, vol. ii. pages 28, 33, 41, 53, vol. iii. 353, vol. iv. 309, vol. v. 67, 217.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

It is press, at the New England Farmer Office, and will be published to-morrow, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Although, in general, we dislike prefaces, especially to short and ephemeral productions, yet, in the present case, some apology may be deemed necessary for adding another almanack to the great number which annually issue from New England presses. We were induced to this proceeding by circumstances to which we shall briefly advert. As Editor and Proprietor of the New England Farmer, a paper devoted to Agriculture and Rural Economy, which has an extensive and increasing circulation, we have sources of intelligence, relative to improvements in agriculture and the useful arts, as well as means of distributing it, which the public good, as well as a regard to our own interest would seem to require that we should avail ourselves.

Knowledge of that kind, which ministers to the necessities, comforts, and conveniences of life, may, in the form of a small, cheap, annual publication, visit the fire sides and domiciles of many individuals, who cannot afford the money nor the time necessary to purchase and peruse the papers and volumes, composing the channels by which opulent intellect derives its mental treasures.

Should this year's NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANACK meet with the encouragement which our hopes lead us to anticipate, and present appearances promise, we shall issue it annually, as long as life, health, and circumstances favourable to its publication are granted by indulgent Providence.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.
JOHN B. RUSSELL.

This Almanack, in addition to the usual miscellaneous matter contained in similar works, will contain a Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England; the Sun's declination; and 10 pages of agricultural matter on the following subjects:

On Soaking Seed Corn in coppers water—on Small Farms—on Clue-corn—on Fish used as a Manure—on Gapes or Pip in Poultry—Agricultural Axioms—on Fallen Fruit—on Stingers in swine—How to raise Cabbages, which shall not be club-footed by Dr. Green of Mansfield, Ms.—How to Fatten Fowls—A cheap method of preventing the disagreeable smell of Privies—Root Steamer, with a drawing—on Grafted Trees—on Painting walls to Mature Fruit—on Cattle stalls—Signs of a good Farmer—on Drying Peaches—on the value of Time—Machines for gathering Clover Heads, with two illustrative engravings—Sir Asley Cooper's Childlin Ointment—on the cultivation of Turnips on a large scale, with a drawing of a machine for the purpose, &c.—Miscellaneous.

This Almanack may be purchased, wholesale and retail at the following places. Of Bowles & Dearborn Booksellers and Stationers, No. 72 Washington Street Boston—O. D. Cooke & Son, Hartford, Conn.—Holbrook & Fessenden, Brattleborough, Vt.—Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H.—John Prentiss, Keene, N. H.—J. W. Foster and Childs & Sparhawk, Portsmouth, N. H.—Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland, Me.—Whipple & Law-

rence, and J. M. Ives, Salem—Ebenezer Stedman, Newburyport—Hilliard & Brown, Cambridge—E. & G. Merriam, West Brookfield—Clarendon Harris, Worcester—George Dana, Providence—G. Thorburn & Son, No 67 Liberty Street, New York—and by booksellers and traders generally.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

Yesterday (July 17) Mr Brunel made another report to the Directors on the steps taken for the cleansing of the Tunnel. It appears by it, that the entire upper row of apartments in the shield have been cleared of the mud, and the leakage through them is at present so inconsiderable, that a few men at the hand pump are able to keep it clear. The water in the extremity of the shaft next the shield has been reduced to four feet, and persons could walk into the Tunnel this day, to the length of 70 feet without wetting their shoes. It is expected that the work will be resumed by the end of next week. The instalments on the stock are paid with an alacrity that demonstrates the utmost confidence of the Stockholders of the ultimate success of the undertaking.—*Lond. pap.*

American Canvass.—The Phenix Mill Company have reduced their prices so as to furnish their canvass at the cost of Russian duck. The excellence of this canvass, which has been extensively used by the government, the Packet Lines of New York, and the New Bedford whale ships, is well established. Capt. Austin, late of the ship Panther, of Boston, states that in a situation where the American and Russian canvass had been exposed to mildew, the former wore one quarter longer than the latter, and he has no doubt of its superiority in every respect. This article is for sale in any quantity; by Mr Joseph Howard, of this town.—*Essex Register.*

Bite of a Snake.—A Mr Schuyler of this city had a number of men employed at mowing in his meadow, who met with a large black snake and killed it. When the workmen came home from the meadow they told Mr Schuyler that they had killed a snake of a very unusual size. Mr Schuyler enquired where they had left it, and proposed going to find it and bring it home. When he found the place which his informers had pointed out, he saw a snake and picking up a handful of hay stooped down to take hold of it near its head. The snake instantly seized the finger of Mr Schuyler, coiled itself around his arm, throwing its extremity into his face and around his neck, biting very severely. Mr S. made several unsuccessful attempts to shake the serpent from his hold; at length he put his hand upon the ground and bruised the head of the snake with the heel of his boot. In this effort he made the animal relinquish his fangs, and succeeded in killing it.—Mr S. was much affected by the wound, and for several days its effect was doubtful, if not dangerous. Nearly a fortnight has elapsed since the accident, and Mr S. has not yet wholly recovered from it. It appeared that the snake which attacked Mr S. with such ferocity was not the one which the workmen had seen, but was probably its mate. It was of the common species of black-snake, and nearly five feet in length.—*Troy Budget.*

100 Saxony Rams were sold at Brighton on Friday last, and brought nearly \$3000—average price \$27. One sold for \$64.

The aggregate number of stamps sold in 1826 in London was 26,984,552.

Cambridge Wit.—A gentleman of Cambridge College having a clubbed foot, which occasioned him to wear a shoe upon it of a particular make, and with a high heel, one of the college wits called him *Bilddad the shuhite.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

Lucerne or French Clover seed—Red or Dutch Clover—White Honyuckle Clover, and other Grasses.—White Onion Seed.

With every variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

Horse Rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, One of Fire's patent revolving Horse Rakes One of Willis's patent Side Hill Ploughs, an excellent implement.

Medical Lectures—Boston. TIME CHANGED.

Medical Lectures of Harvard College will begin the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER, at the Medical College, Mason street, Boston. The time having been changed from the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER, when they formerly began.

WALTER CHANNING, Dean of the Medical Faculty.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	none	none
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	87 50	90 00
pearl do. - - -		92 00	97 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 50	1 67
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 50	10 00
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 50	8 75
No 2, new, - - -		7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	12	15
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - -		3	5
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 25	5 50
Genesee, - - - - -		4 50	4 87
Rye, best, - - - - -			none
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	65	65
Corn - - - - -		60	62
Barley - - - - -		33	35
Oats - - - - -		33	35
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	8	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		12	15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	1 00	1 10
OIL, Linseed, Thil. and Northern	gal.	77	73
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		12 00	12 25
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 60	2 25
Clover - - - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	42
do do unwashed - - -		30	35
do 3-4 washed - - -		28	34
do 1-2 & 4 do - - -		25	30
Native - - - - -		30	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		35	37
do 2d sort - - -		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8	11
" whole hogs, - - -		6	6 1/2
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	9
POULTRY, - - - - -		15	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		13	16
lump, best, - - - - -		16	20
EGGS, - - - - -		12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	75	80
Indian, do. - - - - -		65	72
POTATOES, (new) - - -		45	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	4 00

Miscellaneous.

A WISH.

Mine be a cot beside the hill,
A bee-hive's hum shall soothe my ear;
A willow brook that turns a mill,
With many a fall shall linger near.

The swallow oft beneath my thatch
Shall twitter from her clay-built nest;
Or! shall the pilgrim lift the latch,
And share my meal, a welcome guest.

Around my ivied porch shall spring,
Each fragrant flower that drinks the dew;
And Mary at her wheel shall sing,
In russet gown and apron blue.

The village church among the trees,
Where first our marriage vows were given;
With merry peals shall swell the breeze,
And point with taper spire to heaven.

EPITAPH IN A COUNTRY CHURCH YARD.

Reader, pass on, nor waste your time
On bad biography and bitter rhyme;
For what I am this cumbrous clay insures,
And what I was is no affair of yours.

THE GAME OF LOSING TIME.

In skimming over Mrs Piozzi's anecdotes of Dr Johnson, the following article struck me forcibly; She informs us, that before she had exchanged her well known British name of Thrale for that imported from Italy, which she now enjoys, she, with two other ladies, and Dr Johnson, formed a party at whist, and amused themselves in play for a considerable portion of the evening. At the conclusion, Mrs Piozzi asked the Doctor if he had lost any thing?—"Only my time, madam," replied the uncouth moralist.

Rude and indecent as this answer may be thought especially when addressed to fashionable women, who had shewn great condescension in admitting Caliban among them, it conveys a most excellent lesson, if properly attended to. On this principle, every man who games must be a loser, and, what is more to be lamented, his loss must be irreparable.

I fear I should be an unwelcome correspondent if, on the subject of gaming, I should speak too much in the style of a philosopher. It would be a difficult task to persuade your readers that time is infinitely more valuable than gold: I have frequently heard players complain of the loss of the latter, but hardly ever the former. They have not always in their recollection, what Dr Young has said upon this important subject.

Time destroyed
Is suicide, where more than blood is spilt.

Dr Young's observations are very pretty, and in my present state of mind, very proper to be attended to. Be it known to ye, gentlemen, that I lost a thousand guineas in the course of yesterday evening; which has almost turned my brain, induced me to commence moralizer, and to congratulate myself on having done it in a few hours; since time is so highly estimated by the learned of all ages.

But, with all proper deference to their superior judgment, I had rather say, with Dr Johnson, that I have "only lost my time," than acknowledge to you, (as the fact is) that I have only lost a thousand guineas.

Forgive my raving, gentlemen, for "I fear I am not in my perfect mind." Whilst I am penning this incoherent epistle to you, I doubt not but I am still playing the losing game: Having lost my money, I am now staking my time, which must infallibly be lost, if you refuse a place in your very excellent miscellany for these eccentric reveries.

But though time is so tremendously and highly spoken of by divines, poets, &c. it is treated with less reverence by the generality of mankind: the sporting gentleman bets upon it, and enjoys it: the musician keeps it and beats it; the saunterer kills it; and the bookseller makes money by disposing of an annual map of a small portion of it. Many ladies lose time; and they would be extremely happy if they could also lose the effects of it, for it behaves unmercifully rude to youth and beauty.

Sporting Magazine.

Pomp is so much the seducing notion of a Neapolitan, that if he cannot hire a boy to walk after his wife to church, he will put on his sword and follow her himself, to give her an air of grandeur. An Englishman would rob on the high way, or sell himself for a slave, with as much good will as follow his wife to church in that manner.—*Angelou's Letters.*

Do young gentlemen study Geography?—A day or two since, while a canal boat was passing by this village, on the deck of which several gentlemen were speaking about the beautiful situation of Waterloo, on the Canada shore, opposite this place, a spruce young gentleman, who wore a cane, and sported a white beaver, begged to be informed "where the battle of Waterloo was fought." All stared at such consummate ignorance. "Gentlemen, where's the spot," he again inquired—none answered. Confused, he cast his eye afloat, and discovered the ebony hue of the cook's bright countenance; the cook naturally thought that the question should be solved, so as soon as he caught the eye of the spark, he exclaimed emphatically "Urop, massa," covering his ivory with a skimmer, as he ran below. The deck roared with laughter. The "mortified man" rushed into the cabin, and betook him to his books.—*Black Rock Gazette.*

A good chance for authors.—In the New-York papers, a young man advertises that, having his evenings to himself, he "would write up a gentleman's book for a small compensation."

My kingdom for a horse.—A gentleman in Ohio gives notice that he will exchange a terrestrial and celestial globe for a horse.

An expensive Person. It was said of a person who never dined at home, and who was always speaking ill of the people, that he never opened his mouth but at the expense of his neighbour.

The Maryland papers mention that the venerable Charles Carroll was suffering under a disease of the eye, which it is feared would prove fatal to the sight.

Extract from Niles' Weekly Register.

Much fear is expressed of a loss of the British West India trade—and a shutting of the ports of Cuba would throw us into great alarm; because of a restricted demand for our flour—and yet the New England states received from New York,

Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, a much greater quantity of flour than we export to all the West India islands. Those states import, from their sister states, more than 625,000 barrels a year, besides large quantities of corn—the whole foreign export of flour was only 813,000 barrels in 1825, and 858,000 in 1826. New England is enabled to receive and consume this great quantity because of her manufactures—more than 281,000 barrels were received at the single port of Boston, of which 72,000 were exported, leaving 209,000 for consumption, chiefly from Maryland and Virginia, in the last year; and the latter, of itself, is almost equal to the whole export of the United States to the British West Indies and Cuba—which, in 1825 was no more than 233,000 barrels.

How small, then, is the foreign demand, compared with the home market, for the growers of grain. If we allow to the people of the United States a quantity of bread stuffs equal only to a peck of corn per week, for each individual, the whole consumption will be about 150,000,000 bushels a year, equal to 30,000,000 barrels of flour, while the export is less than 1,000,000 barrels. The horses and hogs in the United States annually consume more than five times as much grain as would be equivalent to the quantity of flour exported! The foreign demand, however, even for so small a proportion of our bread stuffs produced, is exceedingly important, because of its effect to establish a selling value for all the rest.

It is very probable that the starch used in our manufacturing establishments consumes a greater value of the products of agriculture than the amount of all such articles exported, (cotton and tobacco excepted), to Great Britain and Ireland, Russia, Prussia, Holland, &c. We are not joking. We see it stated that five factories near Springfield, Mass. annually use 40,000 pounds of starch. It is ascertained that at one factory in Massachusetts, employing 260 hands, 300 barrels of flour were consumed last year.

HOP MARKET.

The reports from the plantations are as bad as ever, though there are some few that notice a trifling improvement. In this state of things little is doing. On Saturday there was an advance of 2s to 3s. The Maidstone report says, the rains having washed off part of the vermin and filth, the hop vines have rather a fresher appearance; but as the lice have been increasing generally, the blight is more confirmed. If the present wet weather continues, little doubt can be entertained of the ultimate fall of the crops. The Canterbury report also says, that the vermin are on the increase; and, unless favourable weather should take place, there cannot be any thing like last a crop.—*London paper, July 2.*

Bolting Cloths and



Constantly for sale by E. F. WHITE, No. 11 Kilby street, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1827.

No. 7.

AGRICULTURE.

REMARKS ON THE SCARABÆUS ROSE-US, OR ROSE-BUG.

(Concluded from page 42.)

In about 20 days from the time of deposit, generally, the infant larvæ burst from their confinement, and are about one tenth of an inch in length. At this time, they are found lying with the body doubled, nearly in contact. The head is large in proportion to the body, and is covered with a smooth, corneous substance, which soon acquires a faint yellow colour: furnished with mandibles of a light red, especially on the outside. The antennæ are visible. The body is small, white, nearly transparent, composed of 14 segments, and has here and there a few minute light coloured hairs, especially on the posterior part. The legs are six in number, placed near the head, short, clumsy, transparent, and thinly covered with short hair of a faint yellow colour. At this time, they appear to subsist on the nutritious parts of the earth.

About the last of October, the larvæ arrive to their full growth, or nearly so; nearly 6 lines in length and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ through the body. They are found, at this time, lying in a curved form, at various depths in the earth. The head is now a faint reddish yellow, and the end of the mandibles are black. The body is white, smallest in the middle, and in the posterior part a dark substance is seen through the skin. There is a striking resemblance between the full grown larvæ of the rose-bug and that of the May-bug, when about one fourth grown—the former has been taken for the youth of the latter.

As the cold weather advances, they descend into the earth, perhaps below the frost, which, if severe, it is probable they could not endure. In this situation they lie torpid through the winter. As warm weather approaches, in the spring, they ascend. On March 21, (weather cold) they were found about 18 inches below the surface of the earth; and on the 6th of April following, (weather warm) they were found near the surface.

About the first of May, they descend to a certain depth in the earth, (not deep however,) and form cells, large enough for them to turn about conveniently. In these cells, they lie in a torpid state, preparing to take the chrysalis form. There may be some little difference as to the time of forming the cells—cold may retard the progress of the larvæ. In this torpid state they continue several days, or until the time of change. This change is preceded by various motions of the insect, now on the confines of the chrysalis state.—The skin of the larva separates from the incipient chrysalis, at the head, and by repeated exertions of the insect is thrown off, and left at the apex of the body. The insect now appears as different from what it was before the change, as if it were a distinct production of nature, or belonged to another order of insects—being an intermediate form between the larvæ and the perfect insect.

The chrysalis is about half an inch in length, the head is bent forwards; the eyes, the elytra, and the segments of the body are visible through the skin that encloses them; the legs are enclosed

in separate membranes without the body of the chrysalis; and the whole appearance is of a light yellow colour. In this state they lie dormant until all the parts, as wings, legs, &c. are completely formed and matured. And it is probable, that they are generally prepared by the first of June, to emerge from the earth and become denizens of air; and only wait for a sufficient degree of heat; and then, by some exertion, burst the membranous substance which surrounds them, rush from their cells, dig their passage to the surface, commence a new kind of life, pursue new propensities, and begin their ravages on vegetation.—Those that lie near the surface, probably appear first, as the necessary degree of heat arrives to them sooner, than to those that lie deeper in the earth.

We have now traced our common depredator through his various gradations, which are all completed, in succession, in the space of one year.

For the general destruction of our enemy, we must look to some powerful operation of nature. Several species of insects have nearly become extinct, in certain districts, in one season, by the power of frost, or some other cause. Here is our hope; but in the mean time, let us be vigilant and persevering in devising and prosecuting such plans of partial destruction, as circumstances may require. They are so numerous, scattered over our farms and our forests, and possessing the means of spreading themselves in every direction, that our means of defence are extremely limited.

Many supposed antidotes have been tried, but with little effect. Fumes of sulphur will disturb, but not destroy them, neither prevent them from feeding on the leaves, about which the fumes have ascended. Lime water was found ineffectual. A solution of green vitriol was tried, but the effect was such that it gave me no confidence in it. Strong tobacco-water applied to the foliage as a wash had only a very limited effect in defending plants. Strong pepper water (pepper seed pulverised, 2 oz. strong tobacco 1 oz. gum arabic 1 oz. boiling water 2 quarts,) applied with a brush, either to young fruit, or to the foliage of plants, had the greatest effect of any thing that was tried; but they all come short of the end desired, so far as the writer has proved them.

Millinet spread over plants and well secured is an effectual defence. All my grapes were destroyed the two last years, except those defended in this way. Suppose for instance, that the vines be trained horizontally on a frame, standing east and west, make a tight board fence on the north side of the frame, and from the top suspend the millinet over the frame and on the south side.—The millinet should be bordered with coarse cloth 6 or 8 inches wide, for the better securing it.—The covering may be removed during the night and in rainy weather. This plan has been pursued with a few foreign grape vines for the two years past, and the proprietor has been amply remunerated by the fruit thus preserved from destruction. Small plants are easily defended in this way, by a frame covered with millinet.

The only mode of partial destruction of the insects, which the writer has found advantageous, is the following—Take a large new tin pail, with

one or two quarts of water therein, and with one hand, hold it under the branches of young trees, shrubs, or plants, and with the other hand bend the branch or plant towards the water, and give a sudden shake, or gently grasping the branch and leaves, and with a virgular motion of the hand and fingers, rub them off—in either case the bugs fall into the water, and the moment they are wet, or strike the water, they cannot fly, neither can they escape by crawling up the tin. When in this manner 2 or 3 quarts are collected, pour on them boiling water, and they have done.* By this process, their numbers may be greatly lessened, and a garden saved from their ravages. In my gardens, which are small, about 3 pecks (after scalded) were destroyed in 1825, one peck of which, by measure, was taken on the 10th 11th and 12th of June. In 1826, about 5 pecks were destroyed in the same way. Two pecks, by measure, were caught in a garden of only 16 square rods, four quarts of which were taken on the 8th of June, by one person.

Almost all species of insects are made subservient to another class of animals; but no creature is known to the writer to prey on this species of scarabæus; unless it be a species of the dragon fly, so called, which insect appears equal to the task, and may destroy several in a day, grasping the culprit with his legs, and bearing off the victim beneath his body, like a well balanced log under a draught. Should those friends of man greatly increase, they may in time, relieve us, in some small degree, of a "destruction that wasteth at noon-day."

POSTSCRIPT.

It was the intention of the writer to have made the foregoing communication at an earlier date, but circumstances, which he could not control, prevented. It may be proper, in this place, to notice the progress of the insects the present season. A few appeared on the 8th day of June, and gradually increased from day to day, until the 24th, soon after which, there was a gradual decrease, in my gardens, until the 18th of July, after which none was observed. From the best information, there were not more than one half as many in this vicinity, as in the last year. In my gardens they were about one-fifth as many as in 1826. The cause of the general decrease was, probably, the severity of the last winter. One great cause of decrease in my gardens was the large numbers destroyed the last season. Although my gardens were this season visited with few rose bugs in comparison with the last; yet, they succeeded in destroying nearly all my grapes, that were not covered, almost all my nectarines, most of my peaches, and mutilated my young plum trees, rose bushes, &c. The same vigilance was pursued this year, as in the last, and only about one peck of the insects was caught.

From several circumstances, which have occurred, it appears that the larvæ in their early infancy are not very hardy; that a certain degree of moisture is favourable to their growth, and that a

* If the insects be immersed in cold water 12 hours, and the come apparently dead, and then be exposed to the sun in a dry place, many, if not all, will resuscitate, and resume their depredations.

superabundant moisture from long continued rains or severe drought, at this early period, might destroy many; the former inundating them, and the latter by depriving them of necessary moisture.

August 2, 1827.

FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—In the 3d No. of the current volume of the New England Farmer, your correspondent W. D. has proposed a question important to the "cultivators of fruit trees," but which few of them, I apprehend, can experimentally answer,—*whether succors proceeding from the roots of fruit trees, if grafted, make as good and fruitful trees as seedlings?*

In the year 1791 I commenced the cultivation of the little farm I now occupy. The orchard, from negligence and bad management, had become unsightly and unproductive. Most of the trees were converted into fuel. The roots furnished a luxurious supply of succors, from which, as there was no nursery at hand, I bordered my enclosures.—They took root well; grew vigorously; are now healthy and flourishing trees; bearing, bountifully, fair and good sized fruit. Whether *seedlings* would have done better, I cannot determine from comparison, as I have not one of my own rearing, in a bearing state, except stone fruit: my pear trees having been procured in the same manner.

A few weeks since, a celebrated cultivator of fruit, while examining my nursery, inquired whether the trees were seedlings or suckers. On being informed that the pear trees were suckers, he declared that he would not give a cent for the whole of them. After examining my bearing trees, he expressed his conviction that they were, at least, as good as seedlings, as he had rarely seen a better collection. The general objection seems to be, that a sucker will throw off suckers much more abundantly than seedlings. This, I am confident, is not the fact, when care has been taken to sever it from the parent stock, taking only its independent lateral roots. When thus done, it is as perfect in all its qualities as a seedling. Nature renovates the forest, both from seed and suckers, equally well; but in the latter mode much more expeditiously.

Respectfully,
Your friend and serv't,

Worcester, Sept. 5, 1827.

O. FISKE.

PEAR TREES.

{ Linnean Botanic Garden, near
New York, Sept. 1, 1827.

MR FESSENDEN—Having recently seen numerous publications on the subject of what is termed a "disease of the pear tree," I beg leave to refer you for a notice on that subject, to the treatise, page 123, attached to the 23d edition of my Catalogue, published in 1825, where you will find the following remarks:

"This tree [Pear] is however subject to one malady peculiar to itself, commonly called the *Pire Blight* or *Brulere* which attacks trees in the most flourishing state, generally commencing at the top or extremity of the branches and extending downwards. This is caused by a single stroke of the sun, which extracts the sap from the uppermost branches of the tree, or from such as are most exposed to its influence, with more rapidity than it can be replaced, or from powerful rays of the sun, heating the bark to such a degree, as to arrest or nullify the progress of the sap."

This opinion, then expressed, I do not give as being altogether original with myself, for several

gentlemen with whom I have long been in intercourse, seemed to coincide in this opinion. I have now further to state that I have remarked that it is generally those varieties which are most thrifty in their growth that are most frequently attacked, and even that those branches, which have made the most vigorous shoots on any particular tree are first subject to its effects. These circumstances would seem to add greater strength to the before mentioned theory as to its cause,—as it is the most vigorous shoots which contain the greatest abundance of sap, and which thus present a greater portion of liquid to be operated on by the solar rays.

It has also been noticed that these attacks are by far the most frequent during seasons of excessive rains, which by saturating the earth, cause a superabundance of sap to arise in the tree, and thereby produce an exuberance of growth in the branches. It seems singular, however, that while the trees in so many parts of the country are laboring under these attacks of blight, that in this vicinity we should have so few affected by it, for in five years, numerous as is my collection, I have not had above two trees attacked by it. I must mention one other circumstance, which may aid others in their observations, which is, that the pear called here, Early Green Chisel, and in France the Citron and Carmes or Madeleine, is here more subject to its attacks than any other, which I can only account for from the reasons before deduced, viz. its extremely vigorous growth and superfluous quantity of sap.

In my Treatise of 1825 before referred to, are these further remarks—"It is therefore recommended to plant trees in Pear Orchards much closer than in those of the Apple.—The only remedy against these attacks is to immediately saw off the branches one or two feet below where the blight extends, in which case they generally revive."—I will only add that one of the finest pear trees I have, is one that was many years attacked in this way, and with regard to which I pursued the above mentioned course.

Yours most respectfully,
WM. PRINCE.

VINES.

The Marrow Squash vines, from the seed I bought at the N. E. Farmer office, have been almost destroyed, after having a number of squashes on them, by what is called the borer, a white worm about one inch long with a black head, 16 of which have been taken from the joints of one vine. The egg must have been deposited at the joints, as no hole is perceptible, but a small quantity of borings are seen at every joint, and on cutting the vine lengthwise the insect is found.

Newburyport, Sept. 5. A SUBSCRIBER.

ON MILK.

A work has lately been published in London, entitled "*A Treatise on Milk, as an article of the first necessity to the Health and Comfort of the Community.*" The subject is of great interest, and is ably discussed. The following extracts will prove useful.

"The peculiar fitness of milk for children is universally acknowledged, but its admirable qualifications for the nourishment of a more advanced period of life, seems practically at least, to be doubted, from the disease into which it has gradually fallen. From the nature of milk, it is clear that every part of it contains much nourishment,

and if united with farinaceous vegetables, there is no doubt it will form an aliment sufficiently invigorating, at least, till the age of puberty. Previous to this period, it is hardly necessary to accustom children to any other; and such as are so fed, will be found to enjoy more perfect health and strength than where a proportion of solid animal food is super-added, for the early use of animal food will be found to give an irritability and inflammatory disposition to the system, and goading it on, as it were, to maturity before its time. After the age of puberty, and when an active life has begun, a proportion of animal food, in a cold climate, becomes necessary. This proportion should be continued till the powers of life begin to decline, from which time an eminent writer on diet, Dr Nisbet, has advised, that a return to the aliment of the early days should be again resorted to, in order to correct the alkaline state of the fluids which the progress of life naturally brings on. Thus milk may be indulged in at all times of life, unless when certain circumstances or peculiarities in the stomach prevent it.

"It seems to be the opinion of those best acquainted with the nature of the human frame, that the most desirable state in which milk can be adopted as an aliment is, as soon as possible after it is taken from the cow, and before a long exposure to the air has tainted it, or advanced the progress of the spontaneous separation of its component parts. All milk consists more or less of butyrous or creamy, of caseous, [cheese-making] and of saccharine matter; and the more equally these are blended when milk is taken, the more favourably does it affect the organs of the stomach. When milk cannot conveniently be so taken, (as in towns) it is recommended to heat it to a little below a boiling point, in order as far as possible to reunite the various particles composing it, and which were in course of separation by the forming of cream. It is also advisable in all cases to dilute pure milk, (a beverage known in general only by reputation to the inhabitants of a city,) with a certain portion of water, about one half in bulk for the use of children, and one third for that of adults.

Skim-milk produced from a cow fed with a sufficient quantity of wholesome green food, is an aliment sufficiently nutritious, and perhaps more so (if creamed only ten or twelve hours after setting) than the generality of that liquid, which is sown in large towns as genuine milk. Diluted or skimmed milk, with a little bread, makes admirable breakfasts for growing children and sedentary adults. Skim-milk, with potatoes, and a little bread, will afford a very nourishing diet at all times for those who are not engaged in very laborious exercise.

"In Scotland and the north of Ireland, milk, accompanied with oatmeal, supplies an excellent dish without any bread. It constitutes the breakfast of the young people of all classes, and they are generally much attached to it through life.—The potato is the best substitute we have for bread. It is a light alimentary substance, neither too viscid, nor too flatulent, and having no tendency to acidity.

"The simple accompaniment of skim milk is not supposed, however, to render the potato sufficiently nutritious for robust youth, and still less so for the laborious adult; though it is true that in many parts of Ireland, particularly the south, no better nourishment than potatoes and milk is in general

use; bread is scarcely known to them, and to meat they are altogether strangers; yet these people are commonly distinguished by their personal appearance. It would be absurd, however, to suppose that they do, or can do as hard work as the labourers of England.

"That well known simple preparation, from milk, called whey, is a beverage extremely wholesome and agreeable. Though it is the serous or watery part of the milk, yet, when separated by runnet, and not by its own spontaneous action, it holds a proportion of cream and curd suspended in it, besides a quantity of sugar. It is therefore nutritious, though not so much so as the milk entire and slightly diluted.* It is particularly distinguished by its proportion of sugar, or what has been termed its essential salt. The nourishing quality of sugar is well known and established.

"The adulteration of milk by its vendors in all our towns, [in Great Britain] has long been a subject of very just complaint; nor until the public shall be awakened to the necessity of putting a stop to this evil, is it probable that it will be in any degree diminished; the combination among the dealers rendering it nugatory on the part of the consumer to attempt to relieve himself by removing his custom from one milkman to another."

"The degree in which it is adulterated varies with the conscience of the seller. It would be much less objectionable to satisfy the cupidity of these dealers by a direct augmentation of the price for an unadulterated commodity. The purchaser would thus know what he had, and could increase the bulk by dilution, so as to suit his palate, his purse or his object; this, however, would not answer the purpose of the sellers, who are as anxious to conceal from one another as from the public, the precise sources and amount of their profit.

"In London, the proportion of water sold with the milk, used to be one pint of water to two of milk; but is now generally four pints of water to ten or eleven of milk, and that mixed with aliquid which may be said to have been previously diluted in the udder of the cow; for where cows are fed with distiller's wash, grains, raw potatoes, and many other similar substances, which is often the practice through the whole year in London, and in the winter in other large towns, the quantity of milk secreted by the animal is greatly increased at the expense of the quality. This species of feeding is sometimes carried to such an extent that no benefit is derived to the consumer by having the cow brought and milked at his door. Sir Thomas Bernard the late indefatigable and humane treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, and well known to the agricultural world for carrying the Salt Bill successfully through Parliament, pronounced the purest London drawn milk to be on a par only in point of nutrition, with the skim milk of a country dairy."

Carrots require a rich and soft soil; deep ploughing ought to be given to the ground before the seeds are sown; and they ought to be drilled and carefully hoed.

* The late lamented and highly talented Dr Beddoes, author of "Hygeia," and several other interesting works, had so fully satisfied himself respecting the salutary qualities of whey, that he even went to the length of pronouncing it a more invigorating and restorative beverage for the harvest labourer than the best malt liquor.

† It is well known that in London many of the milkmen have different qualities of milk in their two cans, from which they supply their complaining and uncompensating customers.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

A correspondent has desired us to mention that the apple or knot of the red cedar has proved in many instances, to his knowledge, a thorough remedy for worms in children. We state this with pleasure, as some have expressed doubts of its efficacy.

(Selected for the American Farmer.)

CABBAGES.

Cabbages have always been a rare article with the farmer, and we hope they may be so. Scarcely any plant requires more manure: none will scourge the ground more effectually. Not wishing to encourage the cultivation of cabbages, except in gardens, we dismiss the subject.

Encyc. art. Agric.

GRAIN.

All sorts of grain ought to be cut, whenever the straw immediately below the ear is so dry that on twisting it, no juice can be expressed; for then the grain cannot improve as the circulation of the juices to the ear is stopped. It matters not that the stalk below is green. Every hour that the grain stands uncut, after passing this stage, is attended with loss.

Sinclair.

USES OF SALT TO CATTLE, WHEN GIVEN SO THAT THEY MAY EAT AS THEY PLEASE.

1. By allowing sheep to lick it, the rot may be effectually prevented.

2. Cattle to whom lumps were given to lick, were thereby preserved from infectious disorders; cows are rendered more healthy, and by being induced to drink more, they give more milk.

3. A small quantity pounded, was found very beneficial to horses, when new oats were given them, if the oats were at all moist; and is useful, with all kinds of moist food.

4. It is said, that the mixing a little common salt with the seed of oats, when sown, is an effectual preventive against the attacks of the grub, so injurious to the crops of oats in some parts of Britain.

Mosselman.

STACKING CORN.

The practice of stacking corn on the ground, in the yard, even though bottomed with loose straw, is exceptionable, part of the grain being apt to imbibe moisture, and the whole being liable to the depredations of vermin. Corn may be stacked in the open air, on corn stands built with brick or stone, or upon pillars made of cast iron or brick, without receiving the least damage. Where cast iron is accessible, that material is to be preferred, as no vermin can get up so slippery a surface.—Seven or nine pillars of cast iron are sufficient for a common sized stack, with a frame of coarse wood, on which the corn is to be laid. The whole amount is often paid by the saving of a year.—The pillars need be but about three feet high.

Sinclair.

THE SECOND CROP OF CLOVER.

It is a good practice to mix a portion of straw, particularly the straw of oats, with the second crop of clover. The straw absorbs the gases and moisture as they exhale from the hay, by which the straw acquires juices, and a flavor which is agreeable to cattle; the hay, which in other circumstances, would be spoiled, is in this manner cured, and the mixture is excellent food for cattle; while the harvesting of the grass or clover crop is accelerated.

Sinclair.

HARTFORD CATTLE SHOW.

The season for the annual Cattle Show and Fair of our Agricultural Society is at hand, and we doubt not the farmers of our county are making suitable preparations for doing justice to the occasion. With others, we have derived much gratification from witnessing the zeal and enterprize which have hitherto so well sustained the interest of these exhibitions; and we have regarded the continuance of such a spirit, after the novelty of the occasion had ceased, as furnishing an honourable comment on the utility of the society, and affording the most cheering evidence that the object contemplated in its institution had to some extent been realized, the attention of agriculturists is aroused to the importance of improvements in their department of industry; and a spirit of inquiry, enterprize and laudable competition excited, calculated to elevate the character of the profession, as well as augment the wealth and resources of the county. Such, as we fully believe, have been some of the benefits which have resulted from this association; but they have not been produced without exertions on the part of individual members. Further exertions are requisite to insure a continuance of these benefits, and keep alive the spirit already excited. The interests of these exhibitions must be sustained—they must be made extensive and worthy of the county, or the association itself will be of little advantage. We hope therefore the zeal which has been manifested on former anniversaries, will again animate our farmers at the approaching Fair, and that all will cheerfully subject themselves to the little trouble which must necessarily be incurred in the contributing something to the exhibition. Probably there is scarcely an industrious, enterprising farmer in the county, who has not something on his farm worthy to be brought forward on such an occasion;—some animal remarkable for its form, strength, beauty or usefulness—some improved implement of husbandry—some rare production of his fields, or honourable specimen of the industry of his family—let it not be withheld; it will gratify a rational curiosity; it may diffuse important information; not unlikely be attended with personal advantage to the owner, and at any rate will aid in promoting the great object for which the society was established.

It is much to be desired that the exhibition on the third of October next should correspond with the resources of the county—this it cannot be denied has not been the case with former exhibitions though they have been highly creditable. Let every one resolve to contribute something and the thing will be accomplished.—*Hartford Courant.*

Cure for Corns.—A gentleman who may be relied on, informs us he has found the juice obtained by bruising green bean leaves, a certain and effectual cure for corns. It should be applied to the corn at night, for four or five nights in succession. It is equally efficacious when applied to warts.—*Ibid.*

At Cambridge, last week, a graduate of 1756 was present, HENRY HILL, Esq., of Boston, in the 91 year of his age; he has been present at almost every Commencement during the last eighty years.

We learn that over 75 young gentlemen were admitted as Freshmen at the examination of Harvard University on Monday last.

N. Y. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The New-York Horticultural Society held their anniversary on Tuesday at the National Hotel.—After going into the election of officers, and transacting other business, the members, to the number of about 150, sat down to an elegant dinner, served up in a handsome style. The tables were loaded with the choicest viands, and the most delicious fruits of every kind, furnished from the gardens of members of the Society. The President (Dr Hosack) being absent from the city, John R. Murray, Esq. presided, assisted by Jacob Lorillard and Wm. Neilson, Esqs. Vice Presidents. An address was read, in the course of the evening, by the President, written by N. H. Carter, Esq. which took a very extensive and pleasing view of the advantages, progress, and improvements in this country in agriculture and horticulture. We understand it will be laid before the public in a few days with the awards of the premiums and other documents appertaining to the Society, in a pamphlet form. The following are the gentlemen elected as officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

For President, David Hosack, M. D.; Vice Presidents, John R. Murray, Jacob Lorillard, William Neilson; Treasurer, John Groshon; Corresponding Secretary, N. H. Carter; Recording Secretary, William Burtzell; Council, Martin Hoffman, Alexander Smith, Charles Oakley, Thos. Pringle, Francis Cooper, Jas. Meinell, Israel Dean, Andrew Parmentier, Andrew Clark, John M'Nab, Peter Aymar, W. Arnold, Samuel L. Mitchell, Thomas Hogg, Edward Probyn, Thomas Kiernsley, William Carr, Wm. Wilson, James M'Brair, Nicholas Saltus, William Neale, William Phelan, Michael Floy, John M'Intyre, Peter Hattrick, George Nixon.

GRUB IN SHEEP.

The first expedient which I adopt for a preventive, is to keep my sheep on dry and elevated pasture land in summer, and by all means let them range where they can have access to dust, like that of a dry road. Every farmer has observed that sheep, when flies are about them, will keep a continual stamping with the feet, with their heads near the ground, especially where it is dusty. This dust is inhaled at the nostrils and produces a sneezing, by which the fly or eggs are thrown out. It is a common remark, and experience has demonstrated to every farmer, that low moist land does not answer the purpose for rearing sheep, and the reason is obvious. As a cure for this disease, let every farmer in the fall, before the winter sets in, look to his flock, and he will discover that those sheep which are likely to be affected by the grub, are discharging a water-like substance at the nose; let him take a goose quill, or any other similar tube, or a common hand bellows, and blow dry Scotch snuff or pulverised salt, up the nostrils of the sheep, and it will destroy the grub and eggs and render the sheep sound and healthy.—*Albany Dai. Adv.*

SHEEP.

On Thursday last 930 sheep in one flock passed through this town, on their way to Brighton.—They were driven from the state of New York, about 100 miles west of Albany, where, we are told, they were purchased at less than one dollar a head. They were in good plight, and many of them had fine wool.—*Northampton pa.*

MAMMOTH PLUMS.

We had the pleasure of receiving this morning, a present from the ripe and fruitful garden of a good friend, who, we hope, will pardon us for publishing his familiar note.

Newark, Aug. 27, 1827.

GENTLEMEN—I send you herewith, by my friend Mr Carter, a branch from my superior green gage tree, with the fruit (24 in number,) attached. Believing it to be somewhat rare to see so great a weight of fruit of the plum kind, growing in so small a compass, it is presented with a view to gratify you and your friends with a sight of that which will make the mouth water.

Yours with great respect, &c.

LEONARD RICHARDS.

MESSRS CARTER & PRENTISS.

In the transportation, one of the plums was broken from its stem, and we had the curiosity to measure its circumference in the smallest part, which was found to be 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The tree from which it was taken, bore plums the present year which measured 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches and weighed 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

The branch which we received, was exhibited this forenoon in the Exchange Reading Room, and will be presented for examination at the Horticultural dinner, this day.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

DRESS OF CHILDREN.

Is there any reason, aside from fashion, why the dress of children should be so contrived as to leave naked the arms, shoulders and upper part of the chest? If there is none in favor of this custom, there are reasons, and serious ones too, against it.

That leaving these parts uncovered is uncomfortable to the individual, any one may be convinced by making the experiment upon himself.—Let him leave his arms, and the upper half of his chest exposed to the variations of temperature during the waking hours of almost any one day; and if on trial, his feelings compel him to restore to those parts their usual covering, let him have compassion enough on the children under his care, to furnish them with a similar protection against the vicissitudes of the weather.

But the objection on the score of comfort, is not the greatest one. This mode of dressing is also detrimental to health. The state of the lungs and other internal organs, greatly depends upon the state of the skin; and is in no way more often disordered, than by any cause which interrupts the due process of insensible perspiration in the latter. In tropical countries, this fashion might be tolerated with impunity; but in ours, and especially in the New England states, where the temperature of the atmosphere sometimes varies fifteen or twenty degrees in the course of a few hours, it is entirely out of place. If such as have arrived at years of discretion, will hazard their lives by conforming to the absurdities of fashion, the worst is their own; but to impose this kind of penance upon young children, merely to gratify the pride of their parents, is cruel,—is inexorable.—*Con. Journal.*

Wool.—The Poughkeepsie Journal of yesterday (29th) says, "We are pleased to learn that the wool market has considerably improved within the last few weeks. We understand that most of the wool in this (Dutchess) county has changed hands, and that the best lots of merino have brought about 50 cents."—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the London Mechanics' Magazine.

ONE MORE CURE FOR THE AGUE.

Mr Editor,—I herewith send you an ague receipt, which I have given with great success.

Best bark half an ounce; salt of wormwood, two drachms; annised water, four ounces.

Mix the whole together, and divide it into three doses, which are to be taken the morning after the fit, at six, seven, and eight o'clock, fasting.—This for an adult. Children according to age and strength.

I have given the sulphur with success, as mentioned in No. 190 of your entertaining work, with this difference; I give it in white wine, and order the patient, when in bed, to drink warm tea as often as agreeable.

The best receipt, certainly, I have ever given, is the quinine pills, which I purchase at the chemists, giving a dose of salts first, and a pill every three hours, when the fit is off. But this medicine is much too high in price for a poor man.

I am, &c. J. N.

From the Novascotian.

M. Editor,—Being partial to the beauties of vegetation, I cultivate a few shrubs near my dwelling; and they would unquestionably show their vernal beauties to the eye, but for an enemy, whose aggressions are so destructive, and unavoidable, that I am induced to bring them under the notice of the public. This depredator is an insect resembling a wasp, or bee, but rather smaller than either. It fastens on the edge of a leaf, and cuts out, as with a pair of scissors, circular pieces, from the size of a threepence halfpenny to that of a shilling. The process is the work of a moment, and is repeated; until nothing remains of the leaves of the shrub or plant, but a few dangling filaments or shreds. The insects fly away with the pieces thus clipped out in their claws.—Nothing can be imagined more rapidly ruinous to the appearance of the plants, than the continual attacks of these insects; nor more mortifying to the Amateur of the vegetable creation, than to see his choicest foliage thus borne away by piecemeal through the air. I should be glad if any of your Correspondents could direct me to some entomological work describing the insect, its haunts and habits, and still more so, if they could mention any way of evading its attacks.

July 17, 1827.

A FLORIST.

200 SHEEP BURNT.

We have seen a letter from a very respectable mercantile house in Hamburg, dated June 15, which mentions that two hundred sheep, which were to have been sent to this port in the ship Mentor, while on their way to Hamburg from the interior, were all burnt up, the barn in which they "overnight" being struck with lightning. What appears more singular is, that the sum of 23,000 marks banco was insured on these sheep, against the risk of fire, while on their way to Hamburg. These sheep were expected here for sale the present month.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The wool fair at Berlin, Russia, has not turned out so well this year as was expected. Trade was pretty brisk at Leipsic on the 3d July, and was improving. Great hopes were entertained that the heavy tolls which render German frontiers almost impassable would be abolished.

BOOKSELLER'S MARKS.

An acquaintance with the bookseller's marks or signs expressed on the title pages of their books, is of some use; because many books, especially in the century before the last, have no other designation, either of printer, bookseller, or even city. The anchor is the mark of Raphaelengius at Leyden; and the same with a dolphin twisted round it, of the Manutii at Venice and Rome; the Arion denotes a book printed by Oporinus at Basil; the caduceus, or pegasus, by the Weche innes at Paris and Francfort; the cranes, by Cramoisy; the compass, by Plantin at Antwerp; the fountain, by Vascosan at Paris; the sphere in a balance, by Jarson or Blaeuw, at Amsterdam; the lily, by the Juntas at Venice, Florence, Lyons, and Rome; the mulberry-tree, by Morel at Paris; the olive-tree, by the Stephenses at Paris and Geneva, and the Elzevirs at Amsterdam and Leyden; the bird between two serpents, by the Frobeniuses at Basil; the truth, by the Commelins at Heidelberg and Paris; the Saturn, by Colinaeus; the printing-press, by Badius Ascensius, &c.

CROPS.

William Porter, of Hadley lately harvested 4½ acres of winter wheat, which has yielded at the rate of 26½ bushels per acre, or 120 bushels in all. The stalks were about 6 feet high on an average.

Linus and Dorus Graves, of Hadley, had 40 acres of rye in one field, which was so stout and thick that the reaping of one fourth of an acre was considered a day's work. It is estimated that the average produce will be about 35 bushels to the acre.

The broom corn in Hadley, Hatfield, &c. is not so promising as in past seasons.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Rashness.—A few days since, we are informed, two young men of Troy, entered a meadow in the vicinity of that place, took a couple of scythes from where persons had just been at work and commenced mowing in competition with each other. The young man in the rear, gaining upon his competitor, told him to hasten or he would be in danger of his scythe; and still advancing, incautiously inflicted a dangerous wound upon his companion a short distance above the ankle joint. He fell and lay inanimate for some time. Medical aid was immediately procured, and the wound was dressed; but owing to the deepness of the cut, and mortification having subsequently taken place it became necessary to amputate the leg above the knee. Hopes are now entertained of his recovery. The name of the sufferer our informant believes to be — Decker, about seventeen years of age, apprentice to Mr Nathan Howard, tin manufacturer of Troy.—*Albany Argus.*

New Mexico Road.—The Missouri Intelligencer of July 20, says, Mr Sibley, one of the United States commissioners for making out the road from this state to New Mexico, arrived at Fort Osage on the 8th inst. having completed the road without any interruption or accident, except the occurrence of a stroke of lightning, which fell on his camp on the 6th inst. on his return, and damaged his compass so as to oblige him to leave unfinished an important part of a survey he was then making.

A late English price current notices the arrival of a vessel from Palermo which brought, among other articles, two bales of human hair.

Great Increase.—In a piece of clover, belonging to Silas Hale, of Longmeadow, there sprang this season, from three kernels of rye accidentally scattered there, from one kernel, 91 stalks; from another, 90; from another 76. After being somewhat pillaged by birds, the one of 76 stalks was carefully shelled and counted, and amounted to 1931 kernels; making an aggregate of 6310.

Peaches.—In our market good peaches are selling at 18 cents the half peck; while a Philadelphia paper of yesterday says, that fruit of this kind, of a "large size and exquisite flavour," brought, on Saturday only 25 cents a bushel.

New York paper.

Measures are about to be adopted by the citizens of Pittsburgh to establish a company for the purpose of lighting the city with gas. The cheapness and excellence of the coal at that place render the success of the undertaking certain.—*Times.*

Gradual reform.—When Lord Muskerrey sailed to Newfoundland, George Rooke went with him a volunteer; George was greatly addicted to lying; and my lord being very sensible of it, and very familiar with George, said to him one day, "I wonder you will not leave off this abominable custom of lying, George." "I can't help it," said the other. "Pugh!" says my lord, "it may be done by degrees; suppose you were to begin with uttering one truth a day."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1827.

REMEDY FOR TICKS AND OTHER VERMIN WHICH INFEST SHEEP, NEAT CATTLE AND OTHER ANIMALS.

The following is prescribed in an English publication for the above mentioned purposes. Apply an ointment made of an equal quantity of brimstone, gun-powder and common grease.

RECIPE FOR MAKING SOAP.

After having well covered the bottom of the leach with sticks and straw, put first a bushel of ashes, then two quarts of lino, upon which pour boiling water to slack the lime; continue to fill the leach in this manner. For each barrel of soap, take twenty-eight pounds of clean grease, and three pounds of resin; melt them together with two pails full of the ley first drawn from the leach. When it has boiled half an hour pour it into the barrel and fill it up with lie as fast as it can be drawn, stirring well as the ley is added. If a sufficient number of leach tubs are used, four barrels can be made with ease in half a day—and if the ashes are good, with entire success.

ANOTHER.

To 12 gallons of ley, strength just sufficient to bear an egg, add 16 pounds of melted grease, which by being placed in the hot sun, and occasionally stirred, will in a few days produce a soap of the first quality.

HOEING TURNIPS.

A second hoeing should be given to turnips when the leaves are grown to the height of eight or nine inches, in order to destroy weeds, loosen the earth, and finally to regulate the plants; a third, if found necessary may be given at any subsequent period. Loudon in giving directions for

the culture of hoed crops, says "earth up potatoes but by no means turnips, as that operation only prevents them from attaining a full size."

TO MAKE STARCH.

To make starch from wheat, the grain is steeped in cold water till it becomes soft and yields a milky juice by pressure; it is then put in sacks of linen, and pressed in a vat filled with water; as long as any milky juice exudes, the pressure is continued; the fluid gradually becomes clear, and a white powder subsides which is starch.

HARVESTING BEANS.

Beans are often suffered to remain too long in the field for the purpose of ripening. They become bleached and their palatable and nutritious qualities extracted by the sun, air, dews and rains if not gathered as soon as the greater part of the pods have obtained their full size, and the seeds are fully formed. They should be pulled while the vines are still green, and placed in such a situation on fences, the borders of the field on which they grew, or in a field adjoining, that they may dry without becoming heated or mouldy. If on threshing beans some should be found not fully dried, they should be spread on a clean floor till fit for the bin.

GATHER FERN OR BRAKES.

Brakes will afford much food for swine, if thrown into their pens, and what the animals do not consume will be very useful for manure. Mr Lawrence, an English writer, says, "All the fern upon the farm should be annually cut and stacked for use, and if an addition can be made from the wastes within a reasonable distance, it is an object not to be neglected, since farmers do not usually complain of having too large a bulk of manure to bestow on their land. I cart from three miles, and for cutting pay five shillings a wagon load."

"Fern, cut while the sap is in it, and left to rot on the ground, is a very great improver of land; for if burnt, when so cut, its ashes will yield double the quantity of salts that any other vegetables can do. In several places in the north parts of Europe, the inhabitants mow it green, and burning it to ashes, make those ashes up into balls, with a little water, which they dry in the sun, and make use of them to wash their linen with; looking upon it to be nearly as good as soap for that purpose."—*Dict. of Arts.*

TO TAKE OFF SPOTS FROM CLOTH OF ANY COLOUR.

Take half a pound of crude honey, the yolk of a new laid egg, and the bulk of a nut of sal ammoniac, mix them together, and put some on the spots. Having left it there a while, wash the place with clean water, and the spot will disappear.

TO TAKE IRON MOULDS FROM LINEN.

Put boiling water into a bowl, and spread the stained parts of your linen over it, so as to be well penetrated with the steam of the water.—Then rub the places with sorrel juice and salt till they are perfectly soaked. Such linen washed afterwards in the lye of wood ashes, will be found to return entirely free from the iron mould spots & had before.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING POTATOES.

The following is extracted from the Transactions of the Society of Arts in London.

The usual mode at present practised for endear-

voring to preserve potatoes is to leave them after digging, exposed to the sun and air until they are dry. This exposure generally causes them to have a bitter taste; and it may be remarked, that potatoes are never so sweet to the palate, as when cooked immediately after digging. I find that when potatoes are left in large heaps or pits in the ground, that a fermentation takes place which destroys the sweet flavour of the potatoes. In order to prevent that fermentation, and to preserve them from losing the original fine and pleasant flavour, my plan is (and which experience proves to me to have the desired effect) to have them packed in casks as they are digging from the ground, and to have the casks, when the potatoes are piled in them, filled up with sand or earth, taking care that it is done as speedily as possible, and that all vacant spaces in the cask of potatoes are filled up by the earth or sand; the cask thus packed, holds as many potatoes as it would were no earth or sand used, and as the air is totally excluded it cannot act on the potatoes, and consequently no fermentation can take place."

In order to preserve potatoes in sand or soil it is not necessary to pack them in casks or other vessels. They may be mixed with a due quantity of the earth of the field in which they have grown, and put into bins in cellars, or buried in holes dug in the ground.

"Hints for American Husbandmen, with communications to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. By order of the Directors."

By the goodness of a highly esteemed friend we have received a work with the above title, which is filled with articles of much interest and value. We shall attempt a brief sketch of some of its contents in our present number; and propose hereafter to give such extracts, abridgements and notices as our limits may permit, and a wish to fill our columns with that kind of information which will prove most useful may suggest.

The work commences with a communication from BART. W. RUDD, (of England) addressed to JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq. "on the ill effects of soiling cattle—the total failure of salt, and the successful application of Bone Dust as manure—the excellence of Mangel Wurtzel and Cabbages, as winter food for live stock—the degeneracy produced by breeding in and in—the advantageous results of Judicious Crossing evinced in the Turf horse and other breeds." The writer observes "You read much in our English publications of the expediency of *soiling cattle* in the house during the whole year. I do not approve of this practice, for it is surely an unnatural one, as air and exercise, and the selection of their own food must benefit cattle, as other animals are benefited by them. I can say from actual experience of the two systems that cattle *thrive much better* in the fields during the period from the middle of May to the middle of November, than they do when confined to a house. *Soiling cattle* is very little practised in England. We read in some books, that mangel wurtzel is an unwholesome food for cattle, but I agree entirely with you that it is a most valuable and nutritive food." "Our best breeds of horses for the carriage, the road, the chase, &c., our cattle, sheep, pigs, and dogs have all derived their improvement from *judicious* crossing. All the cases of failure have been owing alone to *injudicious* crossing. You know that I have had long experience on these subjects, and

have been intimately acquainted with our great improvers of cattle, sheep and horses.

"Many of our writers on agricultural subjects, such as Sir John Sinclair, Mr Curwen, and many others, have strongly recommended salt as a valuable manure. I have tried the experiment myself, and have seen it tried by others on various soils and in various quantities; but I could never perceive the least benefit. As a condiment for cattle and sheep, it is very beneficial by promoting digestion when used in moderate quantities.

"I do not observe in the 'Memoirs' any mention of *cabbages* as a winter food for neat cattle and sheep.—Perhaps your climate is not favourable to their growth. Here the *large Scotch or drum-headed cabbage* is a most valuable winter food, as it produces a greater weight per acre than turnips. It is peculiarly valuable in some districts, for it will flourish on strong soils which are not proper for turnips. You are so perfectly well informed of the state of British agriculture that I do not know whether I can give you any new information, unless it be as to the recent use of *bones* as a manure for turnips, and the use in the north of England of the improved plough, made wholly of *iron*, without any wood whatever. The bones are first ground to powder in a mill constructed for that purpose, and in a powdered state are sown by the drill along with the turnip seed. Very luxuriant crops of turnips are thus grown without any other manure. Bones have become an article of commerce, and large quantities are imported from various parts of Europe.

WOOD.

J. Atherstone, in a letter to John Hare Powell, says, "I cultivated some acres of wood in the state of Ohio, which I cut six times during the season, it produced about 30 ewt. to the acre, for which I received, when brought to market 12½ cents per pound, equal to \$420 per acre.

I have been accustomed to its cultivation in England, where I used it for thirty years, as a manufacturer. The soil of America is quite as well adapted, and the climate of the middle, southern and western states, is better suited to its growth, than that of Great Britain. The colouring matter was much stronger—the plant was more vigorous and rapid in its growth, and its product was larger than that to which I have been accustomed in Great Britain.

It prefers a deep, rich, and light alluvial soil—its tap-root extends a considerable distance below the surface. Fine tilth is necessary, but it may, like Indian corn, be grown upon a sward reversed. I have found it a better practice to sow the seeds in beds, late in the Autumn, or early in the Spring, if the climate be severe in winter. When the plants have tap roots about four inches long, they should be set out, at the distance of 8 to 10 inches in rows—sufficiently wide apart to admit either a horse and cultivator, or a ten inch hoe, as the husbandman shall determine, to keep them free from weeds. When the leaves are about 9 inches long, but always before their colour begins to change in any part, they must be cut as spinach with a knife—placed in baskets, and carried into a barn, where they must be chopped forthwith, by means of a chaff cutter, or similar instrument, into pieces of about a quarter of an inch.

So soon as they have been thus prepared, they must be bruised by a roller or bark mill, before

they shall have suffered from heating, which a very few hours would cause. The bruised matter must be rolled by the hand into balls of two or three inches diameter, according to the heat of the weather. Care must be taken to expose it to the free operation of air, whilst protected from moisture. When dry, it may be stored in heaps.

The subsequent crops may be twisted off, without the use of the knife, as the roots at the latter stages of their growth are sufficiently strong to resist the necessary force to remove the leaves.—It may be sown broadcast, but from the extreme lightness of the seeds, great difficulty is found in distributing them equally. In this mode, of consequence, bare patches disfigure the field, and materially affect the amount of its product. The question whether the broadcast or drill system should be employed, must be determined by the relative value of labour and land.

I shall be very glad to communicate with any gentleman on its cultivation, as its importance to manufacturers makes it an object of great interest at this time in America.

One bushel of seeds, if sown in drills, is sufficient for five acres—if sown broadcast, for one acre. It is to be observed, that the wood must undergo the process of *couching*, before it is fitted for the manufacturer. J. ATHERSTONE.

INDIAN HARVEST.

Top the stalks upon your Indian-corn close to the ears, as soon as the ear becomes too hard to boil; when the weather is fine, bind in small bundles and stack in small stacks, the same day, to secure against rains; your corn will ripen the faster and receive no injury, and your stalks will be more valuable. "If your hay is short, or you wish to sow winter grain after your Indian-corn, or secure your corn against the effects of early frosts, you may cut up your cornhills close to the ground, in fair weather, with a sharp knife or sickle, and lay two rows into one, in small bundles, as when you top and secure your stalks; bind your bundles above the ears, and stack the same day in small stacks, either upon the borders of your field, or upon an adjoining field; you may then plough and sow as upon fallow grounds; secure your stacks by doubling down the tops, and binding the heads with a pliable stalk; this will exclude the rains, which otherwise would damage your corn. This corn will be ripe at the usual time, without the least diminution in its colour, weight, or value: but in the opinion of some of the best farmers, (who are in the steady practice of this mode from choice,) with an increased value to the grain. The increased quantity and value of your stalks, will richly pay the expense; you may in this way, bring forward the sowing of your winter grain, 2, 3 or 4 weeks, which will again at harvest repay the expense of clearing your corn-fields. If you house your corn-stacks before you husk your corn, the pitching will be heavy, and your bundles often break, and your places for housing, be difficult and inconvenient, and often exposed to your cattle; therefore, husk your corn on the field, and empty your baskets into your cart as you husk, always remembering to leave the husk upon the stalk, by breaking off the cob; these will again repay your expense in feeding. The difference in the mode of husking, will at first be considerable; but a little practice will soon remove this, and render them equal. It is of high importance for every farmer to know every mode of culture, that will afford him successful advan-

tage in managing his farm, and in this point of view, this does not rank as one of the least."

STONES.

Where arable lands particularly abound with these, no good culture can be carried on. The first step then is to clear such lands of the stones, and let this be done effectually; carrying off the small ones and digging out the large ones, so that there be no obstructions to the plough.

Some lands may indeed be too stony to be cleared of them to any present advantage. Let such be left to the prowess of future generations; they will undoubtedly find their account in clearing such, and find use for the stones. If they be not all wanted for fences, buildings, &c. they may be found useful in making hollow drains, &c.

If stones be very badly shaped, so that they will not lie in a wall, perhaps the better way may be to throw them aside, and make hedge-fences; but if they be chiefly well shaped, let them be made into walls; for these, if properly made, will last an age, with some trifling repairs. The best method of making these is to dig a trench, where the wall is to be made, to the depth of about eighteen inches; into this throw all the small and bad-shaped stones, until the trench is filled; then on the top of these build the wall, in a mason-like manner, to the height of about five feet, and throw the earth dug out of the trench up against the wall on each side; and in this way it will stand for a length of time beyond the memory of Man.—If a trench be not dug in this manner, the next best method is to plough deep trenches close on each side of the wall, after it is built, and throw the earth, thus ploughed up, against the wall.

Where stones are very large, and cannot be removed without breaking them, the best way is to split them to pieces. For this purpose, drill two holes in opposite sides, according to the grain of the stone; then fill each hole with two half cylindrical pieces of iron, and between these drive a long steel wedge. In this way large stones or rocks may be split into proper shapes for good building-stones, or for other purposes. Building fires on large stones will also render them liable to be broken to pieces, while they are thus heated.

By experiment accurately made, it is found that small stones on the surface of the ground are beneficial, in a small degree in increasing its products; but they are too troublesome, in good cultivation, to be desirable on account of all the benefit to be derived from them.

Where ground is full of small stones, they may be drove down so as to be out of the way of the sith, by having a roller passed over the ground in the Spring, when it is very soft, as the stones are then easily pressed into it.—*Farm. Manual.*

It was economy and industry that placed the poor printer's boy, FRANKLIN, at the table of kings; and rendered his name illustrious throughout the earth as the *Friend and Patron of Man-kind!* He who possesses either of them can never be poor; he who possesses them both must inevitably be rich and honored.

Let your economy be abstract and rational; not comparative, when opposed by others' prodigality.

Possessed of an healthful climate, inhabited by a moral and industrious people, abounding in water privileges and the Staple of Woollens, &c. New England, by affording an home employment for her children, might become an universal workshop. Encourage Manufactures. They are the

one thing needful. What other country upon earth possesses at once the necessary material, the favorable climate, the industrious habits, the scientific and mechanical skill, in so eminent a degree?—*Palladium.*

RAIL ROAD.

We are enabled to state, in answer to inquiries which have been made in relation to the proposed Rail Road to the Susquehanna, that the surveys have been completed, and that a Report is now preparing with all due diligence. This document will furnish a full view of this interesting subject, with regard not only to the results of the recent surveys and examinations, but also to the value of the modes of communication proposed to be adopted, and the importance of the trade which will thereby be thrown open to the enterprise of our city.—*Baltimore Paper.*

In digging for the foundation of the new London Bridge, many ancient coins, chiefly Saxon and Roman, have been found. They are silver, gold and brass. Some ancient implements have also been dug up, warlike and domestic.

Correction. In the article on Millet in our last paper, a mistake occurs with respect to the quantity of manure used. Instead of 2 5-8 cords to the acre, it should read 5 3-4 cords to an acre. Several farmers in this vicinity have given us verbal accounts of most astonishing crops of Millet this season.

Agricultural Engravings.

Just received at the Farmer office, for sale, a series of Engravings, by French artists, comprising a drawing of the celebrated Horse Leopold, the property of J. G. Lambton, Esq.; the Horse Copenhagen, owned by the Duke of Wellington; the Horse Monitor, owned by George IV. the celebrated racer Moses, owned by the late Duke of York; the Princess Royal, owned by Sir Thomas Martin; a lithographic engraving of Wye Comet, lately owned by John Hare Powell, Esq.—Likewise several fancy pieces representing heads of bulls, cows, sheep, dogs, &c. The drawings are all large, and engraved in a superior manner, and are worthy a place in any gentleman's study or parlour.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale at the Book Stores generally the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Although, in general, we dislike prefaces, especially to short and ephemeral productions, yet, in the present case, some apology may be deemed necessary for adding another almanack to the great number which annually issue from New England presses. We were induced to this proceeding by circumstances to which we shall briefly advert. As Editor and Proprietor of the New England Farmer, a paper devoted to Agriculture and Rural Economy, which has an extensive and increasing circulation, we have sources of intelligence, relative to improvements in agriculture and the useful arts, as well as means of distributing it, which the public good, as well as a regard to our own interest would seem to require that we should avail ourselves.

Knowledge of that kind, which ministers to the necessities, comforts, and conveniences of life, may, in the form of a small, cheap, annual publication, visit the fire sides and domiciles of many individuals, who cannot afford the money nor the time necessary to purchase and peruse the papers and volumes, composing the channels by which opulent intellect derives its mental treasures.

Should this year's NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANACK meet with the encouragement which our hopes lead us to anticipate, and present appearances promise, we shall issue it annually, as long as life, health, and circumstances favourable to its publication are granted by indulgent Providence.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

JOHN B. RUSSELL.

This Almanack, in addition to the usual miscellaneous matter contained in similar works, will contain a Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England; the Sun's declination; and 10 pages of agricultural matter on the following subjects:

On Sowing Seed Corn in coppered water—on Small Farms—on Charcoal—on Fish used as a Manure—on Gapes or Pip in Poultry—Agricultural Axioms—on Fallen Fruit—on Staggers in swine—How to raise Cabbages, which shall not be club-footed by Dr. Green of Mansfield, Ms.—How to Fatten Fowls—A cheap method of preventing the disagreeable smell of Privies

—Root Steamer, with a drawing—on Grafted Trees—on Painting walls to Mature Fruit—on Cattle stalls—Signs of a good Farmer—on Drying Peaches—on the value of Time—Machines for gathering Clover Heads, with two illustrative engravings—Sir Asley Cooper's Childian Ointment—on the cultivation of Turnips on a large scale, with a drawing of a machine for the purpose, &c.—Miscellanies.

This Almanack may be purchased, wholesale and retail at the following places. Of Bowles & Dearborn Booksellers and Stationers, No. 72 Washington Street Boston—O. D. Cooke & Son, Hartford, Conn.—Hobbs & Fessenden, Brattleborough, Vt.—Joakim Hill, Concord, N. H.—John Prentiss, Keene, N. H.—J. W. Foster and Childs & Sprague, Portsmouth, N. H.—Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland, Me.—Whipple & Lawrence, and J. M. Ives, Salem—Ebenzer Steadman, Newburyport—Hilliard & Brown, Cambridge—E. & G. Merriam, West Brookfield—Clarendon Harris, Worcester—George Dana Providence—G. Thurnham & Son, No 67 Liberty Street, New York—and by booksellers and traders generally.

Country Dealers and others supplied on the most favorable terms.

[If the rapid sale of a work may be considered a test of its popularity and character, it may not be improper to mention that 10,000 copies of this Almanack have been sold during the first week of its publication.]

Medical Lectures—Boston. TIME CHANGED.

Medical Lectures of Harvard College will begin the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER, at the Medical College, Mason street, Boston. The time having been changed from the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER, when they formerly began.

WALTER CHANNING, Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Aug. 31, 1827. St

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl		mod.
ASHES, pearl, 1st sort,	ton.	87 50	90 00
" " " "		92 00	97 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 50	1 67
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 30	10 00
" " " "		8 50	8 75
" " No 2, new,		7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new, lb.		12	15
CHEESE, new milk, "		7	9
" " " " " "		3	5
FLAX			
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 25	5 50
" " " "		4 50	4 37
" " " "			none
GRAIN, Rye	bush	63	65
" " " "		60	62
" " " "			30
" " " "		33	35
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, inspection		12	15
LIME	cask	1 00	1 10
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern gal.		77	78
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, bbl.		13 00	14 00
" " " "		12 00	12 25
" " " "		11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 00	2 25
" " " "	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	45
" " " "		20	25
" " " "		28	34
" " " "		25	30
" " " "		20	25
" " " "		33	37
" " " "		25	30
" " " "		28	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	11
" " " " " "		6	64
VEAL		6	10
MUTTON		5	9
POULTRY		15	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		12	16
" " " " " "		16	20
EGGS		12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	80
" " " "		67	75
POTATOES, (new)		45	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	4 00

Miscellanies.

From "Absurdities, in Prose and Verse."

THE LOVES OF THE CABBAGE AND THE CAULIFLOWER.

A Cabbage lov'd a Cauliflower!
(How far beyond my Muse's power
To tell how much they loved!)
"Oh! list unto a lover true,
To one, whose heart was formed for you!"
He said—she seem'd unmoved.

"Ah! think not 'cause my wounds are green,
I speak thus warmly, fairest queen,
Nor think me insincere;
For oh! my love is firmly rooted;
Nor is there one so aptly suited,
To be my wife—my dear."

Said she, "I heard the gard'ner say,
Your heart was hard, the other day,
Then can you love but me?"
Said Cab, "You do not comprehend;
The gard'ner, love, you may depend,
Did merely wish to cut me!"

"Oh then," the Cauliflower sigh'd;
"Do you deem me worthy of your bride
One of such small renown?"
"Of small renown? What is't you say?
The gard'ner said the other day,
Your head was worth a crown!"

"Then take me for thy wife, my love!
With rapture! can I ever rove?
No—no—I swear by Venus!"
But why so distant?" Cabbage cried.
"So distant?" said the lovely bride,
"We've but one bed between us!"

How little thought the luckless pair
The cruel gard'ner was so near;
(He came at set of sun)
His knife from leathern case he drew,
And cut off both these lovers true,
For fear that they should run!

ARABIAN MAXIMS.

All secrets which pass beyond two, make themselves known.

Where the heart is inclined, there also will the feet turn.

The little which suffices is better than the much which disturbs us.

The best of man's possessions is a sincere friend.

The best of riches is contentment; worst of poverty, low spirits.

Labor for this life as if thou wert to live forever; and for the other, as if thou wert to die to-morrow.

Desire not either the wise man or the fool for thine enemy; but guard thyself equally from the cunning of the wise man, and the ignorance of the fool.

"I would suppose him to be a New Englander."
(One of Mr McDuffie's constituents.)

Who is a New Englander? I will answer the question. He is a descendant of the Pilgrims, who preferred death to bondage: who for civil and religious liberty, left the splendid abodes of slavery, braved the dangers of the ocean, and fixed their residence among the savages in the wilderness. These same Pilgrims, under the auspices of Liberty, patiently endured every privation, and triumphed over every danger. They wrested the tomahawk from the hand of its cruel possessor, and turned the wilderness into fruitful fields.

Who is a New Englander? One who has been taught from his infancy the strictest rules of morality and religion; vigilantly to guard his own, equally to respect the rights of others; through his own enterprise and industry he seeks Independence; he cultivates his farm with his own hands, and lives by the sweat of his face; he is free and happy—doubly happy, in the freedom and happiness of all around him.

Who is a New Englander? He is well known in every country and in every climate: he makes the ocean add to the riches of his country; he gathers wealth amid the snows and ice of the Polar regions; for him Arabia yields her spices; his ships navigate every sea, and return richly freighted with the produce of India and of the Isles of the ocean; his enterprize is proverbial from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle.

Who is a New Englander? Ask at home, who has introduced the arts and sciences amongst you? Who has raised and decorated the lofty temples that adorn your city? Who has enriched it, by filling its stores with the produce and manufactures of every country? You may find him in your Schools, Academies and Colleges, he adorns your Pulpit, and gives dignity to your Bar and Bench.

Who is a New Englander? Ask those who have attempted to invade the soil, or abridge his liberty. You may read his name in capitals upon the monuments of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, where he voluntarily shed his blood in the defence of his own and country's rights; where the life of his enemy paid the price of his presumption. Ask Burgoyne, who faced him at Saratoga, and those who engaged him on the Lakes of the North, ask the bravest of the sons of the "fast anchored Isle of the Ocean," who had the honour to meet him in a mortal combat, upon the bosom of the vasty deep? They, without derogating from their own honour, will point you to their scars, extol his bravery and applaud his humanity.

The very name is associated with every thing great and venerable, in industry and enterprize, in Arts and Sciences, in Civil and Religious Liberty. It is a birthright, of which every man who possesses it, may justly be proud, and in any other country but this, "One of Mr McDuffie's Constituents," instead of considering it a term of reproach, would give no small part of his inheritance to possess it. (Augusta, (Ga.) pap.) A FREEMAN.

In the history of English literature there are some glaring instances of plagiarism and impudence, the more surprising because it seems impossible that they could have been practised long with success, or without detection. When Akenside's "Pleasures of the Imagination" first came out in London, without the name of the Author, Rolt, a singular character of that day, went over to Dublin, published an edition of it, and put his own name to it. Boswell states that upon the fame of this deception he lived for several months, being entertained at the best tables as the "ingenious Mr Rolt." His conversation, it is added, did not discover much of the fire of the poet; but it was recollected that both Addison and Thomson were equally dull till excited by wine. Akenside having been informed of the imposition, vindicated his right by publishing the poem with its real author's name. Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling" was assumed by Mr Eccles, a young Irish clergyman—He had been at the pains to transcribe the whole book, with blittings and interlineations and corrections, that it might be shown to several people as an original. The belief of this with regard to Mr Eccles became so general, that the publishers of the work deemed it necessary to contradict the report through the newspapers, and to declare that they purchased the copy right of Mr Mackenzie. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Andrews, wrote "An Inquiry in-

to the Original of Moral Virtue," the manuscript of which he sent to Mr James, a clergyman in England, who was his countryman and acquaintance. James published it with his own name;—and before the imposition was discovered, obtained considerable promotion as a reward of his merit. The celebrated Dr. Hugh Blair, and his cousin Mr George Bannantine, when students at divinity, wrote "The Resurrection," a poem, copies of which were handed about in manuscript. They were at length much surprised to see a pompous edition of it in folio, dedicated to the princess dowager of Wales, by a doctor Douglas, as his own. These facts are stated by Boswell.

There is some aptitude in Dr Clarke's observation—I have lived to know, that the great secret of human happiness is this: never suffer your energies to stagnate. The old adage of too many irons in the fire, conveys an abominable lie. You cannot have too many; poker, tongs, and all—keep them all going."

Arnott, in his recent "Tour to the South of France," says—

"It is almost worth while to go to Perpignan to see their national dances. I shall never forget when, as if by the touch of a magician, all the females were at a particular part of the tune seated on the shoulders of the men, and then put down again on terra firma, the evolutions in the dance being uninterrupted."

Domestic Life.—No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavours or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what spirit and perseverance does he apply to his vocation; with what confidence does he resort either to his merchandise or farm; fly over land, sail upon the seas; meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home! How delightful is it to have a friend to cheer, and a companion to soothe the solitary hours of grief and pain; solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress, no sympathizing partner is prepared.

Saxony Sheep.

On THURSDAY Oct. 13,.....at 10 o'clock,
The day succeeding the Agricultural Fair,
At Brighton, (near Boston) the entire flock of Electoral Saxony Sheep, imported in the ship Mentor, Capt. Mann, from Hamburg, consisting of
161 EWES and 21 RAMS.

These Sheep were carefully selected by experienced agents for account of a highly respectable House in Leipzig, and will be found to excel any flock hitherto imported in regard to size and weight of fleece, while they are not inferior in any other particular. The large proportion of Ewes, of the finest quality, were not procured without much difficulty; and, in general, such measures were taken as to warrant the expectation that this flock will not suffer by the most rigid scrutiny of persons disposed to improve their stock by the introduction of pure Saxony Blood.

The Sheep may be examined at Brighton, at any time before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at our office 20 days previous—when Samples of the Wool will be exhibited.

The Agent pledges himself that none of the Stock will be disposed of until the day of Auction, when they will all be sold without reserve.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1827.

No. 8.

AGRICULTURE.

[Extracts from Hunt's for American Husbandmen, published by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.]

On substitutes for Hay—Indian corn sown broadcast on Fallow—its farinaceous product, and value as long fodder.

BY JOHN HARE POWELL, ESQ.

Powelton, Feb. 1, 1827.

The drought of the last Spring so much diminished the crops of hay, that various substitutes were suggested for long fodder. A field was ploughed early in June—part was manured with ashes—part with rotten horse dung—part with bones broken and strewed, at the rate of 250 bushels per acre—the ashes at the rate of 200—the horse dung in quantities equal to 350 bushels per acre.

Upon one acre of the field, three bushels of Indian corn, and a bushel of millet seeds, were sown together—the land was heavily harrowed and rolled. As the millet seeds were bad, and the Indian corn had been a long time thrashed, twice the quantity was sown, which it was supposed would vegetate. The millet seeds principally failed—Not more than a third of the corn appeared above the ground.

Upon adjoining portions of the field, ruta бага, yellow Scotch, and flat red top turnip seeds were sown with Bennett's trough, at the rate of five pounds per acre.

The turnip seeds were lightly harrowed and rolled—the portions of the field so occupied, were in a state of high cultivation as a garden. When the leaves were about an inch and an half long, all the turnips were harrowed with a light seed harrow. For some time they appeared feeble, but they revived in forty-eight hours, and grew more luxuriantly than I had hoped.

I caused a line to be stretched along the field, by which a man was enabled to scuffle rapidly, a space equal to twelve inches, as he advanced in a straight direction. The line was removed until rows 6 inches wide were made in succession, throughout the field, leaving the plants as if they had been regularly drilled, thus diminishing the expense of hoeing, which by American labourers, is little understood.

It will be obviously remarked, they might have been drilled by a regular machine. I had so often been disappointed in growing turnips in drills, from the failure of the plants, that I was determined to secure the crop if practicable at the expense of the larger quantity of seed. The plants were subsequently thinned.

The ruta бага yielded at the rate of about 400 bushels per acre—neither the yellow Scotch turnips nor white turnips were worth gathering.—The Indian corn, although intended to be taken whilst green for long fodder, was allowed to become mature, as it promised to produce much grain. It was cut close to the ground, and bound in the usual mode in small stacks. It yielded thirty bushels of corn—a very large quantity of long fodder, which was estimated at the time, and has since, by the number of cattle which it has supported, been considered equal to two and an

half tons of hay. No labour was applied to the Indian corn after it was rolled, until it was gathered.

These experiments with Indian corn, Swedish turnips, yellow Scotch and white turnips, have confirmed the opinions I have held, that turnips are not profitable in an Indian corn country, except with particular objects—more especially, as in this climate mangel wurtzel supply, at much less cost, the purposes which they are intended to meet.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HARE POWELL.

To the President of the Penn. Agric. Society.

On substitutes for Hay—Indian corn sown broadcast on Rye stubble and sward—its product and value.

BY JOHN HARE POWELL, ESQ.

Powelton, Feb. 1, 1827.

After a rye crop had been taken, the richest part of the field was ploughed—yellow Scotch and white turnip seeds were sown with Bennett's trough, and were managed as before.

One acre of the same field was at the same time ploughed—four bushels of Indian corn were sown and ploughed under, with a very shallow furrow—an adjoining acre, which had not been previously ploughed, was sown with the same quantity of the same corn, which was in the same manner ploughed under with the stubble—it was all harrowed and rolled. The land had been limed five years since, and was in fine tilth. The turnips failed entirely—the corn vegetated regularly—covered the ground thickly, and put out tassels when five feet high. It was mown when in full blossom—treated exactly as hay; but from the succulence of the stalks, it required much more time and attention, before it could be housed.

I found my cattle to-day contending for it eagerly, when portions of it were thrown before them in the midst of the most fragrant clover hay. The quantity was estimated at two tons per acre.

Upon another field, which, after having been fifteen years in common, was manured with oyster shell lime at the rate of an hundred bushels per acre, I caused six bushels of corn to be sown immediately after the sward and lime had been reversed. The land was harrowed closely, and heavily rolled—the crop was mown and managed as that of the last field—its product was estimated at two tons and an half per acre.

In another part of the same field, manure taken fresh from the stable, was spread upon sward which had been limed as in the first instance. About three bushels of Indian corn were sown on the dung, and were ploughed under with the sward, which was after harrowed and rolled. Fewer seeds were used, as it was supposed the manure would cause most of them to vegetate vigorously.

This piece of land, although much shaded by a close row of trees on its southern boundary, produced more abundantly than the last. It was cut and managed as before. I am inclined to believe from the results of all these experiments, that four bushels of corn in that state of soundness, in which it is usually found after having been thrashed some months, is the proper quantity, or that

three bushels from selected ears, would be sufficient. It must be observed, that the latter part of the season was unusually favorable to the growth of Indian corn.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HARE POWELL.

To the President of the Penn. Agric. Soc.

On Substitutes for Hay—Millet, its value as long fodder—its injurious effects when cut late.

BY JOHN HARE POWELL, ESQ.

Powelton, Feb. 1, 1827.

Notwithstanding the success in the experiment with Indian corn, I should prefer millet as a substitute for hay, and I should have last year employed it, if I could have procured seeds of good quality. I have obtained, in various seasons, three tons of millet per acre—and in one, much more than that quantity, so far as it could be estimated by weighing one load, and keeping an accurate account of the rest of equal size.

I cultivated thirty acres of millet in 1823, and I should cultivate an equal quantity again, to supply the deficiencies occasioned by the failure of the young grass, of the preceding year.

I am not disposed to consider it a substitute for Indian corn as a farinaceous crop, for obvious reasons, which I have explained at length. Mr Dupont, of Delaware, has cultivated it extensively, and continues to entertain the highest opinion of its value. I am not aware of any evil attending its use as fodder, except when it has been allowed to become ripe; some danger is then to be apprehended to neat cattle, from swallowing the grain unbroken, which, adhering closely to the stomach, cannot be ejected for the purpose of rumination—in one instance I have known it to cause death. Similar effects are sometimes produced by feeding cattle upon Indian meal, without mixture with cut hay or straw. The animal having been tied in a stall, and tempted to consume as much as possible—the system is made sluggish by the want of exercise—the stomach loaded with fat, becomes unable to perform its office—the indigestible meal coheres, causes sometimes apoplexy, and always injury to the beast.

Graziers, feeders, and dairy farmers, have various appellations for the diseases, with which their animals are assailed; and if the nostrums and hard names which cattle doctors have given in English books were to be regarded, the maladies of neat cattle might be considered almost as numerous as those of our own race—whereas in fact they are very few, exhibiting in different stages various symptoms, in most cases to be ascribed to sudden changes of temperature—to bad management—to external injuries and excess, or deficiency in the supply of food. Free circulation of air—due proportions of succulent and dry food—regular exercise, with protection merely from wet, are the best preventives—copious bleeding—large and repeated doses of Glauber salts in molasses and warm water, followed by castor oil and sulphur, are generally the best remedies for disease.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HARE POWELL.

To the President of the Penn. Agric. Soc.

From the Newburyport Herald.

SILK WORMS.

The following statement taken from an old number of the *Massachusetts Magazine*, was politely handed to us by a gentleman for publication, and we insert it with the greatest pleasure.—We hope it will call the attention of the farmers of this section to a subject which is beginning to excite, in the middle states, a great deal of interest and inquiry. The statement itself appears to be fair and satisfactory, and should induce to a trial of the success with which the raising of silk may be prosecuted.

Expenses and profits of raising Silk Worms.—One hundred trees of two or three years' growth, will feed an amazing number of silk worms, rate them at

Ol. Cs. Od.

the land they are put in is a mere trifle; they can be planted in hedge rows, and improve the ground in which they grow. Any vegetable or grass will thrive well under them; indeed by keeping the ground loose about their roots they will thrive best, say the room that they take up is worth another dollar,

Ol. Cs. Od.

The worms thrive best in mere sheds almost. A tight room is not the thing, a hut any thing of rough and slight shelter is the best. An unfinished garret; the corner of a barn enclosed for the purpose, will answer; but suppose it were necessary to run up a small building for the purpose, you may raise many thousands in one that every farmer may build for himself, and it will not cost him more than

2l. 8s. Od.

3l. 0s. Od.

Ten dollars is then the capital required to set up this business. Now let us see what it will take to carry it on; suppose our farmer has a wife and two children; well, about the 10th of June he thinks of hatching his eggs, (they will cost him nothing) and by the middle of August the work is done. In that time his wife, children, and himself, not employed all the day long about the silk worms, may raise at least 160,000 of them. Then the only thing is to reel off this silk; to be sure, it will require time, patience and industry, to reel off 1,900,000 yards of silk which these 160,000 worms have made; but no money is required to do it. The wife and children do it at their leisure, and when it is done they have 54 lb. of raw silk to dispose of at three dollars per lb.; this is 48l. 12s. all by the labor of his own family's hands and that only during part of the year; his trees remain, his shed stands, and his land is still his, and not impoverished.

And why will not our farmers plant these mulberry trees and busy themselves in the culture of this silk? it is for the want of thought; but their eyes will soon be opened to their interest. 43l. for a small family to make in one year, from a capital of 3l. only, with industry and attention, is certainly worth thinking about—where is the farmer that can do better with his land, time or money.

CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

Extract from "Mr Tuckerman's third Quarterly Report; addressed to the American Unitarian Association."

"The intemperate love of ardent spirits is indeed an affection of the mind. It therefore may be, and in a few cases has been, overcome by a strong and persevering action of the mind. The resolution to deny the appetite has been maintained, till a healthful state of the stomach has been produced; and thus all desire for the unnatural

stimulus has been extinguished. Few, however, have the mental vigor which is demanded, for success in this course of healing. With nine hundred and ninety nine out of a thousand, the work of their restoration demands the aid of medicine, as well as of moral means. And surely the encouragement to impart this aid is very great, if one out of six, or even ten, may be thus recovered. But if, as I have no doubt is the truth, three out of four may, by persevering effort, be thoroughly cured, let the politician, let the philanthropist, let the christian patronize the work of staying that plague, which is spreading sin, and misery, and death through the land.

"A word or two of the *modus operandi* in these cases. This is very different in different individuals. Some are far otherwise affected by the same medicine, than are others. Nor is the mere strength of the action displayed by the medicine, the best assurance of its success. That the intemperate may be cured, a more healthful state of the stomach is to be produced; and at the same time, a *thorough disgust* of the liquors with which they have intoxicated themselves. Nor is this all. The disgust which is given, must for a time be kept up by the same means by which it was produced. Several have been strongly affected by a single glass of medicated spirits, and have fancied themselves, and have been thought by others, to have been cured; but have soon returned to their old courses; and others, who have taken half, or two thirds of the portion prescribed, and who for a fortnight or three weeks revolted from the thought of drinking rum, have again drank it. This has done much to bring the work of curing the intemperate into disrepute. The medicine which is given to each one should be of a kind, which is suited to produce in him a disgust of ardent spirits; and this disgust should be kept up for 8, or 10, and sometimes perhaps for 12 days.* I have administered a considerable

* There are two objects to be had in view in curing the intemperate of their love of intoxicating spirits. The first is, to restore the organs which have been diseased by these spirits to a healthful state. The second is, to produce a disgust of these spirits, as strong, and as permanent as can be produced. A temporary disgust of intoxicating spirits is easily produced; and that better state of the digestive organs, which will give to the patient a new enjoyment of his food, a new vigor and activity, a new enjoyment of rest after fatigue, and a new happiness in all his employments, and in all his relations. But the patient is not to be considered as a recovered man, merely because he is brought to feel this happiness. There are cases in which these results, have been obtained by taking medicated spirits only for two, or three days. But the good effects, in these cases, have been of short duration. I have indeed good reason to suppose, in all the cases in which those who have taken medicated spirits have not been thoroughly disgusted with them, either that the medicinal agent employed was not so well suited to produce a strong disgust in the patient, as might have been produced by some other medicine; or, which is by far the more common cause of failure, the disgust has not been kept up long enough to secure its permanence.—Here then, the judgment, and I will add, the *authority* of the physician is wanted. Some of those whom I have attended, after two or three days,

number of Chambers' powders. But a preparation has been made by Reed and Howard of this city, a principal ingredient of which, I suspect to be of a character which is more universally disgusting, than are any of the ingredients in Chambers' powders; or, at least, that this is a more prevailing ingredient in Reed and Howard's than in the New York preparation. Their "cure for Intemperance," I therefore decidedly prefer to that of Chambers."

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

The following abstract of a paper of Dr. Olbers the distinguished Astronomer at Bremen, in Germany, who discovered the planet Pallas in 1802, and the planet Vesta in 1807, translated from the "Annales de Chimie et de Physique," is worthy the attention of all, and especially those who wish to be deluded by the absurd predictions of the weather in Almanacs.

The moon enlivens our nights, draws the earth a little from its elliptic orbit, occasions a small oscillation in the earth's axis, produces the tides of the sea, and a similar but less motion in the atmosphere. Besides these demonstrable effects, many have believed from time immemorial, that the moon exercises a considerable influence upon the health of mankind, upon animals, upon vegetation, and upon chemical products. Experience only can throw light upon this subject: and long and well conducted experiments have been made. As to the influence of the moon upon the weather the result deduced from one series of meteorological observations, is always contradicted by another series. We cite, for example, Howard, who, after careful observation, believed he had discovered, that the barometer was usually lowest (that is, the air was more dense) at the time of new moon. Cotte, on the contrary, to whom meteorol-

have begged with all the importunity with which a starving man would beg for food, to be permitted "to stop, and to take no more." And it is where this permission has too soon been granted, that almost every case of failure has occurred.—The few cases in which medicine has yet been administered for this object are to be considered as *experiments*; and these have demonstrated, that the work of recovering the intemperate by medicine is practicable. Nor are even failures to be considered as exceptions. They prove only, that the work may be more difficult in one, than in another; that a longer term of keeping up disgust is necessary in many cases, than was at first thought to be requisite; and that physicians should have the charge of this great means of doing good, that patients may be kept in subjection, and in endurance, till they may be safely relieved. If it shall be committed to judicious men, I have no doubt whether this work will prosper. But if it be left to the unskilled, and to empirics, it will soon fall into discredit, and come to naught. There are stages, also, in taking a course of medicated spirits, in which the poor broken down system of the confirmed drunkard requires rest, and other medical applications than are given for the cure of his intemperate appetite, which no other than a physician is competent to prescribe. I should not willingly have done what I have in this business, had I not been assisted with the advice, and the occasional visits, of a medical friend, to whom I am much indebted for his services on these occasions.

ogy is so much indebted; and who commenced in order to confirm the remarks of Howard, found, by twenty years' observation, that the barometer was lowest at the time of full moon. Lalaude and Lamerke also, have drawn the most opposite results from their observations respecting the influence of the moon in her passage by the plane of the equator. But what is decisive on this subject is, that in the equatorial regions, where the influence of the moon ought to be the greatest, not a trace of it is to be found; but the heat, rain, winds &c. all depend on the distance of the sun from the zenith of the place. Foul weather and fair often prevail in different places at the same time, and consequently under the same phase (appearance) of the moon. M. Rode, for example, collected the remarks made during the time of an eclipse of the sun, Nov. 13, 1816, from which it appears that a great diversity of weather, without any regard to order, prevailed on that day, through a great part of Europe. Professor Brandes compared, with great labor, the variation of the weather over a great part of the earth's surface in the year 1783, and found no relation between it and the phases of the moon. Suppose that the full moon, when rising, dissipates the clouds; but clouds usually disappear in a tranquil evening.—Some who live near the sea coast, believe that the changes of the weather, and the force and direction of the wind and clouds, depend on the tides. We may here observe, that the tides of the ocean and that of the atmosphere do not happen at the same time. The air being easily moved, and hindered by no obstacle, instantly obeys the attractive force of the moon; but high water, in the open sea, does not take place till three hours afterwards; and on coasts and in bays, it happens still later. The astronomer Horsley, at Oxford, Eng. could perceive no relation between the weather and the tides, or moon. And Toaldo, from observations made during fifty years at Poleni, in Italy, where the climate is very mild, while he thought that he could distinguish the influence of the moon upon the weather, was convinced that it was extremely small. A series of experiments, for many years, has convinced me, that, in our climate, where the weather is subject to more considerable and numerous variations, the rules of Toaldo are entirely wrong. For example, on the 7th of Dec. 1813, the full moon coincided with the perigee, and two days after the moon had its greatest northern declination; so that, from the principles of Toaldo, the influence of the moon ought to have been the greatest possible; and notwithstanding all this, there was not any sensible change in the weather. I believe, then, that I have demonstrated that the influence of the moon upon the weather is so small, that it is totally lost amid the great variety of other forces and causes which change the state of our atmosphere.

And the influence of the moon is so insensible on the weather, we are entitled very much to suspect its pretended influence, either upon men, animals or plants. In fact, it is all of it due to illusion and prejudice. Observation shows, that the notion that men weigh one or two pounds more at the beginning of the month; and that lobsters, oysters, &c. are fatter when the moon is on the increase, is entirely without foundation. We may place great confidence in the very careful experiments made by the celebrated agriculturalists, Ladquinterie, Nardmann, Reichard, and Hartenfels; and by the naturalists, Buffon, and Reaumur;

who proved distinctly, that the *increase or decrease of the moon had no influence either upon the germination of seeds, or upon the rapidity of their growth or upon their quality.*

I can positively assert, that I have carefully inquired into the influence of the moon upon the sick during the long time that I have practiced medicine, and that I never perceived any relation between the moon and my patients: and all modern physicians have come to a similar result. It is in respect to the influence of the moon, as in many cases of reverie, we see it only when we believe it.

A gentleman who came passenger in the *Doris*, from Liberia, gives of it a satisfactory account. The colonists are in good health, and going on prosperously. He describes their mode of living as comfortable, even to luxury, the tables of many who had arrived there penniless, being covered with the greatest abundance, including wine and other luxuries. It will be observed that the Colonization Society proposes to fit out an expedition soon as practicable, and we hope that the number of those who are willing to visit the "land of promise," may be such as to meet their wishes.—*N. Y. Inquirer.*

In 1822, 88,000 tons of American shipping were employed in the Haytian trade. The imports from the U. S. amounted to 6,000,000 dolls. In 1826, the tons of shipping in this trade were reduced to 13,000 and amount of imports to about one million.

It is stated in the Portsmouth Journal that a few bushels of *peaches*, from Newton, Mass. were readily sold in that market on Friday, at *three dollars* a bushel.

A Ducking.—A young man, whose credit had been rather better than his conduct proves it should have been, left the town of Mayfield, in this county, on Saturday last, and made for the canal with a view of being *drawn out* of the reach of his creditors. Unluckily for him there was one among them sharp set enough to discover his track, and who pursued and overtook him at Voorhees' lock. At the first glimpse the runaway recognised his pursuer, and dove into the canal.—He bent his eyes wishfully to the shores but alas! on both, he perceived those whom he was well satisfied were watching an opportunity to nab him. After remaining in the water about half an hour, and being nearly exhausted he landed and gave himself up, in rather a watery condition, and trembling like an aspen leaf. His creditor, who was a merciful man, made him turn down a good horn of whiskey to keep the cold from striking to his stomach, and he in return paid the debt and took up his line of march for the Ohio.

Johnstown Herald.

Explosion.—Last evening, a lad employed in a grocery store in this village, while engaged in drawing some rum for a customer, snuffed his candle, throwing the snuff down into some rum that had leaked out. It immediately took fire, communicated with the stream running into the measure, and burst the barrel, making a heavy report, and scattering the burning liquid to the four quarters of the room. The building was threatened with immediate destruction, but was saved by timely exertion. *Query.*—Suppose the case a little different—in place of the barrel put the body of an "incorrigible toper" and imagine

his throat, the fasset; and then suppose that while "quaffing the deep libation," in that moment of drunkard's ecstacy, a candle should be brought in contact with his beloved beverage—what possible difference could there be in its effects?

Lockport paper.

LACE.

A school, for the purpose of instructing young ladies in the working of lace, has been established at Newburyport.

Philadelphia Arcade.—The stores in the Arcade, says the *Aurora*, were rented at auction yesterday morning. All on the eastern side of the eastern avenue, and those on the western side of the western avenue, on the basement story, were rented at from 200 to \$400 each. Three in the centre, on the same story, \$400. That under the stairs, fronting on Chesnut-street, \$180 and one up stairs at \$160. The remainder of the stores will be disposed of at private sale. Immediately after the sale, 15 shares of the stock were sold at \$112 a share at auction.

We are pleased to learn that nine Farms have already been entered for the premiums to be awarded at the next Cattle Show and fair of the Hartford Agricultural Society. This we understand is a greater number than has been viewed in any former year.

SPEED. Yesterday the steam packet Independence arrived in this city from New York, one minute before 5 P. M. having made the passage in 11 hours, and stopped at the different landings. This, we believe, is the quickest passage ever made between the two cities. [Albany Argus. Sept. 6.]

A mortal sickness prevails in some parts of the county of Oswego, N. Y. particularly among the labourers on the Oswego canal.—Many persons die, and in one instance five died in one building, on the same day.

CUTTING ICE.

At a recent meeting of the London Society of Arts, Lieut. Hood, of the British Navy, received the large silver medal, for an ice saw for clearing a channel for ships navigating through the ice.—This saw should be known in the United States.

The *signs of the times* are excellent at St. Louis. Health is perfect, business active, labour is demanded and pay ready. About 130 steamboat arrivals, which have taken place during the season, attest the extent of our commerce. Building goes on rapidly, but not to keep pace with the demand for houses. Every tenement is in requisition. On the other hand crops are good, provisions are cheap, excellent and abundant. In a word, signs were never to good it St. Louis, before. [So writes the *Missouri Observer*, and we reprint the article with pleasure. These are the true "signs of the times." Signs which gratify the patriot's pride, and fill with gladness, the heart of the philanthropist.]—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Northern Lights have been visible several evenings of the past and present month. On Saturday evening they were peculiarly brilliant, the coruscations extending many degrees to the S. of the "solitary star."

From the Columbia, S. C. Telescope.

PUMPING THE HUMAN STOMACH.

Messrs. Editors.—The instrument for pumping poisonous substances from the stomach was used last week, we understand, by the physicians of this town with the most complete success.

It was employed on a gentleman who had swallowed a prodigious dose of muriate of mercury or corrosive sublimite and laudanum, and that too, four hours after the poison had been swallowed, and after he had been in a state of convulsions and total insensibility, for at least two hours. He was in a deep state of insensibility when the tube was introduced into the stomach. A pint and a half of lime water, the antidote to the poison was first injected, and it was pleasing to witness the immediate good effects.—It was suffered to remain a few minutes; and even before it was withdrawn from the stomach the convulsion had ceased, and the patient articulated several words as distinctly as the apparatus in the mouth would permit, and rationally.

The lime water injected was as limpid and as pure as lime water always is; but when it was pumped out it had assumed the orange colour, testing the presence of muriate of mercury. This test, however, was unnecessary, as a quantity of the poison that had not been swallowed, proved the nature of it. We are happy to state that the patient has recovered from the effects of this dose.

We the more readily publish this case because we are rather inclined to believe that this may have been the first instance in which the instrument has been employed in this state. And as we understand that the operation is so easy both to the operator and the patient, we cannot but think it very important that the employment of it should be widely extended. Melancholy instances of poisoning are but too frequent. The actions of poisons are often so speedy, and the discovery of having swallowed them is frequently so late, as totally to exclude all relief by swallowing remedies, in consequence of the insensibility of the patient.—This operation is the only resource left; and it is a consolation to know that it is so very practicable and efficacious. A CITIZEN.

FISH OIL.

A new process for the purification of fish oils has been invented in France, which we have not seen particularly described, but which, the French papers assure us, has the following advantages over the methods commonly in use.

It makes the oil perfectly colourless, by a chemical separation of the colouring matter, without in any way affecting the quality. This renders the oil more proper for burning, as it leaves no residuum on the wick; and fits it for use in manufacture of wools, the fabrication of soap, the mixing of paints, and the oiling of machinery. Fish oils are now used in England for painting houses, and floor cloths.

The process of purification requires but little time, and may be finished in a day and night, and the substances employed cost only 50 centimes, [or about ten cents,] for 100 pounds of oil. About two per cent of extraneous matter are removed from the oil.—*N. Y. Ad.*

J. B. Ladd's Steam Mill, at Alexandria, has been nearly destroyed by fire, with its contents of flour and grain. Loss said to be \$20 or 30,000.—No insurance.

GRAPES.

The North Carolina purple oval grape, known here as the *isabella grape*, is in very luxuriant bearing in many of the gardens of this village.—A friend has handed us five large bunches on a stalk of one foot in length, and not bigger than a pipe stem.

We are sorry to say that the foreign grape vines of Dr Vanderveer of Flatbush, which have in former seasons yielded abundance of the finest fruit, are blasted for the present season. The green fruit burst open and withered, and the leaves (and in some instances the small branches also) changed to a brown colour and dropped off. Whether this may have been owing to the wet season, or to any peculiarity of the climate, is a question of some interest, and we hope the friends of the vine in different and distant parts of the country will interchange their information and experience on the subject.—*Long Island Star.*

AFRICAN COLONY.

The Doris with 95 coloured emigrants arrived at Liberia from Virginia, on the 11th of April, and remained there until the 21st of June. The colony was in a thriving condition, and the emigrants much pleased with their new residence.—They had gone through the fever with the loss of only two young children, and most of them were working on their farms —*Hamp. Gaz.*

BREAD.

Bread has been very aptly called the *staff of life*. But in order that it may prove a staff substantial and pleasant, and not a "broken reed," it is necessary that it should be good—that is, *light and sweet*.

In order to make good bread, barn or yeast of a good quality, should be combined in due proportion with good flour. This being premised, the grand secret and mystery of having the bread come out of the oven delicious, inviting, nutritive, is the exact point of time of *putting it in*. While in the dough it will naturally run into several sorts of fermentation, the first of which is the *saccharine* or that which produces sugar; the next is the *vinous*, the third, the *acetous*, &c. If the dough be formed into loaves, and thrown into the oven before the first fermentation, the bread will turn out *heavy*, and whoever eats it may lay his account with having the night-mare, and twenty other "ills that flesh is heir to;" if it be kept from the oven till the second fermentation, it will prove to be light enough, but *tasteless*, and no better than the same quantity of chips; if it be delayed until the acetous fermentation, it comes out *sour*, and altogether uneatable. It is, then, during the first, or *sugar* fermentation, that it should be "cast into the oven;" it will then, after well baking, come forth *sweet*, and fit for the tooth and the stomach of a monarch—aye, and even of the "sovereign people."

The reason why bread will be heavy, if put into the oven too soon, is, that it wants the *enlightening* effect of the fixed air which is generated during fermentation. If taken at "the very nick of time," or during the *saccharine* fermentation, it will have all the requisite lightness, while the sweetness is confined in the loaves and ever ready to greet the taste of the thrice fortunate and happy eater. That it should be without sweetness, when allowed to run into the *vinous* fermentation, is not at all strange, when it is con-

sidered that the sugar has turned into wine, or rather *spirit*, and the spirit has evaporated during the process of baking. This sort of bread may be easily distinguished without tasting, by its loose, open appearance, the pores or cells being very large—whereas the genuine good bread is marked by finer pores, and a sort of delicate network of a uniform appearance. The reason why bread turns out sour, when allowed to attain the acetous or *vinegar* fermentation, is obvious to every one. This may be called the *hypocritical* bread, not only because it is *sour*, but because it is apt to assume the appearance of all the other kinds,—and a reference to the senses, either of taste or smell, is necessary to inform you as to its real character. [Berkshire American.]

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

By strong precautionary measures the water has almost been completely drawn out, and the workmen were going on with their work. The earth in front of the face of the present opening has been bored into the distance of 10 or 11 feet, as it appeared somewhat loose, additional *tarpaulins* had been sunk in the bed of the river over the stratum of soil. Beyond this, a strong stratum of blue clay was met with, through which quality of soil the workmen had previously been very fortunate in their exertions.

Visitors descend the shaft by means of a spiral staircase, and meet the mouth of the tunnel.—The passage from shore to shore consists of two continuous arched roads, separated by a line of brick work. The western arch forming a communication from south to north, and the eastern from north to south. The archways are each 13 feet 6 inches wide, and 19 feet 3 inches high; the bricks are hard burnt, and laid in Roman cement and sand, which sets very fast.

The method of building the brick work is extremely curious. By means of what is termed "overhanging," several bricklayers are enabled to work above each other at the same time. An inverted arch, 2 feet 3 inches thick, is trenched under each archway, and supports the external wall and half the middle wall on the other side.—The external walls are *battered* or slanted inwards, in order more effectually to resist the pressure of the arch. Openings 6 feet wide, arched at the top, are let into the middle wall at a distance of 12 feet from each other, thus forming a communication between the two arches for the accommodation of the passing pedestrian. In each of these openings a brilliant gas light is placed, the gas for which is manufactured on the premises.

The road way descends 3 feet in 100 to the depth of 400 feet from the mouth of the shaft, and it then proceeds on a level until it reaches the same distance from the north shore. It is to be Macadamised and the sidewalks paved with Yorkshire flag, and a part of this has been laid. It is at present open to public inspection, and an immense concourse assembled on the 27th of July at the works.

Gigantic Sunflower.—The editor of the Westchester (Pa.) Village Record, gives the following description of a Sunflower:—"Directly opposite our office, in the garden of Mr. Titus Bennett, there stands a gigantic Sunflower, the anak of annual plants. The length of the stem is 12 feet and one inch. A leaf measures 21 inches across. The main flower is four feet in circumference—its disk like the rising moon.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 14, 1827.

SELECT SEED CORN.

Mr J. Mercer, a writer for the American Farmer, in a communication republished in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 187, states that he had much improved "the genuine Tuscarora corn" by never planting a grain that was not selected in the fields (for four or five years past) from those stalks which produce two or more ears. Joseph Cooper, Esq. of New Jersey, in a letter to a gentleman in Philadelphia, states that "A friend sent me a few grains of a smaller kind of Indian corn the grains of which were not larger than goose shot, which he informed me by a note in which they were inclosed, were originally from Guinea, and produced from eight to ten ears on a stalk.—Those grains I planted, and found the production to answer the description, but the ears small, and few of them ripe before frost. I saved some of the largest and earliest, and planted it between rows of earlier kinds of corn, which produced a mixture to advantage; then I saved seed from the stalks that produced the greatest number of the largest ears, and first ripe, which I planted the ensuing season, and was not a little gratified to find its production preferable both in quantity and quality to that of any corn I had ever planted.—This kind of corn I have continued planting ever since, selecting that designed for seed in the manner I would wish others to try, viz.—When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn or replanting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common, which is a great benefit. The above mentioned I have practised many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity, and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine, who has not tried the experiments."

MOLASSES FROM SWEET APPLES.

The Rev. Jared Elliot, in his "*Essays on Field Husbandry*" observed that "A barrel of cider of sweet apples when made into molasses, will be worth three pounds, abating five shillings for the making, when cider made of common apples, will be worth but twenty shillings, exclusive of the barrel."

SAFE AND EASY CURE FOR THE PILES.

To three gills or a pint of new milk when boiling, add a table spoon full of cream of tartar. After separating and rejecting the curd, drink the whey at night when going to bed. This medicine taken a few evenings in succession seldom fails of affording relief.—Communicated for the *New England Farmer*.

HOW TO PREPARE MOLASSES FOR PRESERVING FRUITS, &c.

Take 8 lbs. molasses, bright New Orleans or Sugar House; 8 lbs. pure water, 1 lb. coarsely

powdered charcoal.—Boil them together for 20 minutes, then strain the mixture through fine flannel, double,—put it again in the kettle with the white of an egg, boil it gently, till it forms a syrup of proper consistence, then strain it again.

REMEDIES FOR CATTLE WHICH ARE CHOKED BY ROOTS OR OTHER SUBSTANCES.

Mr Joseph Wingate of Hallowell, Me. in a letter published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. iii. directs when "a creature is choked with any hard substance, such as turnip, potato, or an ear of corn, to take an old, hard turned rope, 6 feet long. Let it be *serued*, [strongly wound round with twine] and, when finished, be one inch in diameter. When put down the throat, it should be pushed gently down four feet and a half into a cow or an ox. In cold weather it is stiff enough, but in warm weather it should be wet with cold water before it is used."

Mr E. Williams, of Westford, N. Y. in a letter published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. iii. p. 81, says "a more effectual method of relieving the distressed animal is merely to pour down the throat one quart of very strong soap suds. I have seen it tried in numerous instances, and invariably with the best effect. It affords instantaneous relief."

Mr L. W. B. of Bristol, R. I. (according to a communication published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. v. page 138,) relieved a cow, which was choking, as follows. "Taking hold of her tongue, I raised her nose so that the under jaw was in a line with her neck, and then directed my companion to take an axe which lay near by on the ground, and pass its handle down her throat, observing to him that the course was a straight one. This he did with a steady motion until he felt the obstruction, and pushed it forward into her paunch or stomach. Upon withdrawing the handle, the cow was at once entirely relieved." The writer, however, says that an axe handle is not to be preferred for operations of that kind.—Were I to choose a fit instrument to perform a like operation, I should prefer a limber ox-whip handle with a smooth butt end, or a very stiff tarred rope, or a smooth common walking cane, or even a hoe handle. With either of the above instruments, ordinary obstructions in the throats of cattle may be removed more easily, and with less pain to the animal, than by jamming or crushing them with a mallet on a block, as is the common practice."

REMEDIES FOR CATTLE WHICH ARE HOVEN, BLOWN OR SWOLLEN.

Cattle are apt to be *hoven*, or *swollen*, or *blown*, as it is sometimes called in consequence of having eaten too much green succulent food, such as turnips, clover, lucerne, &c. The common remedy for this disorder has been to stab the infected animal with a pen knife or other sharp instrument under the short ribs, and to put into the orifice a tube of ivory, elder, a quill, or something of the kind, to give vent to the confined air. The wound is then dressed with some sort of adhesive plaster, and thus, in general, the cure is effected. This, however, is a rough and dangerous remedy, and we therefore, give place to others more safe and gentle.

The 33d volume of the *Annals of Agriculture* gives the following recipe, and announces it as a specific for hoven cattle, even in the most desperate cases; effecting a cure within the short space

of half an hour: Take three quarters of a pint of olive oil, one pint of melted butter, or hog's lard; give this mixture by means of a horn or bottle, and if it does not produce a favorable change in a quarter of an hour, repeat the same quantity and walk the animal gently about. For sheep attacked with this malady the dose is from a wine glass and an half to two glasses.

Besides these remedies, a flexible hollow tube made by winding iron wire round a rod, with drawing the rod and covering the wire with leather, was invented by the celebrated Dr Monro Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh. "It consists of iron wire about one sixteenth of an inch in diameter, twisted round a rod three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and made of polished iron in order to give it a cylindrical form; the wire after being taken off the rod should be covered with smooth leather. To the end of the tube, which is intended to pass into the stomach, a brass pipe, two inches long, of the same size, or rather larger than the tube, is to be firmly connected; and to prevent the tube from bending too much within the mouth or gullet, an iron wire, one eighth of an inch in diameter, and of the same length as the tube, is put within it, but afterwards withdrawn, when the tube has entered the stomach. As Dr Monro has ascertained that the distance from the fore teeth to the bottom of the first stomach of a large ox is about six feet, the tube ought, therefore, to be at least two yards long that it may operate effectually on the largest oxen. When the instrument has been introduced into the stomach, it may remain there for any length of time, as it does not obstruct the respiration of the animal; the greater part of the condensed air will be speedily discharged through the tube; and should any ardent spirits, or other liquor calculated to check the fermentation be deemed necessary it may be safely injected through this pipe. In short, the flexible tube here described has been found of infinite service in saving the lives of cattle, and especially of sheep, when subject to similar disorders, or any other swelling peculiar to these creatures."—*Domestic Encyclopedia*.

An instrument for relieving hoven cattle and sheep, was invented by Mr Richard Eager, an Englishman. It is nothing more than a cane with a knob of wood at the end. The length of the cane for oxen should be at least six feet—that for sheep ought to be about three feet. When any beast is blown or hoven, Mr Eager directs a person to lay hold of it by the nostril and one horn, while an assistant steadily holds its tongue with one hand, and pushes the cane down its throat with the other. Care, however, should be taken, not to let the animal get the knob of the cane between his grinders, and also to thrust it down far enough; because its whole length will do no injury. As there will be found an obstacle at the entrance of the paunch, the cane must be pushed with additional force; and as soon as a smell is observed to proceed from that place, and the animal's body sinks, the cure is performed.

The society for the Encouragement of Arts &c. in London, voted to Mr Eager a reward of fifty guineas for communicating to the public the above simple yet effectual method of relieving cattle thus dangerously affected. The same implements used in the manner here described will answer the purpose of relieving cattle and sheep when choked with roots.

Another remedy still more simple, and which we are assured is effectual in common cases, if seasonably applied, is as follows. Make about a pint of ley, either with hot embers thrown into a sufficient quantity of water, or by dissolving therein about an ounce of pot-ash, or pearl-ash and turn it down the throat of the ox or cow affected. A proportionably less quantity will answer for a sheep. This is said to give immediate relief by neutralizing the fixed air [carbonic acid gas] in the stomach of the animal, and thus causing the swelling and other dangerous symptoms of the complaint to subside.

ON MILK.

(Continued from page 54.)

"The consumption of milk in London is supposed to be in the ratio of 60 quarts per annum to each inhabitant, or about 70 millions of quarts in the year. This gives one sixth of a quart, on an average, to each individual per day. It is provided, as the first instance, by the London Cow Farmer, who sells to the milk-man the produce of as many cows as will suffice for his custom. The latter undertakes to milk the cows at their stalls in the city, and pays for the daily quantity contracted for at the present rate of one shilling [about 22 cents] the common gallon of overflowing ale measure.—The feeder thus receives just three pence [$5\frac{1}{2}$ cts] a quart for the pure milk, (if such it may indeed be called) and the milkman, after diluting it with a large portion of warm water, sells it to his customers at four pence [$7\frac{1}{2}$ cents] a quart, inferior measure; from which it follows that the milk-man receives nearly as much for the delivery of the milk from house to house, as the cow farmer does for supplying it. Thus, an individual, with no other capital than £100, which he gives for a "Milk Walk," who may easily deliver 70 quarts in a day, has the means of getting 15 or 16 shillings a day, for the occupation of seven or eight hours, in going twice to the dairy stalls in the suburbs of the city, milking six or seven cows, and delivering their produce to his customers. Where pure milk is required, those small feeders, who both produce and sell, will supply the article for five pence [9 cents] the quart, at their own residence, without the labor of delivery.

"We have stated the milk to be delivered pure by the cow farmer to the milk man; and we believe it is no way adulterated or diluted by mixture of any other matter. But the high price obtained for cream in London by the cow farmer, from confectioners and opulent families, is known to cause a great reduction in the richness of a portion of the milk delivered. It is effected in the following manner. It is well known that of the milk drawn from any cow at one time, that part which comes off first is always thinner than what is afterwards obtained; and the richness continues gradually to increase progressively to the very last drop that can be drawn from the udder. The richest part of the contents of this natural milk vessel having risen to the top, must always be drawn out the last.

"It is a common practice with the cow farmers to retain a sufficient quantity of these "last drops" (which are called "strippings," perhaps a quart in the udder of as many cows as will enable them to meet the demand for cream, and they thus obtain as much cream, at 3s. a quart, from cows fed in the manner which has been mentioned. The other parts of the milk have obviously a much larger

proportion of watery substance in them, than if they had received the benefit of the strippings.—Much of the London milk is therefore first diluted in the udder by watery food; then creamed there by leaving the strippings; and, finally, more or less diluted by the milkman.

"In Mr Corwen's report to the Board of Agriculture, of the measures he pursued for supplying the poor of Workington with milk in 1805 and subsequent years, he states that compared with other species of food, milk is not only the most nutritious, but the cheapest article of subsistence that can be produced for the support of man. He compares its price with that of bread, and with the average cost of butcher's meat. At the time he wrote (1807) bread was selling at three pence per pound; milk therefore at two pence [$4\frac{1}{2}$ cts.] per quart, wine measure, (the price he sold at,) or one penny per pound, was exactly one third of the price of bread. Compared with butcher's meat it was one sixth; and as a beverage and substitute for malt liquor, he conceived it to be one fourth; while it was certainly better adapted to the laborer than any other liquor, from its being of a slower digestion. Mr Curwen continued his supply to Workington until he had succeeded in his object of convincing the neighboring farmers, (his tenants) that their individual interests went hand in hand with that of the public; that in delivering raw milk in the town at two pence a quart, their profits were ample; and that whilst those who embarked in the trade should have the good sense to be satisfied with a price which gave milk a preference over all the other necessities of life, the demand would continue and increase; but if unfortunately for themselves and the public, the dealers should combine, and succeed in advancing the price of milk, the infallible consequence would be, that the demand would as rapidly decrease as it had advanced, and milk would again become an article of luxury.

"Mr Curwen ascertained that at the time he wrote, in 1807, the town of Kendal, in Westmoreland, was the most abundantly supplied with milk of any town in the kingdom. It appeared that the daily sale to a population of 7,500 was equal to a pint for each person (three times the proportion of the London consumption.) The happy effects of milk are strongly exemplified in the remarkable instances of longevity to be met with in Kendal, and not less so in the great disproportion of deaths of children under seven years of age, contrasted with other towns of equal population.

"The last consideration under this head is the necessary result of the principle established by Mr Curwen, that "milk affords the largest supply of victual from the least consumption of food;" in other words, that the same quantity of agricultural produce converted into milk, will afford a larger proportion of human sustenance than in any other shape.

"The experience of Mr Curwen induced him to believe that the food necessary for a cow in full milk did not exceed in price one third of what is necessary in feeding for the butcher: but allowing the difference in the quantity of food to be less than here supposed, a milk cow giving daily during the space of nine months that she is now usually in milk, the quantity of 10 wine quarts, would produce 7,200 quarts, or 5,400 pounds weight of milk.* Were the same animal fattened to 30

stone per quarter, and supposing five quarters for the carcase and fat, the whole weight would be but 1,200 lbs. and would be to milk, only in the proportion of one to four, although produced at an expense of three to one.†

"Mr Curwen further supposes the produce of each acre of wheat to be 24 Winchester bushels at 60 lbs. per bushel. The actual nourishment derived from one bushel will be 37 lbs. of first flour, 14 of two inferior sorts, $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of bran, allowing half a pound for waste, making in the whole 1224 lbs. of flour per acre; so that it would require four acres to give the weight of grain equal to the weight of milk afforded by a single cow in nine months: which cow may be supported on considerably less than one acre. The result will be that more land is required for one pound of flour, than for six pounds of milk; while the sustenance to be derived from one pound of flour cannot be considered as equal to two or three pounds of milk."

Death of Mr Canning.—The last London papers announce the afflictive intelligence of the death of the Right Hon. George Canning, Prime Minister of England—a loss deeply deplored not only by the British nation, but by the civilized world. He died on the 8th of August, in the 57th year of his age. His disorder was lumbago, which became inflammatory, and terminated in mortification. A London paper says "Mr Canning's health has been on the decline since the severe cold he took at the funeral of the Duke of York. The intense interest excited by his illness in every place where the tidings have been received, cannot be described.—The news of his death was communicated to Paris in ten hours after it took place." No foreign event has occurred for many years, which appears to have excited greater sensation in the United States. Those who might not approve of all his measures as a politician, cannot but do homage to the splendor of his talents; and the uprightness of his intentions was generally allowed by those who thought themselves in duty bound to place themselves in the ranks of his opponents.—Lord Goderich was appointed by his Majesty's command to form a new Cabinet, and assurances were given that the government would be conducted on the same principles as heretofore.

The N. Y. Statesman has the following remarks: "We have to announce the unexpected and much lamented death of Mr Canning, the *First Minister* of England, and, as we believe, the *First Man* in Europe, and, if not the *first*, one of the greatest statesmen in the world. The mournful aspect of our columns, feeble as the tribute may appear to the memory of the deceased plebeian statesman, who was a republican in heart, would not be assumed for the loss of his Royal Master, or that of all the kings who sit on earthly thrones.

We consider the death of Mr Canning, a loss to the world. Gradually and steadily he was infusing into the monarchical governments of Europe, the liberal sentiments and free principles for which

being the respective numbers of cubic inches in each measure. Milk is most commonly sold by wine measure. The wine pint of milk weighs exactly a pound avoirdupois. The ale pint about 1 lb. 3 oz.

† The stone weight of butchers' meat is only 8 lbs.; that of all other dry substances is 14 lbs. avoirdupois. Thus, 12 pounds of 6 quarts of milk are produced at the same expense as 1 pound of beef, and afford considerable more sustenance, and that of a more beneficial quality.

* The wine measure is to ale measure as 231 to 262. These

our revolutionary fathers fought, and triumphantly established. Mr Canning was a bright and brilliant star, to whom all eyes were turned, both in the old and new world, upon both of which the light of his mind, the uprightness of his genius, and the glory of his life, shed their benignant rays."

We can only say, in the language of a French paper, "There are some sympathies so powerful that the spirit of rivalry itself, cannot weaken them. We live in times when the loss of a Minister friendly to liberal institutions, is a cause of sorrow to all generous hearts."

FALL SOWING OF SEEDS.

It is necessary to observe, that some, and even many, things, which are usually sown in the Spring, would be better sown in the fall; and, especially when we consider how little time there is for doing all things in the spring. Parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, and many other things, may be safely sown in the fall. The seed will not perish, if covered by the earth.

Seed of all plants will lie safe in this way all the winter, though the frost penetrate to the distance of three feet beneath them, except the seeds of such plants as a slight frost will cut down. The seed of kidney beans, for instance, will rot, if the ground be not warm enough to bring it up. So will the seed of cucumbers, melons, and Indian corn, unless buried beyond the reach of the influence of the atmosphere. Even early peas would be best sown in the fall, could you have an insurance against mice. We all know, what a bustle there is to get in early peas. If they were sown in the fall, they would start up the moment the frost was out of the ground, and would be ten days earlier in bearing, in spite of every effort made by the spring-sowers to make their peas overtake them. Upon a spot, where I saved peas for seed, last year, some that was left, in a lock of haulm, at the harvesting, and that lay upon the dry ground, till the land was ploughed late in November, came up, in the spring, the moment the frost was out of the ground, and they were in bloom full fifteen days earlier than those sown in the same field as early as possible in the spring. Doubtless, they would have borne peas fifteen days sooner; but there were but a very few of them, and those standing straggling about; and I was obliged to plough up the ground where they were growing. In some cases it would be a good way, to cover the sown ground with litter, or with leaves of trees, as soon as the frost has fairly set in; but not before; for, if you do it before, the seed may vegetate, and then may be killed by the frost. One object of this fall-sowing, is, to get the work done ready for spring; for, at that season, you have so many things to do at once! Besides you cannot sow the instant the frost breaks up, for the ground is wet and clammy, unfit to be dug or touched or trodden upon. So that here are ten days lost. But, the seed, which has lain in the ground all the winter, is ready to start the moment the earth is clear of the winter frost, and it is up by the time you can get other seed into the ground in a good state. Fall sowing of seeds to come up in the spring is not practised in England, though they are always desirous to get their things early. The reason is, the uncertainty of their winter, which passes, sometimes, with hardly any frost at all; and which, at other times, is severe enough to freeze the Thames over. It

is sometimes mild till February, and then severe. Sometimes it begins with severity and ends with mildness. So that, nine times out of ten, their seed would come up and the plants would be destroyed before spring. Besides they have slugs that come out in mild weather, and eat small plants up in the winter. Other insects and reptiles do the like. From these obstacles the American gardener is free. His winter sets in; and the earth is safely closed up against vegetation till the spring. I am speaking of the north of Virginia, to be sure; but the gardener to the south will adapt the observations to his climate, as far as they relate to it.—Cobbett's Am. Gardener.

A Russian fleet has proceeded to the Archipelago for the purpose of compelling a cessation of hostilities between the Greeks and Turks

Fresh Garden Seeds.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a complete assortment of *Garden and Field Seeds*, many of which are suitable for fall sowing; a part of the seeds are of the growth of 1827; among which are
Superior WHITE PORTUGAL ONION
BLACK SPANISH, or WINTER RADISH
FALL PRICKLY SPINACH, for greens
DUTCH COLD, for greens—WHITE MULBERRY
Various sorts of CABBAGES, PARSNIPS, CARROTS, LETTUCE, BEETS, &c. &c.

Grass Seeds.

ORCHARD GRASS, LUCERNE, HERD'S GRASS, RED TOP, RED and WHITE HONEY-SUCKLE CLOVER, &c

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Bookstores generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, in addition to the usual miscellaneous matter contained in similar works, contains a Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England; the Sun's declination; and 10 pages of agricultural matter on the following subjects:

On Soaking Seed Corn in coppers water—on Small Farms—on Charcoal—on Fish used as a Manure—on Gapes or Pip in Poultry—Agricultural Notes—on Fuller Fruit—on Staggers for gathering Clover Heads, which shall not be cut—docted, by Dr. Green of Mansfield, Ms.—How to Fatten Fowls—A cheap method of preventing the disagreeable smell of Privies—Root Steamer, with a drawing—on Grafted Trees—on Painting walls to Mature Fruit—on Cattle stalls—Signs of a good Farmer—on Drying Potatoes—on the value of Farm Machines for gathering Clover Heads, with two illustrative engravings—Sir Asa Cooper's Chubbin Oniment—Recipes for the Ladies, containing directions for making several kinds of Cake.—Miscellanies, &c.

This Almanack may be purchased, wholesale and retail at the following places. Of Bowles & Dearborn Bookellers and Stationers, No. 72 Washington Street Boston—O. D. Cooke & Son, Hartford, Conn.—Holbrook & Fessenden, Brattleborough, Vt.—Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H.—John Prentiss, Keene, N. H.—J. W. Foster and Childs & Sparhawk, Portsmouth, N. H.—Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland, Me.—Whipple & Lawrence, and J. M. Ives, Salem—Ebenzer Steadman, Newburyport—Hillard & Brown, Cambridge—E. & G. Merriam, West Brookfield—Clarendon Harris, Worcester—George Dana, Providence—G. Thorburn & Son, No 67 Liberty Street, New York—and by booksellers and traders generally.

Country Dealers and others supplied on the most favorable terms.

Farnham's Improved Cider Mill.

A mill on this plan of full size is 4 feet by 21-2. The cylinder is 16 inches diameter and 9 inches long, the periphery fixed with points of iron or steel, placed in a spiral form, projecting 3-16ths of an inch, placed 2-3ds of one eighth of an inch from each other, there being 17 rows around said block or cylinder, and 43 teeth in a row; the teeth may be 1d brads. The cylinder is put in motion by a whirl and band.

This mill without the power cost from 10 to 12 dolls; and by giving it 500 revolutions per minute it will grind or grate with one horse power sixty bushels of apples per hour; with two horses double the quantity. The apples are grated very fine without breaking the seeds.

There was rising of two thousand barrels of cider made in one of these mills last year, without expending one cent for repairs. Agents will shortly be out in the state of Massachusetts to sell out the rights of towns, counties, &c.

Applications, post paid, directed to JOSEPH F. WHITE, No 315 Water St. New York, or to JOSEPH R. NEWELL, Boston, will be attended to.

The following are some of the Certificates respecting the Grater Cider Mill.

Berkshire, May 20, 1827.

I hereby certify that I have one of Joel Farnham's Grater Cider Mills in operation, and when grinding with water power, I have ground two bushels of apples in a minute, but when grinding with horse power, about half that quantity. The quantity of apples is about 7 bushels for a barrel of cider. As to the quality of the cider, I have not discovered any material difference from that made in the nut mill, but there is much less sediment, I think not more than a quart, or at most 3 pints to a barrel.

A. LEONARD.

Oregoo, Tioga co. June 12, 1827.

We the subscribers, hereby certify that we have made cider at Joel Farnham's cider mill, at his dwelling place, in Tioga town, and with his Grater Cider Mill, and it will do the work complete as the above given by Mr Leonard.

G. L. TALCOTT,

J. M. QUIGG,

R. BROWN,

E. TALCOTT, Jr.

This certifies that I have one of Joel Farnham's patent cider mills, and it will grind from one and a half to two bushels of apples in a minute; it will grind a bushel and a half without any urging, but if urged it will grind two bushels, and the cider is perfectly clear and pleasant when well worked, and I think it will make more cider than any of the old fashioned mills.

I. WOODFORD.

Yellow Locust Seed,—Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, a few lbs. Yellow Locust Seed.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best.	bbl	67 50	90 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	92 00	97 00
pearl do, - - -		1 50	1 67
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	9 30	10 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	8 50	3 75
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		7 50	3 00
No 2, new, - - -		12	15
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new, -	lb.	7	9
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		3	5
skinned milk, - - -			
FLAX - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLAX SEED, - - -	bbl.	5 25	5 50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St		4 75	5 00
Gessee, - - -			none
Rye, best, - - -			none
GRAIN, - - -	bush	66	70
Rye, - - -		66	67
Corn - - -		36	80
Barley - - -		36	38
Oats - - -		9	10
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	12	15
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -		12	15
LIME, - - -	cask	70	1 00
Lime, Phil. and Northern	gal.	2 75	73
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		12 00	12 25
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 00	2 25
Clover - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	45
do do unwashed		20	25
do do washed		20	34
do 1-2 & 3 do		25	30
Native - - - do		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		53	37
do 2d sort		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		22	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	6	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		3	11
" whole hogs, - - -		6	6 1/2
VEAL, - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - -		5	9
POULTRY, - - -		15	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		15	18
lump, best, - - -		18	20
EGGS, - - -		12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	75	30
Indian, do. - - -		62	75
POTATOES, (new) - - -		45	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl	1 00	4 00

Miscellaneous.

Poetry.—When Dr Percy first published his collection of *Ancient English ballads*, he was too lavish in commendation of the beautiful simplicity, and poetic merit of some of them. This circumstance provoked Johnson to observe one evening at Miss Reynolds' tea table, that he could rhyme as well in common conversation.—For instance, says he,

As with my hat upon my head
I walked along the Strand,
There did meet another man
With his hat in his hand.

Or, to render such poetry subservient to my own immediate use,

I therefore pray thee, *Reamy* dear,
That thou wilt give to me,
With cream and sugar softened well.
Another dish of tea:
Nor fear that I, my gentle maid,
Shall long detain the cup,
When once unto the bottom I
Have drunk the liquor up:
Yet hear, alas! this mournful truth,
Nor hear it with a frown,
Thou canst not make the tea so fast
As I can gulp it down!

And he proceeded through several more stanzas until the Rev'd critic cried out for quarters.

Travelling for Pleasure.—We have read somewhere of an oriental emperor who abandoned his throne and went roaming over the world in pursuit of happiness. After much vain seeking, he discovered that the throne which he had left, for which he had been educated, and where he felt at home, had more pleasure for him than aught else which he had tried. We opine that the present style of fashionable travelling forces many a citizen to a similar conclusion—that there is more happiness in attending to business than in a fashionable tour. Let us analyze a pleasure jaunt—its principal ingredients are head-ache, steam-ennui, dust and perspiration. You leave the city in the morning, after snatching a "short repast" and in a high fever from attending to a thousand things incidental to a start. You shave in a hurry, and cutting off half your chin and upper lip—no time to look for court-plaster. Steam-boat crowded, no room on deck for walking, and the cabin lot as Tartarus. Up the river you go, there is the same eternal scenery which you have viewed a thousand times—no variety—no change—the Palisade rocks as perpendicular as! Butter hill as high as ever—the self same snakes that you saw last year staring at you from Polybus Island, are there again. There is that deathless old eagle ascending from his solitary eyrie on Beacon-hill—will nobody shoot that old bird? He has been showing himself off for the last fifteen summers to all steam-boat travellers. Up jumps the same sturgeon that you saw last year, and to give you a nod *en passant*. Every thing is the same, you alone are changed—"darker lip and darker brow, and more pensive mien," have become yours, since you last looked on yon mountain-ash, and yon pine-crested height. But at this rate we shall never reach Albany, though moving 12 miles an hour. Well, at last you are in Albany. The sun has gone down on your first day of pleasure—how do you feel? The jarring of the boat has shattered your nerves, your head snaps as if it were filled with

4th of July crackers, popping off *seriatim*, your steam-bath has parboiled your whole body, you are listless, vacant, and wearied from having had nothing to do—you groan out "Perdidit diem" and go to bed. Thus ends your first day of pleasure.—*N. Y. Courier.*

What ratio of sleep does nature require?—Answer.—Keep yourself actively employed till you feel fatigued, and then sleep until you feel refreshed, whether it require 4, 6 or 8 hours, or any namable time. For if you retire before nature requires repose, you will dream yourself fatigued!

It must be evident, that the time requisite for sleep, is the time required by nature without reference to its length or shortness, or any arbitrary rules.—*Charleston paper.*

Question by an Englishman, to an American arriving at Liverpool from the United States:
What are your newspaper writers about?

Answer.—Tearing in pieces the characters of the President, the Secretary of State, and the old General who conquered the Savages of the South West, and rescued New-Orleans from your fatal grasp.

Rejoinder.—Success to their endeavors! We shall not be sorry, to say on your authority, that all your public men are scoundrels and liars.

Every man has a right to choose a name for his children, but we doubt whether a father is justified in giving his son so ineffably absurd an appellation as *James Richard Napoleon Bonaparte Peter Winslow*—the son of a shoemaker in Maine. We recollect a father proposing to name his son, *Thomas Jefferson Madison Robinson Rowlandson Richardson*, to which a friend recommended the addition of *Hox-pen, Board-fence and Wood-pile.*

Soda Water.—The lovers of this delightful beverage will not thank Dr. Paris for the following account of its effects. He says, "the moderate custom of drinking it, during or immediately after dinner, has been a pregnant source of dyspepsia."

The Liverpool Chronicle notices the arrival in the ship *America*, (of Boston) Capt. Glover, of two American deer.

As Indian corn, or maize, was not particularly mentioned in any of the British statutes, prohibiting the importation of foreign grain, the article has been lately carried from this country to England. It was reported, a few weeks ago, that an order had issued to suspend the admission of it.—But it is now stated, in a New-York paper, that the report was incorrect, and that Indian corn is admitted.

Answer to a challenge.—An officer of distinction and of tried valour, refused to accept a challenge sent him by a young adventurer; but returned the following answer. "I fear not your sword, but the anger of my God. I dare venture my life in a good cause, but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the good of my country, but I want courage to storm hell."

HENS.

Hens will, it is said, be sure to furnish an extraordinary quantity of eggs if you deal to each about a gill of oats per day.

PATENT LAMP AND BOILER.—The Editor of the New England Farmer has invented and obtained Letters Patent for "a Lamp Apparatus for heating water, cooking, and other economical purposes." One modification of this invention has been found very useful to Druggists, as will appear by following recommendations.

"Mr. FESSENDEN.—Sir, I have, for the last six months, made use of your quart Lamp Boiler. It is the most convenient, cleanly, expeditious and economical method I have ever made use of for preparing Infusions, Syrups, or Ointments. I have made several experiments and found that in ten minutes it will boil one quart of water. The quantity of alcohol consumed is but 1 oz. of the expense, 1 cent. I consider your apparatus, now I have become accustomed to it, as indispensable. I may be, I think, also very useful in a nursery, a sick chamber, or for culinary purposes. Your gallon boiler I have also used, and find it to answer equally well, where larger quantities are to be heated.

"Your obedient servant,

"JOSEPH KIDDER, Druggist.

"Boston, Feb. 26, 1877."

"Mr. FESSENDEN.—We the subscribers fully accord with Mr. Kidder, in his opinion of the utility, cheapness and despatch attending the use of your Lamp Boiler, for the purposes he has mentioned. Signed, Reed & Howard; Ebenezer Wight; Epiphram L. Eliot; W. R. & H. W. White; John J. Brown; John Thayer, John P. Whitwell; Maynard and Noyes; A. T. Lowe; Daniel Henchuan; William Blasland; Samuel L. Brewer and Brothers; Gregg and Hollis, Edward Thorndike; James Fowle; and a number of others, including nearly all the Druggists in Boston.

The undersigned has had in use for several weeks, Mr. Thomas G. Fessenden's "Lamp Boiler." It is so constructed that little if any of the heat of the lamp can possibly escape, unless it be through the fluid in the boiler; and if alcohol be used in the lamp, the contents of the boiler will rise to the boiling point quicker than in any other apparatus which has as yet come to the observation of the undersigned. The apparatus is neatly constructed, and combines economy and utility. It is of infinite advantage in the formation of syrups, decoctions and infusions; and the principle can be so applied as to be of great service in the laboratory, as well as in the apothecary's shop. Boston, Sept. 1, 1877.

THEODORE DEXTER.

It was observed by Count Rumford, in one of his Economical Essays, that, "It is a curious fact, but is nevertheless most certain, that, in some cases, spirits of wine is cheaper, when employed as fuel, even than wood." This assertion will apply with more force, when alcohol is burnt in this apparatus, than in any method of consuming it described by Count Rumford, or known at the time he wrote. The boiler is constructed so as to confine a current of hot air and flame to its bottom and sides, against which it is forcibly driven, forming an air furnace in miniature. Lamp Boilers of the above description may be obtained at the office of the New-England Farmer, No. 52, North Market street; Joseph Kidder, corner of Hanover and Court street; Ebenezer Wight, Milk street opposite Federal street; Richard A. Newell, Summer street, Druggists; and of William Howe, 77, Marshall street, and Benj. Haynes, Charleston, Tin Manufacturers, who only have a right under the patent to manufacture said implements.

Sept. 18.

Saxony Sheep.

On THURSDAY Oct. 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, The day succeeding the Agricultural Fair, At Brighton, (near Boston) the entire flock of *Electoral Saxony Sheep*, imported in the ship *Mentor*, Capt. Mann, from Hamburg, consisting of

161 EWES and 21 RAMS.

These Sheep were carefully selected by experienced agents for a flock of a highly respectable House in Leipzig, and will be found to excel any flock hitherto imported in regard to size and weight of fleece, while they are not inferior in any other particular. The large proportion of *Ewes*, of the finest quality, which is furnished without much difficulty, and, in general, such measures were taken as to warrant the expectation that this flock will not suffer by the most rigid scrutiny of persons disposed to improve their stock by the introduction of *pure Saxony Blood*.

The Sheep may be examined at Brighton, at any time before the sale. Catalogues will be ready for delivery at our office 20 days previous—when Samples of the Wool will be exhibited.

The Agent pledges himself that none of the Stock will be disposed of until the day of Auction, when they will all be sold without reserve.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

Medical Lectures.—Boston. TIME CHANGED.

Medical Lectures of Harvard College will begin the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER, at the Medical College, Mason street, Boston. The time having been changed from the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER, when they formerly began.

WALTER CHANNING, Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Aug. 31, 1877.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1827.

No. 9.

AGRICULTURE.

From London's Gardener's Magazine.

History of the First Introduction of the Modern Style of laying out Grounds in Russia.

TZARSEO CELO was originally brought into notice by the Empress Catharine I., who built a small palace there, and gave it that name, which is derived from Tzar, imperial, and Celo, a spot; Imperial Spot or Hamlet. At 12 miles distance is another place, where the same Catharine built a small palace, called Crasnoi Celo, or Beautiful Spot. On the Empress Elizabeth coming to the throne she built the present palace, with every degree of extravagance of finery. All the ornaments, statues, and vases are gilt in leaf gold on oil. The value in gold amounted to above a million of roubles. The front of the building is about 1200 feet long. The garden at the same time was laid out in Dutch taste, with straight walks, the trees all clipped in different forms, and the lateral walks lined with hedges of lime trees; the latter still exist, only that the trees are not clipped. After the death of Elizabeth, Catharine the Second, ascended the throne. About the year 1768 Count Munchausen published a book in German, called the *Hausvater* (Father of a Family,) the reading of which seemed to give Catharine a taste for modern gardening. She immediately ordered that no trees should be clipped in any of the imperial gardens, but they should be left to nature. After this she told her architect, and gardener, that in making gardens they should endeavor to follow nature; but this they could neither feel nor comprehend; they attempted to vary the straight line, by planting single trees on each side of the serpentine walks. This did not please; for though the Empress could not exactly direct then what they ought to do, yet she felt convinced in her own mind, that what they had done was not right. At a small distance from the garden there was a brook, of which the water meandered in a very pleasing style; before she left the country residence, which was about the first of September, she ordered a walk to be made on the side of the brook. This was completed, and in the spring of the year she went to see what had been done, and found they had made a walk on the side of the brook, but had kept it parallel with the brook, and had planted single trees at equal distances on each side of the walk. On her coming up to it she said "No; this will not do; this is not what I wanted." On finding she could have nothing done to her mind, she determined to have a person from England to lay out her garden. John Busch, of Hackney, was the person who was engaged to come out to Russia for this purpose; he was preferred on account of his speaking the German language. In the year 1771 he gave up his concern at Hackney, with the nursery and foreign correspondence, to Messrs. Loddiges. In the year 1742 he commenced his first work, though not at Tzarseo Celo but on a hill about five miles nearer town, called Pulkova. In 1774 the Empress paid her first visit to this place. On entering the garden, and seeing a shady gravel walk, which was planted on each side, and winding, she appeared struck with sur-

prise, and said, "This is what I wanted." This walk led to a fine lawn, with gravel walks round it, which seemed to strike her more forcibly, and she again said, "This is what I have long wished to have."

ON WINTER PRUNING THE VINE.

In the culture of the vine it is sometimes necessary to lay in shoots of great length, as is the general practice in pine stoves, or to fill the trellis in common vineries. In such cases much care is required that a regular and sufficient number of the fruit buds should break from top to bottom, and prevent the lower part of such shoots from being quite naked and barren. To avoid this let the pruner, after cutting the shoots to the required length, and finding from the firm texture of the wood, that it is sufficiently ripened, proceed to thin the buds as follows; viz. leave the uppermost bud, which may be called 1, cut out 2 and 3 leave 4, and cut out 5 and 6, leaving 7, and displacing 8 and 9, and so on to the bottom of the shoot.

This thinning of the eyes will cause all those which are left to break regularly and so alternating with each other, that the disposition, whether for the sake of superior fruit or facilitating the future management of the tree, will be found exactly what the manager would wish; he taking care to stop all the young shoots in their progress, immediately beyond the fruit, except the lowest, which must be trained to its full length for similar management the following year.

Ibid.

J. MAIN.

ON FORCING STRAWBERRIES.

I place my pots for forcing in troughs two inches in depth, and seven in width. The nearer they are placed to the glass the better. The troughs ought to be well painted to make them water proof, and should at all times be kept full of water. Thus treated the plants will be found to thrive and swell their fruit much better than by any other method; while the pots being surrounded with water, creeping insects are prevented from getting to them, and injuring or eating the fruit. Kidney-beans treated in this way answer exceedingly well, grow much quicker, and are less subject to the red spider.

Ibid.

ANDREW MORTON.

PLAN FOR OBTAINING A SECOND CROP OF MELONS.

When the first crop of fruit is nearly gathered, cuttings are taken from the extremities of the shoots which show the most fruit; these are cut off close under the second advanced joint, or about the fifth leaf from the top; the two largest leaves at the bottom of the cutting are taken off, and thus prepared, are inserted in pots (24 hours) two in each pot, in light, rich soil, gently shaken down. After being watered, the pots are placed in a one light frame, on a hot bed previously prepared, and plunged therein in moderately dry soil, with which it is covered. The frame is kept close and shaded for a few days, and in a week the cuttings will have struck root. The old melon plants, with the soil in which they grow, are now all cleared out of the frames, fresh soil to the depth of 12 inches put in, and the beds well lined with fresh dung.

In ten days from the time of inserting the cuttings, they will be ready to plant out, which is done in the usual way. When the plants have pushed about fourteen inches, the end of each shoot is pinched off, to cause them to produce fresh runners; and the fruit which showed on the cuttings will swell rapidly, and in three weeks after replanting the beds, abundance of fine fruit may be expected. This way of getting a second crop is far more certain than either pruning back the old plants, or planting seedlings; because cuttings grow less luxuriantly, are less liable to casualties, and are much more prolific.

Ibid.

CHARLES HARRISON.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF PLANTS IN MOSS.

From Mr Street's success in growing plants in moss, (that is, the softer kinds collected from thick and moist woods,) it appears, that in our artificial treatment of them, we may often deviate widely from the laws of nature, and yet succeed in keeping plants not only in health, but also in considerable perfection. With the greatest ease we can grow small salad herbs on flannel saturated with water; bolbs and others in water only; epiphytes on dead trees; parasites on living ones; and some plants suspended in the air. Mr. Street recommends his practice as uniting the advantages of lightness, and safety in removal, whether from pot to pot, or from one place to another.

The mosses collected for this purpose are the several species of *Hypnum*, viz. the *purum*, *squarrosum*, and *Schreberi*, with any other decayed vegetable substances which happen to be gathered up amongst them; sometimes a little sand or loam is added. The material is pressed closely into the pots, and the plants are put into them as if in mould. Cuttings of some kinds of free rooting plants strike well in moss. The subject is new and amusing, and the way to discover whether, and to what ends, it may be permanently useful, is to push it as far as it will go while it is in hand.—We hope Mr Street will do this, and favour the world with the results of his experience.—*Ibid.*

PEARL BARLEY, A SUBSTITUTE FOR RICE.

As it is equally advantageous to the public to learn the use of a known substance as the discovery of a new one, I am sure the application of barley to another branch of domestic cookery will not be disregarded by some of your readers. I can assure them, that they will find it an excellent substitute for rice. It has been long used in this country in broth; and, when boiled with milk, sometimes called Scotch rice; but by far the best way of using it is by pounding it in a mortar. In this form it fairly rivals mannacrop, tapioca, or ground rice, and can be easily procured at one twelfth of the price of the first, and one third of the price of the last substance. It was resorted to as a change of food for my children's breakfast; and the great similarity to mannacrop induced us to try it in a pudding for them, and, I can assure you, I think it one of the best of the kind—same management as with either of the others, milk, eggs, &c. &c. What we call pearl barley is the

kind used; but, I dare say, any of the kinds would answer.—*Ibid.*

A grocer in London (Robertson) has obtained a patent for preparing barley in the manner of ground rice, and we believe it is very generally used in hospitals, and as food for children.—*Ed.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The following document has been sent to all the towns in this state, lying on and near the expected route for a rail-road from Boston to the Hudson river.

The expediency of constructing a Rail Road from Boston westward to the Hudson river, must depend in a great measure upon the amount of travel, and the number of tons of various articles to be transported. The Commissioners now engaged in the survey, are anxious to obtain from the several towns, on and near the proposed routes, as full and accurate information as possible upon this and other topics connected with the subject. But the time requisite for this purpose is more than can be spared by them from their present employment. To expedite the accomplishment of their arduous labours, the Commissioners have, by their letter, specially requested the Railway Committee in Boston to afford their assistance in Boston, by a delegation from their body. Accordingly, the undersigned have been appointed, 'to open a correspondence with the selectmen of the several towns, and other distinguished individuals, with the view to obtain a minute and correct statement of facts, so highly important and necessary to the success of the enterprise.'

In performing the duties assigned us, and with the hope to develop some of the internal resources of the Commonwealth, we respectfully solicit in behalf of the commissioners, your immediate attention to the following inquiries:

1st. What number of tons of commodities are annually brought in and consumed, or used, by the inhabitants of the town in which you reside. From whence are they brought, and of what articles do they consist?

2d. What number of tons in your town are annually raised, or wholly produced from natural resources, within its limits, for the market? Of what articles do they consist, and to what market are they sent?

3d. What is the number, and kind of manufacturing in your town—and what number of tons, of raw materials, and manufactured fabrics, does each annually transport, to and from market?

4th. What number of water powers, if any, are now occupied in your town to advantage. How many unoccupied can be procured within the same. For what purposes could they be best employed. And, if so, what additional number of tons would they probably furnish each way, for transportation?

5th. What price per ton is usually paid in your town for transportation to and from market—and what proportion is now done by hired carriers?

6th. What number of stages weekly pass to and from your town. To what lines do they belong. And what is the average number of passengers?

7th. Can good building-stone for constructing a rail-road be obtained within the limits of your town. And, if so, at what price per foot, running measure, rough-split and delivered at the quarries?

These questions we hope it will be in your power to answer with a considerable degree of

accuracy, by the assistance of such intelligent persons as will be ready to co-operate with you in the inquiry. The information thus obtained must form the principal data, on which to calculate the amount of business which would be facilitated by the proposed rail-road. The increase of business to be expected from a great diminution in the cost of transportation, must be in a great measure a matter of conjecture, or on which all computation must be in some degree uncertain.—As, however, the opinion of intelligent gentlemen in different parts of the commonwealth, of the probable increase of business, and of the value of property, in their respective towns, consequent to the proposed improvement, will be entitled to great weight, we venture to propose the following additional questions, to which we solicit an answer, provided your inquiries shall enable you to form an opinion. Any reasons which you may think it important to give, in support of those opinions, will add to the value of your answer.

8th. What number of acres does your town contain? What is the average price per acre?—And how much would a rail-road, with an increase of settlements like those now generally on the Erie canal, enhance the value?

9th. If the price of transportation was reduced to one seventh part its present cost, so that plaster of Paris, and other manures, could be cheaply furnished, what additional quantity of agricultural produce would your town probably furnish annually for the market?

10th. If the price of transportation was reduced as above, what other articles in your town, such as wood for fuel, lumber, granite, marble, lime, slate, and other building materials, iron ore, peat coal, clay, &c. would be increased in value? And what quantity, if any, would probably be annually furnished for transportation?

Should a rail road be located through your town, and owned by the state, would the land necessary for the same, and the fences, be given?

The importance and public nature of the subject will excuse an earnest desire for a reply as soon as possibly consistent with your convenience. For that, and any further information you may have the goodness to communicate, connected with the great object in view, you will please to accept a grateful and lasting acknowledgment.

With the highest respect, we have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

ABNER PHELPS,
NATHAN HALE,
HENRY SARGENT,
WILLIAM FOSTER,
ANDREW J. AILEN,
J. P. BIGELOW.

Boston, Sept. 12, 1827.

(Please to direct to Dr Abner Phelps, Boston, by mail or otherwise.

COTTON IMPROPER FOR WOUNDS.

The real cause of the ill effects of cotton when applied in the dressing of wounds is to be seen in its formation. On viewing the fibres of cotton in the microscope, and under considerable magnifying powers, it will be found that each fibre is flat, like a ribbon with sharp edges, which no doubt act in lacerating instead of healing wounds.—The fibres of flax or linen, on the contrary, when viewed in the microscope under similar circumstances, and especially when the flax has been dressed in the best manner, present the appearance of polished cylinders beautifully transparent. Hence the superiority of linen will be self-evident. And it shows that the microscope will frequently afford an unerring test of the real causes of the good or

ill properties of substances, when improperly applied, in their examination.

CAUTION TO FRUIT EATERS.

The mischiefs arising from the custom with many people of swallowing the stones of fruit are very great. In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 282, there is an account of a woman who suffered violent pains in her bowels for thirty years, returning once in a month, or less, owing to a plum stone which had lodged. There is also an account of a man, who, dying of an incurable cholera, which had tormented him many years, and baffled the effects of medicine, was opened after his death, and in his bowels was found the cause of his distemper, which was a ball composed of hard and tough matter, resembling a stone, being six inches in circumference when measured, and weighing an ounce and a half: in the centre of this there was found the stone of a common plum. These instances sufficiently prove the folly of that common saying, that the stones of fruits are not unwholesome. Cherry-stones, swallowed in great quantities, have occasioned the death of many people; and there have been instances even of the seeds of strawberries, and the kernels of nuts, collected in a lump in the bowels, and causing violent disorders, which could never be cured till they were carried off.

BACON, HAMS, TONGUES, &c.

The usual composition of nitre, and culinary salt has been found to preserve meat much better when a small quantity of a mixture of the nitric and muriatic acids, in equal proportions, is added. A teaspoonful of this mixture is sufficient for a pound of culinary salt, with the usual proportion of nitre. We are informed that beef, mutton, pork and tongues, salted in this manner during the hottest days of summer, though slightly tainted, have kept us long as pig's meat that was salted in the common way during cold weather, and that the flavor of the meat is superior to that of the best hams. The composition is very similar to the superchlorate of soda, which is as powerful a corrector of tainted meat, as the chloruret of sodium, or potash. If it be desirable to impart a fine smoky flavour to the meat, a dessert spoonful of the impure pyroligneous acid may also be added to each pound of salt. [Gaz. of Health.]

CIDER.

It is a matter of wonder, why, with the exception of New-Jersey, and Dutchess and Orange counties in New-York, no part of the northern and middle states should have the reputation of making good cider. By good cider we mean that which will not become so sour as to be unfit to drink in two or three months after it is made. New-England throughout, possesses a soil which produces every variety of apples in the greatest abundance, and yet we suspect that it will be found that very little cider, comparatively, finds its way from thence, either to the city of New-York, or other places still farther south. At any rate, we hear of none from that quarter which is held in repute, like that from New-Jersey. The public tables in New-York are not supplied with good cider except at a charge of 25 to 50 cents a bottle.

As cider forms a very considerable article of export from our country, we take this opportunity to suggest, that establishments in the interior might, we doubt not, be made profitable by sending

cider to the city, either bottled, or fit to be bottled, as an article of merchandize.—[N. Y. States.]

GOLD MINES.

We frequently see in papers from abroad, the most extravagant statements in relation to the Gold Mines of this state. We have observed the following article published in many of the Northern papers:

"It is stated that the members of the company formed to work the gold mines of North-Carolina, have divided each \$3000."

From whence, or from whom, this statement was derived, we are not able to ascertain; but its wide variance from the fact, would induce us to suspect it first met the public eye in prints remote from the operations of the "company" alluded to.—Three thousand dollars may have been "divided," by "each" member of the company, for aught we know, for we (fortunately for once) did not embark in the speculation; but we are well assured, that if that much money has been "divided" by the company, it has been in *instalments* rather than in *profits*.—*Carolina pa.*

Three live ostriches have recently been brought to Boston from Cape de Verds. The Traveller says the largest, only eight months old, in a natural posture, is nine feet high—the others are younger and smaller but seem growing rapidly. They swallow bones, broken stones, and iron nails, with avidity, and the gastric fluid of the stomach, possesses the peculiar property of dissolving them in a little time. The plumage is at present, rather disordered, as they have plucked each other's feathers on the passage. The bird has but two toes on the feet—the leg, large and white as a man's arm, is a great curiosity of itself. Its eye is large and vacant, and what is remarkable, the ostrich appears entirely destitute of attachments to its own species, or those who have them in charge. The natives oftentimes ride them—and though their wings are too small for flying, their speed over the deserts of their own native country is far greater than the fleetest Arabian horse.

Preservation of Grain, &c. from Mice.—Mr Donald, of Scalpa, in the Hebrides, having some years ago suffered considerably by mice, put at the bottom near the center, and the top of each stack or mow, as it was raised, three or four stalks of wild mint with the leaves on, and never afterwards had any of his grain consumed. He then tried the same experiment with his cheese, and other articles kept in the store and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the article to be preserved.—From these results, it must be inferred, mice have an antipathy to the smell of mint; if so, it may be worth experiment to scatter a few drops of oil of peppermint in pantries and places where they frequent, as the effect will probably be the same.

Miner's Journal.

Red Ant.—In answer to the enquiry in the American Daily Advertiser of yesterday as to the means of destroying or driving away the small *Red Ant.*, a gentleman called at this office to mention that if a small piece of camphor be laid in any place infested by them, they will, in a short time, entirely disappear.—*Philadelphia pa.*

129,000 bushels of salt were inspected at Salina, during the month of July.

An efficacious plan for Salting and Smoking Meat.—The following method, which requires only forty-eight hours, may be adopted for salting and smoking meat. A quantity of salt-petre equal to the common salt that would be required for the meat in the usual way, must be dissolved in water. Into this, the meat to be smoked, must be put, and kept over a slow fire, till all the water is evaporated. It must then be hung up in a thick smoke for twenty-four hours, when it will be found equal in flavor to the best Hamburgh smoked meat that has been kept several weeks in salt, as red throughout, and equally firm. This method has been resorted to in Germany and other parts, and has been found by far preferable to any other plan.

Montgolfier.—Montgolfier, besides being the inventor of aerostatic balloons, was the first who manufactured vellum paper in France. The accident which led him to the formation of balloons was curious enough; one day, in his paper manufactory, he was boiling some wafers in a coffee-pot, which happened to be covered with a piece of paper in the form of a sphere, and this paper becoming full of steam, swelled and detached itself from the pot. Montgolfier was surprised, and repeating the experiment, the paper again ascended; this led him to calculate the effect of a rarified air which should be lighter than the atmospheric air.—and hence the invention of aerostation.

Skill of the Athenian Masons.—If there be one thing more capable than another of giving us a correct idea of the rare skill acquired by the Athenian workmen who were employed in constructing those buildings, which still constitute the glory of that industrious city, it is the perfection with which the drums, forming the parts of the largest columns, were fluted on the conical surfaces, and with which these different truncated cones were so adapted to each other, that the grooves of fluting, when put together, were in complete unbroken continuity, from the capital to the base of the column.

Fruits of the American System.—Mr EZRA CHILDS, an enterprising farmer of Bath, N. H. sheared from his flock of 182 merinos, 481 lbs. wool; from which he manufactured 16 pieces, 435 yards of fine cloth. He is now on his way to market with these fruits of his industry. The cloth was dressed by Messrs. Wetherell & Hunt of Bath, and is of excellent quality. Instances of this kind are not rare, and they afford the best practical commentary upon the wisdom of measures, which shall serve to protect this branch of national economy.—*N. H. Journal.*

The number of bricks made and used in Springfield, the last year, was 47,000,000; and during the last four or five years, the average import of lime has been 300 tons, a great proportion of which is from Berkshire county, and would, of course, be conveyed on a railway.

To make Champagne from Grapes.—Gather the grapes when they are just turning, or about half ripe; pound them in a tub, and to every quart of berries so pounded, put two quarts of water—let it stand in a wash-tub for fourteen days, when it is to be drawn off—and to every gallon of liquor put three pounds of lump sugar: when dissolved, cask it, and after working, bung it down. In

about six months it will be fit to drink, when it should be bottled and tied down, or wired, if it is intended to be kept more than one year.

To prevent Dogs from Sucking Eggs.—Take of emetic tartar from four to eight grains, according to the age and strength of your dog, break the end of an egg, put in the tartar and mix it—if your dog is disposed to suck eggs, he will readily eat it. Confine him from cold water—the next day repeat the dose, which continue to do on each succeeding day until he refuses it, which will probably be the third or fourth day. After this, I have never known them guilty of the like offence—instead of being the destroyer of our good wives' poultry, the same dog becomes their faithful protector.

A dreadful earthquake had occurred at Tohacacan, South America, on the 12th of July. In describing it a writer says, "the whole orb as it were confounded, seemed ready to sink in chaos." Most of the private buildings were rent open and the convent and parish church suffered greatly.

The Vine.—A very neatly written and useful little work, by Mr Loubat, called "*The Vine Dresser's Guide*," has been published in the English and French languages, in order to point out the soils and explain the culture of this important and valuable plant.

The experience of Mr Loubat in this branch of horticulture, if we may so call it, amply qualifies him for the task of an instructor, and he performs that task in a very sensible and amiable manner, in the little work before us.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

A valuable and handsome octavo volume, entitled "*HINTS FOR AMERICAN HUSBANDMEN*," has just been issued by order of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. It consists chiefly of communications, of a practical nature, to that society; and its worth is enhanced by some very neat and appropriate engravings.—We scarcely need to mention, that a considerable and estimable portion of its contents is from the pen of JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq. of our city; who, we presume, has edited the work, and to whom American agriculture, in the most comprehensive sense, is so largely indebted. His intelligence, zeal and success in the various departments of husbandry, must secure for him the regard and gratitude, not only of actual farmers, but of all patriotic citizens who understand the public usefulness of agricultural pursuits. The main topics treated of in this volume are, Neat Cattle; Sheep; Crops and Manures; Substitutes for Hay; Grass Lands; Art of Breeding; and Root Crops. We have marked a few of the papers, for the purpose of copying them hereafter into our first page, if we should find the opportunity of so doing; they would be interesting to all general readers. The whole will, no doubt, be ere long in the hands of most of the American country gentlemen. Some of the original communications are from England; others from different States of our Union.

Nat. Gaz.

Mr Thomas B. Robertson, late Governor of Louisiana, has been invited to be again a candidate for that office. He declined the invitation, saying "my ambition in that respect is satisfied, and experience has sufficiently taught me, that I can render in that situation no service at all commensurate with the important duties it imposes."

The following was selected some months since for insertion in our paper, but was then omitted in consequence of a press of matter, applicable to the current season, and which if deferred would be in some measure like a last year's almanack. It was therefore laid by for the present; and at length concluded to defer it till near the time of year in which it was delivered; when similar festivals will render its remarks as well timed as they are judicious and well expressed.

Extracts from an Address delivered before the Hartford County Agricultural Society, October 12, 1826.

BY REV. CHARLES A. GOODRICH.

Scarcely half a century has elapsed, since the commencement of the present system of giving an impulse to Agriculture and mechanical efforts, by Shows and honorary rewards. This short period however, has elicited the opinion of many in their favor, and given to agricultural societies and their exhibitions, no small influence in the civilized world. Fifty millions of men, in Europe and America, are now their advocates. In England, societies are numerous and efficient. Three establishments only, in the United Kingdom, annually expend, in the promotion of Agricultural objects, the sum of \$70,000. France has nearly one hundred annual shows, besides a national exhibition at Paris, once in three years, whose lists of premiums alone, would fill, it is said, an octavo volume of 350 pages. In the United States, in the short space of about twenty years, agricultural societies have increased from a single one to between fifty and sixty. Among the patrons of these societies, too, both here and abroad, are to be found men of the most cultivated and enlightened minds, of deep philosophical research and practical skill, and of the highest official rank. Surely, such men as Madison, Quincy, Pickering, Powell, Lincoln, and Peters, not to mention many distinguished names in Europe, would not lightly favor a system, designed only to amuse a rabble, or destined to be ephemeral in its existence and influence. If public opinion, then, be any test—if the sanction of the wise and great carries any weight, it must be admitted, that too much importance has not been given to agricultural societies. The exhibitions of such societies are always connected with much that is interesting and instructive. Is the farmer an admirer of the animal creation? He here sees domestic animals, both native and imported, of the finest forms and choicest qualities. Is he an admirer of the vegetable productions of the earth? Here are exhibited specimens, which shew, that if in the sweat of his brow, man must toil, a munificent Providence does not let him toil in vain. Is he pleased with the exhibitions of mechanical skill? Here are implements the result of genius, of patient, persevering industry, which will abide his labors; and here, too, are proofs, not the fewest, nor the meanest, that the daughters of our land can put their "hands to the spindle," and are not ashamed of the "list-stuff." In short, the farmer has ocular demonstration, that if the last age of improvement has arrived, it has not yet made its exit from the world. The human mind is still ascendant. God has not prescribed a limit to the genius of man; or if he have, that limit is not yet seen. True, we may never be able "to plough by steam, nor sow by steam, nor by the novel combinations of the mechanic powers;" yet, who has fully tested the energies of nature, or can yet foresee what philosophical investigation, combined with practical skill, may not accomplish? Who will affirm that discoveries and improvements in agriculture do not await us similar to those,

which, in the mathematical and mechanic sciences have so highly distinguished the names of Newton, Godfrey, Watt, Arkwright, and Perkins? Who, but twenty years since, dreamed of the results of the present times? Is it too much to say, that we live in the dawn of a day, whose beams by their radiance, will by and by shew, how insignificant the light is, which we now think so great?

But from fancy, if this be fancy, let us descend to the facts. I ask you to notice for a moment, some improvements, which have been made in this country in agriculture and its branches, within the last twenty years, the merit of which must be accorded to Agricultural Societies.

At the commencement of this period, the highest crops of potatoes were stated at 200 bushels to the acre—now, crops of this vegetable are not unfrequently made of from 400 to 700 bushels. Then the highest quantity of corn gathered from an acre was from 40 to 50 bushels—now, we read of numerous crops of from 60 to 120 bushels, and, in a single instance, of one which reached 172 bushels.* In the mean time, many valuable roots and plants, such as the mangel wurtzel, the swedish turnip, the carrot, the common beet, the cabbage, some of which were before scarcely known, have been introduced as general crops, and yield hundreds of bushels to the acre. Many new implements of husbandry have been introduced, and former ones improved, adding greatly to the convenience and profit of the farmer. Our farms are better ploughed, better manured, better seeded, better drained, and better fenced. Numerous flocks of Spanish and Saxony sheep have been introduced, which furnish to our manufacturers the material for fabrics, which already rival those of Europe. Through the instrumentality of some gentlemen, much zeal has been excited throughout the country, to improve other descriptions of domestic animals: and with what success, every year furnishes proof, which must come with a welcome to those who have pioneered the way, at the expense of much time and wealth.

Permit me to suggest, in the first place, the importance of our farmers, as a body, becoming men of more reading and information in their profession. The experience of an individual must of necessity be limited. He has not time, nor often neither the requisite wealth nor capacity to institute experiments of importance. How, then, shall his deficiencies be supplied? Obviously by the same means by which the deficiency of the lawyer, the divine, and the physician are supplied—by reading. Let the farmer, then, purchase, as he is able, a few well selected books on the subject of agriculture—to these let him add a paper, or two, devoted to the same subject, of which, happily, we have now several of high character—and to these let him devote a portion of the dark days of autumn, and the long evenings of winter. From these, every farmer may derive many valuable hints. He will find, perhaps, an account of some new and useful implement of husbandry; some new grass or grain; some improvement in the management of a crop of corn; some remedy for a disease afflicting his family horse; or some valuable suggestion about wintering his sheep. Besides relieving the tediousness of many an hour ordinarily dozed away in his corner, he will thus

* Messrs. J. & M. Pratt, of Easton, Madison county, New York, in 1822, raised 172 bushels and two pecks of corn, on an acre. See *New-England Farmer*, p. 331, also, *Farmer's Guide*, p. 92.

be adding to his stock of useful knowledge; and be preparing in the ensuing spring and summer, to bring to some profitable account the knowledge which he has gained. The vast improvement in Agriculture in Great Britain, within half a century, is attributable, in no small degree, to the circulation of facts and experiments, by means of treatises, pamphlets and papers. It is to be hoped the time is not distant, when the farmers of this country, and elsewhere, will give to this subject its merited attention. Might I venture to name a single publication, which more than any others seems adapted to general use among our farmers, it would be that of the *New England Farmer*, a weekly paper published at Boston. Its Editor is as enlightened as he is industrious, and makes his paper a vehicle of information on Agriculture, and its kindred subjects, of the most interesting and profitable kind.

Another point to which I beg your indulgent attention, is the importance of that management of a farm, which regards it as a whole. By a bold and vigorous effort, a farmer may, in a given instance, and on a favored spot, raise a crop of uncommon magnitude; and yet this crop, by demanding that labor which is due to other parts of the farm, may, upon the whole, operate as a loss. No farmer should possess more land than he can watch over with proper care; and his industry should have one uniform direction, and one ultimate tendency—the melioration of the whole farm. Like a wise father, if he have favorites, he should still discharge his duty to the whole circle of children. Each acre should receive that attention which it deserves, viewed as a member of the whole, and that cultivation, which will best bring its powers into action. Indeed, on the portions least favored by nature, he should, perhaps, bestow the most cultivation, on the principle which, it is said, parents should act in sending unlikely sons to college—to make them equal to the rest. It is attributable to this partial and unenlightened management, that so many of farms present a chequered and unsightly appearance. A few particular lots are selected, which are cultivated with great assiduity; while other lots are neglected and despised. No regard is had to the farm as a whole; no system of general operations is pursued. The farmer gathers what he is able from these few well cultivated portions, and rests contented. By some of our farmers, the beauty of a farm is judged to lie much in contrast; and hence some portions of their land are neglected through fear that the bramble, the thorn, the thistle would otherwise find no dwelling place on earth.

These observations apply to no part of our farms with more force, than to our *pasture grounds*. Upon these a thought is scarcely ever bestowed. Bushes and briars and thorns and thistles are suffered to usurp dominion in the very heart of a farm, and to show a pointed and painful authority over the stock—besides operating to a total loss of many per centum of the value of these grounds. The consequence is, that where a couple of acres, or even less, would keep a cow, several become indispensable. And after all, the pastures are fed close; the dairy suffers; and a stock of meagre, half famished cattle come in in the fall, and continue lank through the winter. A few days spent upon these "neglected spots" each year would enable the farmer, especially if they were thrown into small enclosures, to admit of alternate changes of the stock, to keep more, and keep them in

better condition. In short, were the farmer's attention directed more generally to his farm, as a whole, his sterile plains would in process of time become fertile fields; his dairy would be more profitable; his stock improved; his farm be more valuable, and his reputation be rescued from merited reproach. *(To be concluded next week.)*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

The citizens of Worcester County, alive to their interests, intend to institute a geological survey of every town, for the purpose of aiding Agriculture and Manufactures. A gentleman, by the name of Holbrook, has recently addressed a series of questions, on the subject, to each town, and has offered to each a set of specimens of the most valuable productions of the mineral kingdom.—Such a mode, of developing the natural advantages of old Essex, should be adopted. We are persuaded, that it would be advantageous to us. A few years ago a Society for this purpose was projected among some of our young citizens. Have they not enough of public spirit, to renew the project, and carry it into execution?—*Salem Observer.*

SUBTERRANEAN FOREST.

The second volume of the Transactions of the Geological Society of London," contains a very interesting account of the subterranean forest, which was laid open in Norfolk, Eng. last autumn, by the sliding off into the sea of a large avalanche of rocks and clay.—The forest occupied a bed of about four feet in thickness. The trunks were found to stand, as thickly as usual in woods.—The stumps appeared to be firmly rooted in the original soil, "but they are invariably broken off about a foot and a half from the base." The stems and branches lie scattered horizontally, and among them are thin layers and cakes of decomposed leaves. The species of the timber is principally that of the pine, but there are some specimens of elm and oak. This forest extends twenty miles, and is from ten feet to two hundred feet below the surface of the earth.—*Salem Obs.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1827.

POULTRY HOUSES, &c.

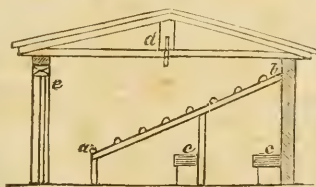
Beatson, an English writer (*Com. to the Board of Ag. vol. 1.*) is of opinion that poultry always ought to be confined, but not in a close, dark, diminutive hovel, as is often the case; they should have a spacious airy place, properly constructed for them. Some people are of opinion that each sort of poultry should be kept by itself. This however, he says is not absolutely necessary, for all sorts may be kept promiscuously together, provided they have a place sufficiently large to accommodate them conveniently, and proper divisions or nests for each kind to retire to separately, which they will naturally do themselves.

Mr. Wakefield of Liverpool, says the compiler of "The Complete Grazier," keeps a large stock of poultry in the same enclosure with singular success. He has nearly an acre enclosed with a close slab fence about seven feet high. The top of the fence is every where sharp pointed like pickets, though perhaps this may not be necessary. Within this enclosure are put up slight small sheds well secured from rain however, for the different kinds of poultry, and it is supplied with a small stream

of water. The poultry is regularly fed three times a day with potatoes boiled in steam, which is their only food except what grass may grow in their enclosure. The quantity of dung which is made in this poultry place is also an object worthy of attention; and when it is cleaned out, a thin paring of the surface is at the same time taken off which makes a valuable compost for the purpose of manure. But for keeping poultry on a small scale, it is only necessary to have a small shed or slight building, formed in some warm, sheltered, sunny situation, if near the kitchen or other place where a fire is constantly kept, so much the better, with proper divisions, boxes, baskets or other contrivances for the different sorts of birds, and for their laying and incubation.

Where a few poultry that take their chance at the barn door, are kept by a farmer for the convenience of eggs, and not to go to market when a fowl is wanted, no particular attention is requisite; but as in some situations they may pay well for more food and closer attention, other circumstances may be noticed. "The poultry house should," Young says, "contain an apartment for the general stock to roost in, another for setting, a third for fattening, and a fourth for food. If the scale is large there should be a fifth for plucking and keeping feathers. If a woman is kept purposely to attend them, she should have her cottage contiguous, that the smoke of her chimney may play into the roosting and setting rooms; poultry never thrive so well as in warmth and smoke, an observation as old as Columella, and strongly confirmed by the quantity bred in the smoky cabins of Ireland. For setting both turkeys and hens, nests should be made in lockers, that have lids with hinges to confine them if necessary, or two or three will, he says, crowd into the same nest. All must have access to a gravelled yard, and to grass range, and the building should be near the farm yard, and have clear water near. Great attention should be paid to cleanliness and white washing, not for appearance, but to destroy vermin.

Loudon says "The interior arrangement of a poultry house for a farm yard is generally very simple and consists of a little more than a number of spars reaching across the bottom of the building at different heights, or the same height, with a gang way or ladder attached, for the fowls to ascend; but where comfort and cleanliness are studied, a preferable mode is to form a sloping stage of spars (see *a b* in the annexed figure) for



the poultry to sit on; beneath the stage may be two ranges of boxes for nests (*c c*) the roof (*d*) should be a ceiling to keep the whole warm in winter, and the door (*e*) should be nearly as high as the ceiling for ventilation and should have a small opening with a shutter at bottom, which where there is no danger from dogs or foxes, may be left open at all times to admit of the poultry going in and out at pleasure, and especially for

their early egress during summer. The spars on which the clawed birds are to roost, should not be round and smooth, but roundish and roughish, like the branches of a tree. The floor must be dry and kept clean for the web footed kind.

A writer in the European Magazine, in speaking of this mode of managing and feeding fowls says, "I gave them corn [grain] in the morning, and in the afternoon boiled potatoes mixed with Irish bran, but I never allowed them to take a full meal of corn. They had a small orchard torange in, where in the course of the day, they occasionally picked up worms and other insects, and I have observed that poultry of all kinds eagerly seek for animal food, even after they have satiated themselves with corn: indeed I can perceive a portion of animal food essentially requisite to preserve them in a healthy state.

Mr. Lawrence, (*New Farmers' Calendar*, page 551.) says "Poultry are an article of luxury, for which the little farmer never obtains an adequate price. He had better allow his wife a certain annual sum for pin money than suffer her to keep these devourers. Four hens to a cock or five at most. Hens set twenty one days. Leave plenty of nest eggs where you desire them to set. Take away the strongest chickens as fast as they are hatched, secure them in wool until the whole are hatched, and strong enough to be cooped. Hens not to be cooped near, as they may kill each other's chickens. Young poultry fed by themselves, or under coops, as the large are apt to tread the smaller to death."

It is said a little molasses or any other saccharine substance is very useful to mix with the food of poultry, which it is intended to fatten. Perhaps it might be well to boil a proportion of beets, ripe and sweet pumpkins or squashes with potatoes for the food of poultry. When corn is given to fowls it should be broken or soaked in water. Hens, it is said, should have access in winter, to slacked lime, lime mortar, or oyster shells, otherwise they will be less likely to afford eggs, as something of a calcareous nature is necessary to form the shell. Wheat, however, if given to fowls for food, will furnish the substance [phosphate of lime] which is the principal constituent part of egg-shells.

We have noticed the following among new works just published in London:

The Florist's Guide; a treatise on Tulips, Hyacinths, Carnations, Pinks, Auricula, Roses, &c. by R. Sweet, F. L. S.

Flora Australasia; description of Flowers in New Holland, &c.

Designs for Agricultural buildings, Cottages, Farm House, &c.; by C. Waistell, Esq. Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the Society of Arts.

English Flora, by Sir Jas. E. Smith.

Essay on the different modes of cultivating the Pine Apple; by a member of the Horticultural Society.

The Gardener's Remembrancer.

Treatise on Shrubbery; by Thos. Philips, F. H. S.

It is stated in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, which has been published in London but one year, that it has already over 3000 subscribers.

BLASTING ROCKS.

A writer in the Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine gives a statement of an "improved method of blasting rocks with gunpowder, by which not only 4-9ths of the gun-powder is saved, but which far exceeds any method I have ever seen in its execution and effects. It has been practised for near a century in the extensive mines in Sweden; and only requires to be generally known in this country to be properly estimated.

"Suppose a hole in the usual method of blasting requires 9 inches of gunpowder; instead of filling it completely, leave 4 inches next the bottom empty, and above this space put 5 inches of gunpowder, which is supported by a piece of paste-board cut to the size of the hole, with a stick underneath, and attached to it in the middle. To prevent the stick head or pasteboard from being air-tight, four notches may be made of such a size as to allow the air, but not the gunpowder, to pass thro'. Then stem it and fire it, in the usual way. The principle on which it acts, is the rarefaction of the four inches of air in the bottom of the hole, when heated by the explosion of the gunpowder, and its consequent expansive power or force.

"I cannot, perhaps, give a clearer demonstration of this force, than by supposing a fowling-piece to be loaded, and the charge not rammed home as it is called; that is, if the least air remain in the bottom of the barrel, the consequence, as every one knows, would be the bursting of the barrel.—The intention, of course, in this case is to burst the barrel."

PRESERVATION OF CABBAGES.

The London Monthly Magazine gives the following method by which the Portuguese preserve cabbages on board their ships. The cabbage is cut so as to leave about two inches or more of the stem attached to it; after which the pith is scooped out to about the depth of an inch, care being taken not to wound or bruise the rind by this operation. The cabbages then are suspended by means of a cord, tied round that portion of the stem next the cabbage, and fastened at regular intervals to a rope across the deck. That portion of the stem from which the pith is taken, being uppermost, is regularly filled with water during very long voyages.

The same method might be advantageously adopted in private houses.

TAINTED FISH.

It is stated in the Glasgow Mechanics Magazine that fish which is slightly tainted may be restored to its proper flavour by mixing a quantity of vinegar and salt in the water in which fish is to be boiled.

VINES.

{ Linnaean Botanic Garden, near
New York, Sept. 17, 1827.

MR FESSENDEN—Well versed as you are, sir, on subjects of Horticulture, I feel sure that you will agree with me, that in the establishment of vineyards, no one point is of so much importance as a proper selection of those varieties best suited by their nature and qualities to their destined localities. We must not of course take the grapes of the south of France for the northern states, nor should we take those of the north, for the southern states, if others offer more advantageous. The fact is, in forming new vineyards, even in France, this is a nice point to be considered, and

on which mainly depends ultimate success. Of how much more importance then must proper discrimination be to a country new in this species of culture? Impressed with these ideas I have in my "Short Treatise on Horticulture" now in the press arranged the most celebrated European grapes under the three following heads, viz:

1st. Grapes of Germany, Switzerland, and the north of France.

2d. Grapes of middle France.

3d. Grapes of the south of France.

I have also given particular descriptions, in detail, of 68 varieties of grapes. With this aid in making suitable selections, I think our judicious Horticulturalists will not be at a loss to discriminate and select such as may be calculated to succeed in the respective localities to be allotted them—you are no doubt aware as well as myself of the great importance of another point, viz:

Accuracy as to the kind of grape named, for it must have become well known that many inaccuracies frequently occur, and that without this precaution is well attended to, all other exertions may prove futile. It has been my wish in this little publication, to throw as much light upon all the points referred to as its limits would permit.

In addition to the subject of Grapes, this publication contains directions for the culture of almost every species of fruit found in our Gardens, and descriptions of a number of varieties of each species. In fact, sir, deeming such a compendium, mostly gathered from personal observation, as much wanted, I have put this small work to press hoping that it might prove acceptable to the public, as a prelude to my general publication on "AMERICAN HORTICULTURE,"—and the expense will be so trifling as to be no object to any one.

Yours most respectfully,
WM. PRINCE.

FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Your correspondent "W. D." in a late New England Farmer, asks—*will suckers proceeding from the roots of trees, if grafted, make as good and fruitful trees as seedlings?*—No answer having been given by the more competent to this inquiry, I am induced to say that as far as my experience has extended, seedlings are much to be preferred to suckers.

For this, some obvious reasons may be given.—The seedling is taken when known to be young and vigorous—its roots healthy and diverging equally from the stock, may be preserved with little injury by removal. It is not so with the sucker.—The roots are in general very unequally and imperfectly procured—the sucker proceeding from the root, when removed carries with it an useless portion thereof, with the dispositions and diseases to which the parent stock is liable; and, further, if the life and vigor of the tree depends upon the age and condition of the stock, whether grafted or not, which is generally admitted, and which experience seems to confirm, your labour will be to little or no effect. In most cases you will be at an uncertainty, and at best will lose a portion of the duration of the tree you propose to cultivate.

In the apple I have made many successive experiments in two modes. First, from cutting away an old stock, and then grafting the vigorous shoots or suckers from the root.

In these cases an extraordinary growth was had. But this was for a short time only. The ends of the limbs soon began to perish, and every means

of restoring health to the trees has, with me, uniformly failed.

The other mode, by taking up and removing the suckers of the apple tree to a favourable situation, even though sometimes attended with a degree of success, yet, in every instance where any just comparison could be made, the seedling stock in its progression and maturity has had greatly the advantage.

The pear tree sends forth many, very many more suckers than the apple tree. Most of our stocks, it is believed, are brought from New Hampshire; all are not competent to judge whether they are suckers or seedlings.

But the pear being a longer lived tree, may for that reason present in suckers a better stock for grafting than the apple. But here too the force of experience is in favor of the seedling.

For many years I have improved the New Hampshire stocks for grafting, and though to advantage in some instances, yet I am bound to say less so in these cases, generally, than in those of known seedling stocks.

As to the smaller fruits, such as plums, cherries, &c. the little experience I have had has been to the same conviction as to the comparative inferiority of the sucker.

There is besides a general objection made to transplanting the sucker—that it is apt to throw forth suckers to the injury of the soil.

It must be considered as going to the establishment of this position, that the seedling forest trees are by far to be preferred. Having raised from the seed for ornamental use, a number of the elm, American and English ash, &c. I have found them in ten years to acquire double the growth of suckers. The English elm (so called) have been hitherto with us, it is believed, wholly propagated from the sucker, and it is often so with other forest trees.

In what has preceded I have referred to the principle that the graft is but the transfer or elongation of the parent stock, and is subject to those laws which govern its growth, maturity and decay. As to this, there is a difference of opinion, as there may be on other suggestions herein made. But I cheerfully offer what has occurred to me, and would (like your correspondent) being in search of truth, be right glad of better instruction.

I am, sir, yours,
J. WELLES.

Dorchester, Sept. 1827.

Remarks.—We deem it proper to mention that at the time of writing the above, Mr WELLES had not seen the remarks of the Hon. O. FISKE in our paper of the 7th inst. Several of our best horticulturalists in this vicinity fully coincide with Mr WELLES. Mr FISKE's success may be an exception to the general rule. The great care and good cultivation he bestows on his trees might overcome almost any obstacles.—ED.

SUNFLOWER.

MR FESSENDEN—An account in the N. E. Farmer of the 14th inst. of a gigantic Sunflower growing in West Chester, Pa. the height of which was stated to be 12 feet and 1 inch, induced me to measure one in my garden, which came up from a seed accidentally dropped, and has attained without any cultivation, the stature of 12 feet and 8 inches. The stalk measures 6 inches in circumference 3 or 4 feet from the ground, and supports 40 flowers, though none of them are so large as that of the Pennsylvanian Anak, which was 4 feet in circumference, and was compared to the rising moon.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		8	11
" whole hogs,		6	64
VEAL,		6	10
MUTTON,		5	9
POULTRY,		12	15
BUTTER, keg & tub,		15	16
lump, best,		30	16
EGGS,		12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush.	75	80
Indian, do.		6	75
POTATOES, (new)		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	lbl	1 00	4 00

Miscellaneous.

My thoughts are in my native land,
My heart is in its native place;
Where willows bend to breezes bland,
And kiss the river's rippling face.

Where sunny shrubs disperse their scent,
And raise their blossom high to heaven;
As if in calm acknowledgment
For brilliant hues and virtues given.

My thoughts are with my youthful days,
When sin and grief were but a name;
When every field had golden ways,
And pleasure with the day-light came.

I bent the rushes to my feet,
And sought the water's silent flow,
I moved along the thin ice fleet,
Nor thought upon the death below.

I culled the violet in the dell,
Where wild-roses gave a chequered shade;
And listened to each village bell,
So sweet by answering echo made.

In God's own house, on God's own day,
In neat attire I bent the knee;
Pure sense of duty bade me pray—
Joy made me join the melody.

Thus memory from her treasured urn,
Slakes o'er the mind her spring like rain;
Thus scenes turn up and palely burn,
Like night-lights in the ocean's train.

And still my soul shall these command,
While sorrow writes upon my face,
My thoughts are on my native land,
My heart is on my native place. A. F. American.

Activity.—Be always employed. Thou wilt never be better pleased, than when thou hast something to do; for business by its motion, brings heat and life to the spirits, but idleness corrupts them like standing water.

Extravagance.—By extravagance, the higher sort are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who, through industry and frugality have maintained their standing. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

Prudence and Economy.—Prudence will direct us to be cautious what debts we contract; but when they become due, justice requires that they be punctually discharged, otherwise we keep possession while another has the right.

Prudence.—Begin your course in life with the least show and expense possible. You may, at pleasure, increase both, but cannot easily diminish them.

Evils of Debt.—Do not consider debt only as an inconvenience, you will find it a calamity. Poverty takes away so many means of doing good, and produces so much inability to resist evil, both natural and moral, that it is by all means to be avoided.

Discovery in Africa.—Mr Ashmun, Agent of the American Colonization Society, in a recent letter, communicates the interesting information, that in the interior of Africa, there is a people so civilized as to have an improved agriculture, a manufactory of all articles necessary for their comfort, have regular and abundant markets and fairs, and use the written Arabic language in their trade, and possess "a degree of intelligence, and partial refinement, little compatible with the personal qualities," usually attached to the people of Guinea. Arrangements have been made to open

an intercourse with them, which has hitherto been prevented by the jealousy of the coast tribes.

[Salem Observer]

Influence of Civilization on Health.—The first number of the Foreign Quarterly Review, published in England contains a review of a discourse of M Berard on the influence of civilization on health, in which the author proves, that civilization "not only lengthens the average duration of human life, but adds to the strength of man." "Longevity amid Savage Nations is not only rare, but Savages in general are more feeble than civilized Nations. Le Pere Fanque, who lived much among them, says, he scarcely saw an old man; Raynal asserts the same of the Savages of Canada; Cook and La Peyrouse of those of the North-west Coast of America; Mungo Park of the Negroes; and Bruce of the Abyssinians." He refers to some experiments of Mr Peron, with the Dynamometer, by which was ascertained the relative strength of twelve natives of Van Dieman's land, seventeen of New Holland, fifty-six of the Island of Timor, seventeen Frenchmen, and fourteen Englishmen of New South Wales. The weakest were natives of Van Dieman's land. The mean strength of their arms was 50 lb. That of the English which were the strongest, was 71 lb. — *Ibid.*

Importance of Manufacturing Establishments.—The Nashua Gazette states, as an illustration of the dependence of Agriculture upon the encouragement of the manufactures, that the Great Falls Company, at Somersworth, in New Hampshire, commenced their manufacturing establishment in 1823, and at the present time there are between 1,500, and 1,600 persons engaged in the business of the Company, or who obtain their subsistence from the establishment. The persons consumed in the year which ended on the last month, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one barrels of flour, and six thousand and fifty nine bushels of corn, received from the states south of the Hudson.

Schiller, the German poet, had a patent of nobility conferred on him by the Emperor of Germany, which he never used. Turning over a heap of papers one day, in the presence of a friend, he came to his patent, and showing it carelessly to his friend with this observation, "I suppose you did not know that I was a noble;" and then buried it again in the mass of miscellaneous papers in which it had long laid undisturbed.

Unlucky Shot.—An industrious farmer in the town of Conquest, N. Y. after having finished his haying and harvest, had stacked his wheat and part of his hay near his house. He soon after saw a squirrel upon his wheat, took his gun and shot him. But the wadding of his gun set his wheat in a blaze, and that and the haystack was in a short time consumed. There was nearly three thousand bushels of wheat, and a ton and a half of hay.

"LONG YARNS."

Mrs. —, upwards of 60 years old, and two young women in the same family, not two furlongs from our office, on the 10th inst. spun 28 skeins of woolen yarn, each skein containing 15 knots. Of this respectable day's work, Mrs. — did 8 skeins, and the young women 10 skeins a piece.

In performing her task, (as a man of arithmetic assures us) the aged matron had to walk 43,200

steps, which on calculation are found to make about twelve and a half miles. Here then we have no small degree of industry in the feet, as well as the fingers—especially when it is considered that in spinning, a stop is to be made at every third step, and that half the steps are to be taken backwards. Where, we ask, is the young man, who would undertake to travel twelve miles and a half in a day, one half the distance backwards, and stop on the way 14,400 times?

The young women, of course, had to travel a greater distance; but they are doubtless some 40 years younger than Mrs. —, and find it a mere pastime,

"To trip it as they go,
On the light fantastic toe."

At all events, we cannot do less than recommend them to the particular attention of those who are in pursuit of wives, as better calculated to make a man happy, than if they had spun a thousand miles of street yarn. [Berk. Am.]

The Duke of St. Albans.—Of all the jokes played off in the English papers upon the young Duke of St. Albans for his folly in marrying the old Mrs. Coutts, we have seen no keener one than this from *The Age*.

"His Grace, in a worldly point of view, is understood to be what is commonly called a *close shaver*. If that be the case, (without at all alluding to the pecuniary opportunities which may be afforded him) we can only say her Grace's countenance will keep him in constant employment, if he has nothing else to do."

Farnham's Improved Cider Mill.

A mill on this plan of full size is 4 feet by 2 1/2. The cylinder is 16 inches diameter and 9 inches long, the periphery fixed with points of iron or steel, placed in a spiral form projecting 3/16ths of an inch, placed 2 3/4ths of one eighth of an inch from each other, there being 17 rows around said block or cylinder, and 43 teeth in a row; the teeth may be 4d brads. The cylinder is set in motion by a whirl and band.

This mill without the power cost from 10 to 12 dollars; and by giving it 500 revolutions per minute it will grind or grate with one horse power sixty bushels of apples per hour; with two horses double the quantity. The apples are grated very fine without breaking the seeds.

There was rising of two thousand barrels of cider made in one of these mills last year, without expending one cent for repairs. Agents will shortly be out in the state of Massachusetts to sell out the rights of towns, counties, &c.

Applications, post paid, directed to JOSEPH F. WHITE, No. 213 Water St. New York, or to JOSEPH R. NEWELL, Boston, will be attended to.

The following are some of the Certificates respecting the Grater Cider Mill.

Berkshire, May 20, 1827.

I hereby certify that I have one of Joel Farnham's Grater Cider Mills in operation, and when grinding with water power, I have ground two bushels of apples in a minute, but when grinding with horse power, about half that quantity. The quantity of apples is about 7 bushels for a barrel of cider. As to the quality of the cider, I have not discovered any material difference from that made in the nut mill, but there is much less sediment, I think not more than a quart, or at most 3 pints to a barrel. A. LEONARD.

Owego, Tioga co. June 12, 1827.

We the subscribers hereby certify that we have made cider at Joel Farnham's cider mill, at his dwelling place, in Tioga town, and with his Grater Cider Mill, and it will do the work complete as the above given by Mr Leonard.

G. L. TALCOTT,
J. M. QUIGG,
R. BROWN.

This certifies that I have one of Joel Farnham's patent cider mills, and it will grind from one and a half to two bushels of apples in a minute; it will grind a bushel and a half without any urging, but if urged it will grind two bushels, and the cider is perfectly clear and pleasant when well worked, and I think it will make more cider than any of the old fashioned mills. Spencer, May 24, 1827. J. WOODFORD.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance. Gentlemen who procure fire responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1827.

No. 10.

HORTICULTURE.

THE VINE.

MR. FESSENDEN—As there seems to be a very general attention paid of late to the culture of Grapes, I thought it might not be unacceptable to the public to see an account of the management of grapes in France. I therefore send you a translation from a book kindly lent to me by a friend, of the *present* most approved method of training and pruning grapes in France. The work from which the extracts are taken is highly respectable. It is called the "Bon Jardinier," (a Good Gardener,) a new and much improved edition, compiled and written by Mons. A. Poiteau, ancient chief gardener of the Royal nurseries of Versailles—King's botanist and director of the culture in the Royal country seats of Guyanne—member of the Agricultural Societies of the Seine and Oise, and of the Linnean Society of Paris—author of the Natural History of Orange trees; and also by Mons. Vilmain, (well known here by the trees sent out for sale,) seedsman to the King—member of the Royal Society of Agriculture, and of the Horticultural Society of London, &c. &c.

This work was published in 1826, and may be considered the most authoritative work on French Horticulture, extant. A CULTIVATOR.

Roxbury, August 27, 1827.

VINE.

The remarks we are about to make, apply to those species or varieties whose fruit is sought for the table, and not to those which are cultivated for wine.

A light and deep soil is the best adapted to produce excellent grapes. In poorer soils the vine languishes—in soils more consistent (more stiff) its productions will be too gross, too watery, and its fruit will have fewer good qualities. In the climate of Paris (whose summers, though longer, agree very well with those of New-England,) the vine requires a hot or warm exposure, in order to ripen the grapes perfectly, and it is *seldom*, except under the protection of a wall with a south or eastern aspect, that it finds the heat necessary to its perfection.

Of all the modes adopted of training, or of pruning the vine, we shall only speak of one, that practised at Thomery, a village near Fontainebleau, because it appears to us preferable to all others; both for its simplicity and its results.

As to its results, all the world knows them. It is well known that the most beautiful and the best grapes eaten in Paris come from Thomery, (about 28 miles distant,) under the name of the Chasselas of Fontainebleau. It has been supposed, that the excellence of these grapes is owing to the nature of the soil and the favorable exposure of Thomery. By no means. Thomery has not a happy exposure, and its soil is clayey, cold, and almost incredibly hard to cultivate. We must admit then, that it is to their *treatment* of their grapes *alone* that their excellence and superiority is owing. Before we say any thing of their method, we would remark that they are very cautious in selecting their varieties—they take only those of the best

qualities, and keep them constantly separate and pure from inferior sorts.

The walls against which they train their grapes or trellises are about eight feet high, and are covered with a top which projects about nine inches. This protects the vine against frosts, against the violence of rain, and also prevents the upper shoot from pushing too vigorously. These walls are furnished with trellises, the upright standards of which are two feet apart, and the slats or horizontal pieces or rails, are nine inches apart; the lower one six inches only from the ground.

The grape border along this wall is dug and manured to the width of five feet, at least, and to the depth of 15 or 18 inches. If the soil is wet, they slope the border so as to throw off the water from the wall. When the border is prepared, they open a trench at four feet distance from the wall and parallel to it, two feet wide and nine inches deep. They have ready prepared a quantity of layers or cuttings, sufficient for the wall. After trimming them of tendrils and every thing useless or hurtful, they lay them across the trench at the bottom with the top towards the wall, and at the distance of twenty inches, one from the other, and cover them with four or five inches of soil, and tread them down; at the same time raising the upper end which was towards the wall nearly to a perpendicular—then fill the trench two thirds full, and spread the residue of the earth over the border. They then put into the trench three inches of manure, which keeps the plants fresh and moist, and prevents the ground from getting dry and hard.

In March, they cut in the plants to two eyes above ground; they weed, dress and water the border during the first season, if it be needful, for the young planted grape requires a gentle degree of moisture. They tie the young shoots of the year to some supporters, and do every thing to favor its growth. The second year, if any of the plants have more than one branch, they preserve but one. They bury the new wood as the first year, and so on till they reach the wall. At every time they lay the shoot they cut in till they reach strong ripe wood well furnished with good eyes (or buds)—it will generally take three years before it reaches the wall, but, in the mean time, they gather some fine bunches while the grape is reaching the wall.

We now come to the formation of the bearing branches [cordons.] If the wall is eight feet high you would make five such branches [on each side,] the first six inches from the ground, and the four other, eighteen inches apart upon the horizontal rails of the trellis or espalier, arranged previously so as to effect this object. The stalk destined to the lowest bearing branch will be cut off just at the height of the branch, if it has at that place a double eye or two eyes. If it has not, you must cut it above the eye which is next above the lowest rail of the trellis. These two eyes are destined to furnish the two lowest branches (to right and left) on the lowest rail. The one that is too high must be bent down gently, and that which is too low, trained up and fastened to the trellis so that both shall be in the same horizontal line.

The second [cordon] bearing branch being at 2

feet from the ground cannot be formed as soon as the first—the third will be still more late, and so on. Whatever be the height to which you propose to carry your stalk or stem, you ought not to advance it more than 12 or 15 inches each year and preserve its lateral buds to increase its growth and furnish fruit. But as soon as the stem has reached the requisite height it is absolutely necessary to suppress and cut off all lateral buds on the main stem throughout. Let us now suppose all the stems arrived at the required or proposed height, and that their two last or upper branches are extended to the right and left to form the two arms of the bearing branches (cordons,) we will now show how these two arms or branches are to be cut till they have gained the length of four feet each.—The first year you will cut so as to have three good eyes or buds from 4 to 6 inches apart. Two of these eyes will be cut so as to form bearing wood, and the third will be employed to lengthen the branch. Care must be taken to train vertically the shoots destined to bear the fruit. At the second cutting the bearing shoots thus trained vertically must be cut leaving two eyes or buds—and the terminal branch in like manner must be so trimmed as that there will be three eyes, two of which will be reserved for bearers, and the third to prolong the shoot as in the former year, and so proceed till each lateral branch shall have reached the length of four feet. Each branch ought then to have eight bearing eyes or shoots, all if possible on the upper side. When all the five plants shall have reached their height and length, you will have on a surface of eight feet square, (or 64 square feet,) eighty bearing branches (coursors) of two eyes each, which will each produce two branches, bearing two bunches each, or 320 bunches on eight feet square of surface.

The eyes at the bottom of the shoots of the grape are very close together and extremely small. There are no less than six in the space of two lines, or the fifth of one inch. When you cut the bearing branch long, say one or two inches, these little eyes become extinct and do not push—but if you cut close to them they grow and give very beautiful bunches. Able gardeners are well aware of this, they cut within one line (or one tenth of an inch) or even less. It is for this reason that these branches never become long under their management.

Those who are ignorant of the nature of the vine cannot conceive how a bearing branch shall have given fruit for twenty years, and not be at the end of the time one inch long. If there be more than two buds start from the same branch (or corsor) it is absolutely necessary to suppress or pinch the surplus off even if they have five bunches.

The writers further caution cultivators to treat the young shoots very tenderly in training them, because they easily break off when they are young. You ought not to force them into a vertical position till the berry of the grape is large—till then, all you need do is to take off all shoots which have no grapes, to break off tendrils, and to pinch off the extremities of the bearing shoots. When the grape has nearly attained its size it is beneficial to water the fruit from a water pot 42

the form of rain. This makes the skin tender and increases the size of the berries. You gradually uncover the berries and expose them to the sun to heighten the colour and improve the flavor.

If you wish to leave them out, till after frost, you may cover them with paper bags, which are of use also in protecting them from insects and birds.

In making this translation as literal as possible, one could not avoid some gallicisms.

Such are the remarks of Mr. Vilmain. To me, some are wholly new and surprising. I had no idea that the small and almost invisible buds at the root of the branch were there, which produced the exquisite grapes sold in Paris under the name of Chasselas de Fontainebleau. It is true, that last year I thought I had discovered an anomaly in the grape. I found a fine shoot filled with fruit growing apparently out of the side of an old branch as big as a man's wrist. I deemed it so strange that I was upon the point of asking some friends to come and see it, but upon examining it more closely I found that there had been a shoot there the year before, and which the gardener intended to extirpate but did not rub off the buds at its base. It is these buds, scarcely visible, which furnish the fruit at Thomery.

THE ISABELLA GRAPE.

This is now perfectly ripe in my garden, its maturity having been accelerated by girdling. It is larger, its skin and pulp more tender, and its juice more abundant and sweeter than that of our wild fox grape—but it has the very peculiar flavor of that grape so strongly, that I am persuaded it is only a variety of it. Its skin, if retained too long, or pressed too hard in the mouth, leaves the same unpleasant flavor as the fox grape does. To those who cannot (from want of skill) raise the European grapes, it may be valuable; and if a serious effort shall be made to make wine in New-England, I think the Isabella offers the fairest prospect of success. It is a very vigorous plant and a great bearer.

For the table, however, even the little cluster grape, called the Miller grape, the least valuable of all the imported grapes, is, in my judgment, preferable to it.

We continue our selections from the invaluable Hints to American Husbandmen, published by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

On Orchard Grass—Manner of cultivation—securing the seeds—Quantity sown—Season and mode—Causes of failure—Product and value for pasturage and hay—its nutritive qualities, and superiority over timothy, both when green and dry.

BY LOYD JONES, ESQ.

Montgomery County, (Pennsylvania,) }
February, 3, 1827.

DEAR SIR,—I have cultivated orchard grass for five and twenty years. My crops failed from the bad quality of the seeds, until they were secured by myself. When they are in the state at which they can be shaken from the heads, the stems are cut by a skillful cradler just above the tops of the under grass. After some practice, he is enabled to catch with his left hand the portions taken by the cradle, and to place them regularly as he advances. They are immediately bound in sheaves large as a man's leg. Double swaths are afterwards mown with a naked scythe to remove the

under grass, and leave at proper distances throughout the field, openings upon which the sheaves are shocked. They remain in this state from eight to ten days, until sufficiently dry to be carried to the barn, where they are forthwith thrashed to guard against heating, the great source of injury to the seeds of this valuable crop. The usual manner of securing them, by putting the sheaves into the mow, is, I am satisfied, the most effectual mode to destroy the principle of vegetation, as they can rarely be so treated, without being mow-burned.

After having been thrashed, they should be strowed upon the barn floor—occasionally stirred if the quantity be large, during eight or ten days, until they are perfectly dry—without this precaution they would inevitably be heated.

The under grass should all be mown for hay, as soon as possible, after the seeds have been harvested. If it be allowed to stand but for a few days, it loses its nutritive properties—in fact dies, after having lost the heads. The hay thus made, and properly secured, although necessarily harsh from having been allowed to pass the stage of its growth when most succulent and nutritious, I have found good fodder, for both horses and neat cattle.

The product of seeds varies from ten to twenty bushels per acre. I have had in a very favorable season, twenty bushels upon land which would not have afforded, I think, ten of wheat. The product of this, as of all crops, depends much, of course, upon the season, and the preparation of the land. The crop to which I advert, was purposely grown upon a poor soil, to show the excellence of the plant, and the fallacy of the assertion that it required very rich land.

I sow from eight to ten quarts of clover seeds, and a bushel of orchard grass seeds per acre in February, upon wheat or rye land. I should prefer their being sown with oats or barley, as the seeds could be covered more regularly with the harrow, and their vegetation would be secured.—I do not apprehend injury from frost in early sowing, but I dread the effects of drought from late. I have never suffered from early, but have generally had cause to regret the evils of late sowing.

I consider orchard grass the best herbage for pasturing upon upland—for hay it certainly cannot be excelled.

I cultivated timothy for many years. As pasturage it is utterly worthless after the first of July, upon upland. Timothy hay is valuable for turf horses, and those used in quick draught; but for the purposes of farmers I think it should not be raised. I have long since discontinued its growth. It is a great exhauster, and should never be cultivated, unless it can be carted to market, and be replaced by large supplies of manure.

I am, very obediently, &c.

LOYD JONES.

JOHN HARE POWEL, ESQ.
Powellton.

On Grasses; Orchard or Cocksfoot; Timothy and Red Top, or Herds-grass; their comparative values for Pasturage and Hay.

BY JOHN HARE POWEL, ESQ.

Powellton, February 10, 1827.

In presenting Mr Jones's communication, it is not necessary that I should advert to his accuracy and reputation as a farmer, with which you are sufficiently acquainted, to receive his opinions and

statements, with implicit reliance upon their validity and force. He is the most successful cultivator of orchard grass, with whose practice I have become acquainted in any part of the United States.

As he has detailed his mode of securing the seeds, I may be allowed to state, that I have for several years induced him to send large quantities of them to my agricultural friends, whose experience, in confirmation of my impressions, that when properly treated they seldom fail, establishes the correctness of his management in collecting them.

I have before brought to your notice the extraordinary product of cocksfoot or orchard grass as pasturage upon strong soils; its early appearance in the Spring; its vigorous and rapid growth throughout the Summer and Autumn, affording even in December, the most succulent and nutritive herbage I have in this climate seen.

Of timothy as pasturage, I have had during twenty years, opinions similar to those conveyed by Mr Jones.

On highly manured, or deep alluvial soils, it produces greater crops of hay, than any grass I have grown, except red clover. Mr Welles, of Boston, a few years since obtained four tons of timothy hay per acre, from a large field. His well known precision, independent of the ample proofs he adduced, sufficiently establishes the fact.—When allowed to become mature, I think it causes as much exhaustion as a crop of Spring barley or oats. And so far from land becoming better, whilst exposed to the effects of the scythe, and the rays of the sun in a regular course, wherein timothy is introduced as the meliorating crop, I am led to believe that it is made worse. If timothy be depastured after the first crop has been taken, I apprehend that, as its after growth is extremely feeble, in this climate, the sun must have great effect upon the soil, throughout the hottest season of the year.

Red-top or herds-grass has recently been brought more into notice, and it will, I have no doubt, be extensively cultivated, when it shall have been better known. We see it generally upon the ill reclaimed marsh lands of an adjacent state, where perhaps its extraordinary hardness and large product, even under the most slovenly management may have retarded to a certain extent, the improvement of the district in which it is principally grown. It will flourish where no other grass, which we cultivate, can live. Its apparent qualities, and the quantity of nutritive matter, are no doubt very much influenced by the state of the land upon which it is produced; hence when offered in the market in competition with the produce of the most highly cultivated upland—it is condemned. The seeds of this grass, as those of cocksfoot, are rarely brought to the shops in a sound state—they, as the former, are surrounded by chaff, which, if closely examined, will be found frequently to envelope shrivelled kernels, and to be infested with some of the most noxious weeds with which a farmer can contend.

Upon a small piece of land which had been occupied by Swedish turnips, and had been carefully tilled for many seasons in succession, two bushels of herds-grass seed per acre, in addition to the usual quantity of clover and timothy seeds, were sown with Persian barley in the Spring of 1820. A much larger piece was sown at the same time with timothy alone. The timothy soon dis-

appeared from both—the clover of course long since *went out*—the herds-grass has formed a tough and valuable sward.

Upon arable farms it is sometimes troublesome, as it is tenacious of life as blue grass. Its product is not generally heavy upon such lands, and I should not therefore cultivate it with a regular course of white crops, although upon a grazing farm, or upon some large southern domains, where it would be well that the landholders should forget half their possessions, it might be expedient to cultivate it largely and obviate the necessity of indulging the fattening bullocks with a regular ramble for the solace of their stomachs, throughout some hundred acres of growing Indian corn. The herds grass has the great merit of being able to take care of itself.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HARE POWELL.

To the President of the Penn. Agric. Society.

ITEMS,

Selected from the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society.

To preserve the Golden Pippin and other Apples free from Canker.—John Williams, Esq. of Pitmanston, believes, and to a certain extent has proved, that this may be done, by every year pruning away as much of each shoot of young wood as is not perfectly ripened. He has practised this for six years, and has now a fine young dwarf golden pippin tree, as perfectly free from canker as any new variety. The best stock for the golden pippin he finds to be the Siberian crab, because, as the shoots of this crab cease to elongate after the month of August, the roots become less active in propelling the upward sap; hence the wood and buds of the graft are more perfectly ripened in the autumn. We are very happy to learn the result of this experiment, believing as we do, that the canker in the golden pippin, or any other fruit tree, has nothing at all to do with the age of the variety, and believing also that the golden pippin or any other variety, however old or diseased, may, by proper, or say the best, treatment, be re-invigorated and perpetuated in as good a state as it ever was, for an unlimited period. We have seen too many cankered trees of recently originated sorts, and a sufficient number of healthy golden pippins, to be able to be of a different opinion.

For washing the Branches of Fruit Trees for the purpose of destroying the Insects which harbour on them.—John Braddick, Esq. mixes one pound of flour of brimstone in three gallons of gas liquor, adding soft soap to make the liquid adhesive.—The mixture is made over a fire in March, and the trees completely washed about the same time.

Dovetail grafting, by which is meant a mode of preparing the scion as carpenters prepare a tenon, and cutting the bark and soft wood of the stock in the manner of a dovetail groove for the reception of this tenon, is recommended for grafting the large branches of old trees, by Mr E. Malone, gardener to George Foljambé, Esq. of Osberton House, in Nottinghamshire.

Orange and Lemon Trees in Italy, according to Mr Shea, gardener to Lord Burghersh, at Florence, are manured with kilndried lupines, goat's dung, and stable manure; they are much watered in summer, shifted every fourth or fifth year, and preserved during winter in sheds, the apertures of which are only closed during frosty weather.

Nuts are kept till nuts come again, by A. B. Lambert, Esq. in brown earthenware pans, buried deep in a dry part of the garden.

Pears, grafted on Medlar Stocks, are found by Capt. Peter Rainier, R. N. to become more juicy, and not inferior in flavour. They grow vigorously, fruit the second year, and bear abundantly. Some are much altered in appearance; the Jargonelle remains nearly green when ripe, and is a much shorter fruit than when produced from a Pear or Quince stock.

Notice of the Siberian Bittersweet, a new and valuable Cider Apple. By Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. F. R. S. P. H. S. &c.

Raised "from a seed of the Golden Harvey Apple, and pollen of the yellow Siberian Crab," and we have no doubt it is what it is said to be "new and valuable." The following merits, however, are surely too great for practical credence: "The American bug wholly avoids the trees. I have frequently inserted grafts into stocks, upon which those insects abounded, and upon which they had continued to abound; but I never saw more than one instance in which they were found upon the graft, and then it was just above its junction with the stock, and three days afterwards they had entirely disappeared." We have not a doubt that this statement is perfectly correct in regard to the individual plants in question, but to infer from it that the Siberian bittersweet is much, or at all less obnoxious to the attacks of the American bug than any other variety of apple, we think inconsistent with experience in regard to this insect, and we are sure that to leave such an inference open to be drawn, is calculated to deceive the amateur, and might injure the practical gardener. We could produce cases of both from papers of Mr Knight's, (e. g. the pine-apple,) but we know that a hint to our excellent and much esteemed president will be sufficient. The truth is, that without that ardour and imagination which leads a man to push any favorite idea as far as it will go, Mr Knight could never have accomplished for horticulture so much as he has done. It is impossible to be often original and right, without being sometimes extravagant and wrong.

An Account of Ten Varieties of Persian Melons. By Mr John Lindley, F. L. S. Assistant Secretary for the Garden. Read September 19, 1826.

Persian melons are distinguished by a thin and delicate skin, and tender, rich, and sweet juicy flesh; but their cultivation is more difficult than that of the melons of Europe. They are grown in Persia in open fields, on beds richly manured with pigeon's dung, and irrigated by intervening channels supplied artificially. The most successful attempt at imitating this state of things "seems to be, to supply the plants abundantly with water at the roots, but to give them as little as possible over head, to combine copious ventilation and high temperature, by means of frequently renewed linings of hot dung; and to elevate each fruit a few inches above the soil, by means of a slate laid upon two bricks placed side by side."

Of the sorts described, a few are of doubtful merit; and "it has been lately understood from Mr Willock, that some of the kinds now described are winter melons, which require keeping for some months before they are fit for table; a circumstance with which we were not made acquainted in sufficient time to ascertain which of

the varieties now about to be mentioned are of that description." It would not be of much use, therefore, to repeat the names of fruits of which we do not even know the season of their ripening.

The Horticultural Society and the public are much indebted to Mr Willock, the British envoy at the court of Persia, for his unceasing exertion in attempting to transfer several of the rare productions of that country to England.

A correspondent in the neighborhood of Doncaster informs us, that he sows the common green beet three times a year, exactly in the same way as he does spinach, and has a perpetual supply of an excellent substitute for that vegetable. By cutting the leaves when quite young, they are as tender, even during the hottest period of summer, as those of the common spinach are in spring and autumn. A perennial spinach, however, whether from the *Beta maritima*, or *Chenopodium Bonus Henrius*, is very desirable in every garden, as a resource in case of neglect or accident, and because the plants, being in perpetual maturity, and abundantly furnished with proper sap, are, as it were, even on the alert to take advantage of any circumstances favourable to vegetation.—London.

UPPER CANADA.

The laying of the corner stones of the Seminary and some of the public edifices at Guelph, in Upper Canada, was celebrated with much festivity. Upwards of 300 persons dined together on the occasion. In the evening there was another and a smaller dinner, at which Mr Galt (the novelist and poet) presided. This new settlement is making a very rapid progress. They have already formed an "Agricultural Society." Of the town itself a Canada paper says:

"The town itself is very pleasantly and advantageously situated. The streets radiate from the centre of the public square, which is laid out near a bend of the river. The large House, or Caravansary, is situate on this square, and is a very handsome and commodious building, containing a large hall, a kitchen in one wing, and a bar room in the other—an office for the company's use, and eight or ten bed rooms, all on the ground floor, besides the upper apartment. The two public buildings now erecting, are in front of the house above described, on the right and left of the principal street. The Market House stands on the main street at the entrance into the town, from the Waterloo road, and is a neat building, and sufficiently commodious for a town of 3 or 4000 inhabitants. Besides these buildings, there are near thirty dwelling houses, stores, &c. either of squared logs or frame; all completed, or nearly so; and a great many more, including a church or two will shortly be erected."

Extraordinary Despatch.—A gentleman in this city received a letter from his friend travelling in Europe, by the ship Henry Fourth, dated at Berlin, in Prussia, the 6th of August last; that is in 37 days. We have never before heard, of such a rapid transmission of intelligence from such a distance in the interior of Europe. [N. Y. Dai. Adv.]

The dog mentioned in our last paper as suspected of madness, has since died. That he was mad, is beyond doubt. He bit a number of dogs, hogs, and four or five persons. We believe the latter are all using the scull cap as a preventive of the effects. [Poughkeepsie Telegraph.]

ADDRESS.

Extracts from an Address delivered before the Hartford County Agricultural Society, October 12, 1826. *Concluded from p. 68.*

BY REV. CHARLES A. GOODRICH.

A third point upon which I would insist, is the importance of a still higher cultivation of our farms. It is not an uncommon complaint among farmers "that the times are hard." Is it wonderful that with some they are so? They are "hard" because their crops are small, and their crops are small, because they fail to bestow the proper cultivation upon them. Concentrated action is efficient action; and it this only which gives large agricultural results. But to this an obstacle presents itself nearly insurmountable. Our farms are in general too extensive, and the labor of the farmer is spread over too extended a surface. And yet, instead of selling a single acre, most of our farmers covet many more. If farmers, however, would thrive, they must change their policy; they must concentrate their labour; they must give to a few acres the care, now usually bestowed on many; and if necessary to this, they must diminish their farms. Many an acre of corn, and many of rye now yield only 10 or 12 bushels, and even less. Many an acre is mowed, whose burden—if it may be called a burden—amounts to scarcely half a ton. How much wiser—how much more grateful, to give to these acres a proper cultivation and gather bushels for pecks, and nearer tons for hundreds! This, I conceive, is, at present, the great error of our farmers generally. They adopt a diffusive, desultory mode of operation, which keeps their lands poor, and themselves poor also. The only method by which the benefits of a thrifty, productive husbandry can be enjoyed, is to change the present system for one more compressed and more vigorous. It should be written on every farm house, and in the centre of every lot, as a memento to its occupier—"Till but little, and till thoroughly."

To an efficient cultivation of a farm, two things appear to be particularly important—a proper rotation of crops, and a sufficient and proper application of manures.

In respect to a rotation of crops, it may be observed, that every soil is better adapted to some kinds of plants than to others; yet it possesses, it is apparent, but in a limited degree, the ingredients, which render it most suitable to those plants. Hence, if it be pursued with these plants but for a few years in succession, the soil becomes exhausted, leaving the land incapable of bearing good crops of a similar kind. But the same land possesses other ingredients adapted to produce plants of a different kind. Now, what more philosophical than to stop short of the point of exhaustion in respect to the first crop, and to apply a second of a different kind, to be followed by a third, a fourth, a fifth, and even a sixth, if necessary, until the partially exhausted powers of the soil in respect to the first crop be restored, by acquiring the ingredients essential to its production, by the decomposition of vegetable matter. In this way, the productive energies of the land may be preserved to a great extent, without the application of manures; and with them, may be raised to an indefinite extent.

Let the farmer learn the importance of greater attention to the accumulation of manures. Let him learn, that when he takes a crop from his field, be it grass, or be it grain, just so much virtue is subtracted from the soil, and just so much must, in

some way, be returned to it, ere its productive powers will be as before. And, let him be as solicitous too to restore, as to take, if he wish not to steal from himself, and thus lay the foundation for the permanent injury of his farm. In older countries, where the population is more dense, and consequently a greater quantity of food is necessary, more economy in the accumulation of manure is observed. "Even house sweepings, the dust or powder of bones, farrier's and clothier's clippings, refuse of manufactured skins, shavings and turnings of horn, hair, woollen rags, and many other like substances, are carefully saved, and sold to farmers." In this country, necessity does not yet compel us to resort to such means, nor does economy demand it. On every side, materials of better quality abound. In the accumulation of manures, however, the farmer should have reference to the nature of the soil, for which his application is intended. If the soil be sandy, let his yard, or compost heap, receive a due proportion of clay, loam, marl or peat; if the soil be clayey, let him cart into his yard sand, lime, and such other substances as will render the soil more light and loose."

In respect to the application of manures, whether in a fermented or unfermented state, much difference of opinion has existed. We have high authority, now, however, for believing, that "rotten manure," or that in which the fermentation is past, is inferior in virtue, and less applicable, particularly to tillage crops. In the process of fermentation, much of the volatile and most valuable part escapes; whereas, were the manure ploughed in, and the fermentation carried on beneath the soil, this would be saved. Another disadvantage in applying fermented, or rotten manure is, the loss of heat, which, if produced in the soil, would accelerate the germination of the seed, and nourish the plant, in its incipient and most critical state. Sir Humphrey Davy who has treated this subject with much observation and science, is of the opinion that in the process of fermentation, manures lose, from one half to two thirds their weight. In this opinion, Mr. Young, who received the medal of the Bath Agricultural Society in England, for his essay on manures, and Mr. Coke, a distinguished agriculturalist in that country, concur. Hence, the importance to every farmer of a stercorary, or shed, under which he may house his manure, to prevent fermentation and evaporation. Hence, also, manures, which are carried into the field in autumn, should be laid in large heaps, and carefully covered with earth. This will check fermentation, and prevent the escape of the carbonic acid and ammonia, two most valuable sources of nourishment to the vegetable world. To test the value of the volatile part of manure, Sir H. Davy inserted the beak of a retort, filled with unfermented manure, among the roots of some grass, on the border of a garden. In a few days, the anticipated effect was apparent; this grass assumed a most luxuriant growth; yet it will be observed that from this manure it had received only the volatile part, no other being able to pass over. If this principle be correct, the practice of many of our farmers of getting out their manures in the spring, a month or two before they plough it in, is incorrect. Here exposed to the heat of the sun and to the wind it lies, until it is scarcely susceptible of being spread. As little time as practicable should intervene, between carting it to the field and burying it in the soil.

Another subject worthy of more notice than can be here given to it, is the importance of an increased attention to the cultivation of some of the choicer kinds of fruit.

Fruit of various sorts, indeed, abounds; but I need not say that most of it is of a very inferior kind—without deliciousness to the taste, and greatly obnoxious to health. Few things add more to the beauty of a farmer's residence, and nothing, surely, of this nature more to the comfort and pleasure of a family circle, than an enclosure of good fruit. Yet among farmers, and, indeed, amongst most classes of society, this source of honest joy has been culpably neglected. The varieties of excellent fruit within our reach are numerous, and at the reasonable prices at which they are afforded at our nurseries, few are so poor, that they cannot purchase sufficient to adorn and enrich their yards. To such as may be desirous of making a small selection, I would recommend as among the best—of *Peaches*, the Anne, or Early Anne, the Noblesse, the Old Newington, the Yellow Rare Ripe, the Green Catharine, the Red Cheek Melacaton, the Lemon Clingstone and the York Rare Ripe;—of *Apples*, I would mention the Early Harvest, Early Bough, Nonpareil, Newtown Pippin, Spitzenberg, Roxbury Russeting, Rhode-Island Greening, and the Baldwin Apple;—of *Pears*, the Jargonelle, St. Germain, Chamoontelle, Skinless, Vergaloo, Bon Cretien, or Good Christian, and the Seckle;—and of *Cherries*, the Black Tartarian, Ronald's Black Heart, May Duke, White Heart, and Yellow Spanish. These are but a few of the many excellent varieties which have been found to flourish on our soil. But, were a farmer about to advertise his place for sale, and could he only add that these varieties of fruit would be found upon it, would he not expect an addition to the price for the farm, many times exceeding the cost of the trees, and the value of the labour of rearing them? If our farmers then would add beauty and value to their farms, let them betake themselves to the cultivation of a good selection of fruit trees.

With little more than an allusion to another subject, I will relieve your patience—I mean the want of attention to neatness and order about many of our farm houses.

New-England has many points of advantage; but in respect to neatness and order about her villages and farms, she contrasts badly with other countries. Englishmen who visit us are disgusted with the appearance of our villages, for in their own land, they are accustomed to see them adorned by the hand of system and taste.

Let us look to this point then. Neatness and order are enjoined not only by economy, but by comfort. Every slovenly farmer resigns one of the choicest pleasures within his reach, that of seeing his house and home surrounded by the marks of neatness, industry, and taste. He brings up his family amidst confusion, and presents to his children an example of negligence the most unpardonable. Can he wonder if they follow this example? They will go further.—In their very partialities, they will have a vicious preference for what just taste, good sense and sound economy condemn. They will regard with less respect the decencies of life, and be more likely to abandon the paths of virtue and morality. There is much meaning in the old adage, and the observance of which, let me urge as a remedy for

every degree of the evil I advert to—"Have a place for every thing, and keep every thing in its place." In the language of a venerated man, now gone to a better world—

Let order o'er your time preside,
And method all your business guide.
One thing at once, be still begun,
Contrived, resolv'd, pursued and done:
Ne'er till to-morrow's light delay,
What might as well be done to-day.
Neat be your barns; your houses neat
Your doors be clean; your court-yards sweet:
Neat be your barns; 'tis long could'st'd,
The neatest farmers are the best.

From the Worcester Yeoman.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

MR. EDITOR,—Having finished my hay harvest, and allowed myself some little respite from the toil and fatigues of a long season and plentiful crop, I am induced to give you the result of an experiment, made with Plaster of Paris, on a field of clover. But peradventure some previous account of the "ground plat" may be necessary.

The lot contains about four acres, of deep soil, of what would generally be termed a dark mould or loam, is situate on the northwestern portion of a considerable hill, reaching from the summit, where the fences cut each other at right angles, to the base, and much resembles the form of an open fan. This lot, until 1823, had not been ploughed for more than thirty years—for its former owners had considered it too steep for cultivation, its medium rise being about five degrees; but this was my next lot in course, and in June of that year I made my first experiment with Wood's patent plough, to "break up" this side-hill pasture, for a crop of rye. In September following, the rye was sown. In 1824, after reaping a tolerable crop of rye, and drawing rocks sufficient from the field to make a wall the whole length of the south line, I turned in the stubble, taking care to run the furrows, horizontally, to prevent its washing. I planted it with corn the next season, using from ten to twelve cart-loads of manure, from the barn-yard and hog-pen to the acre, put in the hill. The corn yielded but indifferently, but about twenty bushels to the acre. In April, 1826, the ground was prepared and sown with oats, which were ploughed in: after which the grass-seed, viz. one peck of herds-grass and four lbs. clover-seed to the acre, was sown upon the furrows, in two directions of the field, crossing each other in order to lay the seed even, and then harrowed down with a heavy bush-harrow. About one bushel to the acre of plaster was then cast over the field, and left until harvest, when a most plentiful crop of oats was gathered, and the young clover, notwithstanding the extreme drought which prevailed, appeared on most of the fields in luxurious abundance. Last spring, while most people were ploughing up, or pasturing the grounds they had stocked down the year before, this clover presented a beautiful prospect, and in July realized to me as large a crop as is ever desirable—having a small intermixture of herds-grass, say about one tenth part. That the plaster was the principal agent in producing this crop, I am morally certain, from several reasons. There were narrow strips, several rods in length, where the plaster did not strike, that bore no grass at all. My neighbour had cultivated a field adjoining this on the south, with the same succession of crops, and managed in a similar manner, saving the use of

plaster, and his field shows nothing but a sorry crop of sorrel.

I don't claim to have made any new discovery in the present instance, because others, to my knowledge, have made the experiment with equal success; but it is a fact of no small importance to the agricultural interest; and while I am comforting myself with having, by the process above described, converted a barren cow-pasture, which produced little else than mouse-ear, pennyroyal and hard-hack, into a productive mowing lot, I am desirous that the fact should be more generally known.

A FARMER.

Worcester, August, 1827.

CULTURE OF RICE.

A committee of the Savannah City Council, called the committee of Dry Culture, has made a report to show the beneficial effects on the health of the city from the prohibition of the culture of Rice. To show the improved state of the health of the city within the last ten years, they have published a table of the deaths in each year.—They estimate the average number of white inhabitants to have been 5000. The number of deaths of whites in the last ten years, as shown by the table, is 3,484. The number of deaths in 1817, was equal to 1 in 11 of the whole white population. In 1819, 1 in 10, and in 1820, 1 in 6. For the three last years the mortality has been much less, viz. 1 in 34, 1 in 40, and 1 in 21.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

This important British (formerly Dutch) Colony, in Africa is becoming populous and powerful, and may in time form an independent state. The population consists of 90,000 whites, (British and Dutch) and 30,000 Hottentots. The British settlers raise barley, Indian corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, and possess large herds of cattle.—The Dutch farmers, called Boors, follow the beaten track of their ancestors, and care nothing about the culture of the mind. They are seated on large tracts of land, frequently of 4, 5, or 6000 acres each, and some of them possess 10,000 sheep and goats, and 1200 or 1500 head of cattle.—Many of them are destitute of huts, and live entirely in wagons; they are unpolished and rude, but kind and hospitable.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

PAWTUXET FAIR.

On Wednesday and Thursday the 3d and 4th of October, the annual Fair of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry will be held at Pawtuxet. The premiums offered for the best productions in agricultural and manufacturing industry are numerous and well allotted, and we hope the competitors for them will be on the spot betimes and will be both numerous and zealous. It has not yet been announced who is to be the orator on this occasion.

Prov. Journal.

CHEESE AND WOOL.

It is a fact that notwithstanding the unparalleled growth of the last season there was not much less than 500,000 lbs. too much Cheese made for the consumption of our market. If that was the case last season, I ask, how will it turn out this season? Many who kept sheep last year now keep cows, and those engaged in making cheese last year, have increased their dairy in consequence of the high price cheese brought last season;

and then we must add from 5 to 10,000,000 pounds, that is expected from the young state of Ohio (by the way of the western canal,) more than ever came to our markets before. Hence it is obvious that the people of this country must pursue a new course of "political economy" and give sufficient encouragement to the growers and manufacturers of wool to enable us to supply ourselves with our own woollens—and not mortgage to England our lands for this necessary and important article which can be manufactured and the raw material raised here as of good quality and as cheap in a short time as in any country.

The Governments of Europe exclude the importation of every article of produce that they can any way furnish within themselves; and the time has arrived when this country must furnish within itself every necessary in her power, or the country is ruined.—*Litchfield County Post.*

INTERESTING TABLE.

MR. EDITOR.—The following is taken from a late English paper, with the exception of the prices in some of the American markets, which I have added and are believed to be correct. The statement is further altered by being adapted to our measure and currency.

PIKE.

Prices of Wheat per bushel of 60 lbs. in various parts of the world, in May and June, 1827:

AMERICA.

Norfolk, Va. May, —	\$1 16 cents.
New-York, June, 20, 90	—
Montreal, Ca. June, 90	—
Cincinnati, Ohio, June, 50	—
Pittsburgh, Penn. June, 44	—

NORTH OF EUROPE.

London, June, 20, —	\$1, 79 cents.
Antwerp, May 30, 1	21 —
Hamburg, May 25, 87	—
Bremen, May 25, 81	—
Danzie, May 25, 76	—
Stettin, June 15, 73	—
Copenhagen, May 31, 72	—

SOUTH OF EUROPE.

Nice, June 15, —	\$1, 31 cents.
Milan, May 31, 1	27 —
Santander, Spain, May, 1	26 —
France, June 30, 1	17 —
Genoa, May 26, 1	05 —
Leghorn, May 31, 1	03 —
Civita Vecchia May 31, 90	—
Naples, May, 31, 88	—
Trieste, June 15, 83	—
Odessa on the Black Sea, May, 49	—

[N. Y. Nat. Adv.]

CURE FOR THE EPILEPSY.

Lately, a woman passing through the streets of Glasgow, was suddenly attacked with a fit of epilepsy. Among the persons attracted to the spot, was a young sailor, who, on seeing the woman, called out for some grains of coarse salt, which he forced into her mouth. This immediately had the effect of restoring the woman's sensation and speech, and her convulsion was at once put a stop to. The young man, who had been at Madagascar and other foreign places, says he has seen this remedy applied in epilepsy with great success.

Four hundred and fifty excellent Bass, weighing 2700 lbs. were lately caught at one draught, at a fishery near Saco.

(Selected for the American Farmer.)

SALT AND ALCOHOL.

"Salt and Alcohol appear to owe their property of preserving animal and vegetable substances to their attraction for water, by which they prevent its decomposing action, and likewise to their excluding air. The use of ice in preserving animal substances is owing to its keeping their temperature low." *[Davy.]*

TO DESTROY THE THISTLE.

"It is frequently cut close above the ground, by means of a very simple instrument called a weed-hook; but it is done more effectually by means of a pair of forceps or nippers with two long handles, by which the whole or a part of the roots are pulled up, and the plants destroyed or much weakened." *[Sinclair.]*

DOCKS.

"Docks should be pulled up by hand, after heavy rains, when the soil is soft enough to allow their long tap roots to be easily pulled without breaking, and before the seeds approach ripeness." *[Ibid.]*

WEEDS INCLUDE

"All plants that grow naturally among a crop that has been sown; or in other words, all those which are enemies to the crop cultivated may be regarded as weeds." *[Ibid.]*

WEEDING ENFORCED BY LAW.

"The importance of weeding, is such, both to the individual and to the public, that it ought to be enforced by law. At any rate, a regulation of police, for fining those who harbour weeds, the seeds of which may be blown into their neighbour's ground, can have no injustice in principle." *[Ibid.]*

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

"The improvement of agriculture is ever a matter of the greatest consequence, as well to each particular country, as to mankind in general. It is peculiarly important to us, as a commercial nation; the support of our trade depending on our manufactures; those manufactures on the rate of labour, and the price of labour, in a great degree, on the price of the necessities of life." *[Dossie.]*

SHEEP IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

"The number of sheep in England and Wales, according to the evidence given on passing the last (1800) wool bill, exceed 40 millions; of which, including three millions of lambs, about fifteen millions are killed annually. The yearly clip of wool is about 144,000,000 pounds, which (at the price of 10d per pound) sells at six millions sterling. About 600 sheep and lambs die of the rot or otherwise carrion." *[Agricultural Magazine.]*

ADAM'S APPLE.

"Adam's apple is the fruit of the Citrus Decumanus, Linn.—and in the opinion of the Jews, the same fruit which was eaten by our first parents, in transgression of the divine command; for which reason they consume large quantities of it during the feast of tabernacles." *[Ibid.]*

METHOD OF PRESERVING CREAM.

"Take 12 ounces of white sugar, and dissolve it in water, over a moderate fire. After the sugar is dissolved, boil it for about two minutes in an earthen vessel; after which, add immediately 12 ounces of fresh cream, and mix the whole uniformly over the fire; then suffer it to cool; pour it into a quart

bottle and cork it carefully—keep it in a cool place, and it will continue fit for use, for several weeks, and even months." *[Ibid.]*

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

"Unless for the improvement of agriculture and rural economy, several of the most useful and interesting branches of physical science, such as chemistry, botany, mineralogy, zoology, would scarcely deserve to be cultivated." *[New Farmer's Calendar.]*

[New Farmer's Calendar.]

WHEN AND WHERE WAS BEER FIRST BREWED?

"It was first brewed by the ancient Egyptians, before the Grecian conquest of Egypt. It was, therefore, natural for them to contrive to extract from their grain, since they had no vines, a fermentable, exhilarating and intoxicating liquor—a substitute for wine." *[Phillips.]*

DRILLING.

"It gratified us much to find Tull so honorably mentioned as the father of that practice (drilling.) Though we have perused Tull's work as often as it merits, we were not aware that he laboured under any pecuniary difficulties; and it is with regret we find that we must add his name to the illustrious catalogue of those who have benefited an ungrateful world to their own detriment. Our own opinion of drill husbandry would have been recited in few words. That considered simply as planting corn in lines, it is frivolous. With the assistance of hand hoeing, something better; but on the original Tullian plan, with the full benefit of horse hoeing, the most important discovery since the time of Ceres and Triptolemus." *[Review of the New Farmer's Calendar.]*

[Review of the New Farmer's Calendar.]

Patents for new inventions issued in England from the 24th of April to the 19th of May.—For improvements in machinery, for pressing cardings from woolen or carding engines, and for drawing, stubbing, and spinning wool and cotton.—For improvements in weaving machinery.—For improvement in refining sugar.—For a detached alarm watch.—For improvements on chairs, or machines calculated to increase ease and comfort.—For improvements in bedsteads.—In furnaces for smelting.—In the manufacture of brushes, and materials applicable thereto.—For a machine for ascertaining the attendance to duty of any watchman, or other persons: also applicable to other purposes.—For improvements communicated from abroad in the rectification of spirits.—For a composition or substance, which may be moulded into bricks or blocks for building; and also made applicable to ornamental architecture.—For an improved carriage wheel.—For a new or improved machine for the dibbling of grain.

EMIGRATION.

A vast number of passengers offered themselves that could not be taken. Many of the passengers by the Camillas have been sent for the express purpose of being engaged in the rising manufactures of the United States. We learn that great exertions have been made in New-York and its vicinity, to establish what is termed the Paisley line of manufactures—viz: shawls and trimmings, and scarcely a vessel has left the Clyde for New-York these some months by-past, but either carried out people or materials for this branch of weaving; and we understand that some of the passengers gone out in the Camillas are engaged

to assist in this manufacture. Materials for making several harnesses have also been sent out in her. We also learn, that men conversant in calico printing have also gone out in this vessel, to assist Jonathan in this branch of business. Very few passengers are going to Canada by the fall vessels, in fact, the tide of emigration seems to be fairly set in for the United States.

[Glasgow paper.]

Social Hints.—When I see a young man, the nature of whose business imperiously demands all his attention, loitering about public houses, spending his time and money, and what is of much, if not more consequence, his respectable standing in society, then I say to myself, if he does not "tack ship he will be on a lee shore, and consequently among the breakers."

When I see young married persons launching out into great extravagancies, beyond what their pecuniary affairs will admit, then I say to myself you had better "haul aft, and run closer to the wind, or you will soon have to make a losing stretch to get to windward again."

When I see parents indulging their children in every thing their little fancies prompt them to desire after, then I say to myself, your children will soon be your masters, and it is probable, should they come to years of maturity, the will be a cause of trouble to you in old age, and by their improper conduct, "bring down your grey hairs with sorrow to the grave." *[N. Y. Ev. Post.]*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28, 1827.

The annual meeting of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society for the choice of Officers, Exhibition, Cattle Show, &c. will be held at Bridgewater on Wednesday the 3d day of October next. The Ploughing Match will commence at nine o'clock. An Address will be delivered on the occasion, by JOHN WINSLOW WHITMAN, Esq.

A society, entitled, the New Jersey Society for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, has been established in East Jersey, of which Governor Williamson is the President.

The Exhibition and Cattle Show of the Cheshire Agricultural Society, is to be held at Drewsville, N. H. on Wednesday the 3d of October.—Premiums are offered for the best Working Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Sheep, Swine, Stud Horses, Woollen and Linen Manufactures, Hats, Leather, &c.

We are happy to state that an Agricultural Society has been formed in the enterprising and wealthy town of Hingham, Mass.

The Hillsborough Cattle Show was held at Milford, on Wednesday last; but the unfavourable weather tended to dampen the exhibition. The assemblage was nevertheless numerous; and as each Member of the Society advanced to the table to contribute his quota to the objects of the Society, he received from the fair hands of Ladies appointed for the purpose, the honorary badge of the Society, furnishing the Secretary at the same time with a list of the articles he intended to compete for premiums, or wished to exhibit as specimens of neat and ingenious manufacture.—This pleasing arrangement could not fail to pre-

duce cheerfulness and punctuality. The pens were early filled with fat and improved kine; and the lawn with large, tight-built, and strong working oxen. The display of Domestic Manufactures and Fancy Articles was also handsome, and did honor to the skill and taste of the fair daughters of the Granite State. We need not particularize. Although the storm continued on Thursday with increased violence, the trials of strength of the working oxen, and the Ploughing Match, were not omitted. The competitors on the flooded field in the latter amounted to fourteen yokes; and the spirit of numerous spectators did not deter them from witnessing the exhibition, notwithstanding they endured a storm of rain and high wind during the whole time they were in the field.—This damper to the outward man proved a stimulant to the inner one, which was amply demonstrated at the Collation table. The Hon. SAMUEL SMITH delivered an appropriate address in the meeting house on the occasion. The unfavourable weather, of course, prevented the Ladies from enjoying the out door exhibitions; but they have too much spirit and perseverance "to give out for one bad bout."

A new Agricultural Society has been formed in Windham county, Con. whose annual meeting and Show was to have been held at Pomfret on the 26th inst.

A Cow of the *Durham Breed* has been brought for John Hare Powel, Esq. (by Capt. Serrill) in the Tuscarora, which has just arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool. This animal is supposed to be one of the finest of its species that has ever been landed upon American soil.

A new line of *Packets* is to commence running between Boston and Liverpool, on the 1st of November. New ships are building, to be fitted up in a superior manner. It is hoped this undertaking will receive a zealous and liberal encouragement from all who wish the prosperity of this city and of New England.

A singular circumstance has lately occurred near London. On the 18th of August, an oily substance appeared in the *Thames*, which killed the fish, and shoals were found floating on the surface of the water. A vessel freighted with oil is conjectured to have been lost; various other conjectures as to the cause were afloat. The most plausible appears to be that which attributes it to the lees of the gas works on the river, which is shown in the oily substance which covers the water.

A work of the *Duke of Saxe Weimar*, who was in this country in 1825-6, consisting of a Journal and letters written during his stay amongst us, is shortly to be published.

We have been gratified with examining a microscope made by Mr Ephraim Rand, of Bedford, and which has been exhibiting in this town (probably a solar Microscope.) It magnifies objects four hundred thousand times. We believe no instrument has been made in this country, which magnifies objects more than half as many times as this does. A common fly appears to be about fifteen feet in length, and the leg of a grass hopper about twenty feet. Thousands of eyes are perceptible by means of this wonderful instrument in a common fly, and we also perceive an innumerable number of animated beings in liquids. In the

smallest grain of a fig, which we can see, we perceive a large number of living creatures.

[Dunstable, N. H. paper.]

Preservation of Dead Game.—A nobleman desires us to state that grouse and other game, when wrapped up in linen, well moistened, with equal parts of the pure pyroligneous acid and water, will keep good for many days during the hottest period of autumn. His game keeper in Scotland has for the last two years adopted this mode of sending game to London, and on its arrival it is as fresh as when it was killed.—*Gazette of Health.*

The Boston and Canton Factory company imported, during five months preceding the first of May last, one million pounds of Smyrna wool; all of which is used in its own factory, in the manufacture of what is called negro cloths.

The Cape Fear Recorder, says—By our Price Current, it appears that there is no meal in market. Bacon and lard are very scarce.

Agricultural Books.

For sale at the Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, a variety of the most approved books on Agriculture, among which are

The Code of Agriculture; including Observations on Gardens, Orchards, Woods, and Plantations. By the Right Honorable Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Founder of the Board of Agriculture.

Treatise on the Breeding and Management of Live Stock; in which the Principles and Proceedings of the New School of Breeders are Fully and Experimentally Discussed. To which are added Directions for making Butter and Cheese, Curing Hams, Pickling Pork and Tongues, Preserving Eggs, &c. &c. in two volumes. Elucidated by eight Copper Plates, and several Engravings on Wood. By Richard Parkinison.

The New Farmer's Calendar, or Monthly Remembrancer for all kinds of Country Business: comprising all the Material Improvements in the New Husbandry, with the Management of Live Stock. By Lawrence.

The Fruit Grower's Instructor; or, a Practical Treatise on the Cultivation and Treatment of Fruit Trees: containing a Description of the Best Fruit now in Cultivation. A full description of the Apple Fly, commonly called the American Blight, which causes the Canker in Apple Trees, with an Effectual Remedy. By G. Bliss.

Cobbett's Cottage Economy. Cobbett's American Gardener. Farmer's Assistant. McMahon's Gardener. Nuttall's Introduction to Botany. Torrey's Botany. Nicot's Villa Gardenier. Hayward on Horticulture. Good's Book of Nature. Hogg on the Culture of the Carnation and other Flowers. Huber on Bees. Bomer on Bees. Bakewell on Wool. Holldich's Essay on Weeds. Husbandry and Gardening, &c. &c.

Cash will be paid at this office for Nos. 35, 36, and the Index of the 5th volume of the New England Farmer.

Great Sale of Wool.

On Tuesday the 16th of October, the day preceding the Brighton Fair, at 10 o'clock, at the Hall over the New Market, will be sold, at Public Auction, 213 bales of Saxony Wool, consisting of 1st and 2d Electoral, 1st and 2d Prima Secunda—Tertia and Quarter.

100 bales Spanish Wool,
100 do Portuguese do,
150 do Smyrna do.

Also, 50,000 lbs. High Grade and Full Blood Fleece Wool.
* The above Sale presents a favourable opportunity to growers and holders for disposing of their Wool, which will be ready at any time on or before the 10th proximo.

* Catalogues of the whole will be ready for delivery, and the Wool may be examined the day previous to the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Aucrs.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1827.

Farnham's Improved Cider Mill.

A mill on this plan of full size is 4 feet by 2 1-2. The cylinder is 16 inches diameter and 9 inches long, the periphery fixed with points of iron or steel, placed in a spiral form, projecting 3-16ths of an inch, placed 2-3ds of one eighth of an inch from each other, there being 17 rows around said block or cylinder, and 43 teeth in a row; the teeth may be 4d brads. The cylinder is put in motion by a whirl and band.

This mill without the power cost from 10 to 12 dollars; and by giving it 500 revolutions per minute it will grind or grate with one horse power sixty bushels of apples per hour; with two horses double the quantity. The apples are grated very fine without breaking the seeds.

There was rising of two thousand barrels of cider made in one of these mills last year, without expending one cent for repairs. Agents will shortly be in the state of Massachusetts to sell out the rights of towns, counties, &c.

Apply to Joseph F. White, No. 213 Water Street, New York, or Joseph R. Newell, Boston.

New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1828.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Bookstores generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanac*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

This Almanac, in addition to the usual miscellaneous matter contained in similar works, contains a Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England; the Sun's declination; and 16 pages of agricultural matter on the following subjects:

On Chalking Seed Corn in coppera water—on Small Farm—on On Coal—on Fish used as a Manure—on Gapes or Pimp in Poultry—Agricultural Axioms—on Fallen Fruit—on Staggers in swine—How to raise Cabbages, which shall not be club-footed, by Dr. Green of Mansfield, Ms.—How to Fatten Fowls—A cheap method of preventing the disagreeable smell of Privies—Root Steamer, with a drawing—on Grafted Trees—on Painting walls to Mature Fruit—on Cattle stalls—Signs of a good Farmer—on Drying Peaches—on the value of Time—Machines for gathering Clover Heads, with two illustrative engravings—Sir Astley Cooper's Chliphain Ointment—Recipes for the Ladies containing directions for making several kinds of Cake.—Miscellaneous.

This Almanac may be purchased, wholesale and retail of O. D. Cooke & Son, Hartford, Con.—Holbrook & Fessenden, Brattleborough, Vt.—Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H.—John Prentiss, Keene, N. H.—John W. Foster and Childs & Sparhawk, Portsmouth, N. H.—Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland, Me.—Whipple & Lawrence, and John M. Ives, Salem—Ebenzer Steadman, Newburyport, N. H.—Hillard & Brown, Cambridge—Ezra Collier, Plymouth—E. & G. Morriss, West Brookfield—Clarendon Harris, Worcester—A. S. Beckwith, Providence—G. Thorburn & Son, No. 67 Liberty Street, New York—and by booksellers and traders generally.

For Country Dealers and others supplied on the most favorable terms.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	1 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	(ton.	95 50	100 00
pearl do. - - - - -		102 00	105 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 50	1 67
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 50	10 00
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 50	8 75
" No 2, new, - - - - -		7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, lb.		12	14
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - - -		3	5
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 25	5 50
Genesee, - - - - -		1 75	3 00
Rye, best, - - - - -			none
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	60	64
Corn - - - - -		63	67
Barley, - - - - -		62	67
Oats - - - - -		40	45
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, lb.		9	10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - -		12	15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS retails at	(ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, bbl.		13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do. - - - -		12 00	12 25
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -	bbl.	11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 25	2 50
Clover - - - - -		8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	48
do do unwashed - - - -		20	25
do 3-4 washed - - - -		28	34
do 1-2 & 3 do - - - -		25	30
Native - - - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	37
2d sort - - - - -		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		22	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8	11
" whole hogs, - - - -		6	6 1/2
VEAL, - - - - -		8	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		6	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		12	15
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		15	18
lump, best, - - - - -		16	20
EGGS, - - - - -		12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	7	80
Indian, do. - - - - -		6	75
POTATOES, (new) - - - -		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl	1 00	4 00

Miscellaneous.

THE HUMBLE COT.

Blest be the spot where cheerful guests retire,
To pause from toil and trim their evening fire:
Blest that abode, where want and pain repair,
And every stranger finds a ready chair;
Blest be those feasts with simple plenty crown'd
Where all the ruddy family around
Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail,
Or sigh with pity at some mournful tale;
Or press the bashful stranger to his food,
And learn the luxury of doing good.

PROBABILITIES OF HUMAN LIFE.—The following table of the probabilities of human life has been given by M. de la Malle:

Table of the probabilities of human life, calculated by Domitius Ulpianus, Prime Minister to Alexander Severus, and extracted from Emilius Macer—

Age.	Probable future life.
From 10 to 20 years	30 years.
20 25	28
25 30	25
30 35	22
35 40	20
40 45	18
45 50	13
50 55	9
55 60	7
60 65	5

M. de la Malle says this table was formed from the property tables, the registers of birth, puberty, manhood, death, age, sex, diseases, &c. which were kept by the Romans with the greatest exactness, from the time of Servius Tullius to that of Justinian. Ulpianus fixes thirty years as the mean duration of human life during that period. It is extraordinary that the chances of life detailed in the above table are precisely those which the registers of mortality in the city of Florence exhibit in the present day.

A child of four years old knows right from wrong as well as a person of forty; and the boy who lies at four years old, will lie when he is grown up; and it is to prevent this, that he ought to be reasoned or punished out of his fault when a child.

A young Counsel who was rather given to *brown beating*, had a favorite mode of mistifying a witness by saying, "well, sir, I shall only ask you one question, and I do not care which way you answer it." Mr Brougham, who was on the same circuit, accosted his friend one morning—"well, Jones, I have but one question to ask you, and I do not care which way you answer it. How do you do to-day?"

Wild Oats.—Henry Lord Flankland having been brought into the House of Commons at a very early age, a grave Senator objected to his youth, remarking, that "he did not look as if he had sown his wild oats." His Lordship replied with great quickness, "Then I come to the properest place, where there are so many old geese to pick them up."

HABITS OF SHEEP.

Of their readiness to follow each other, even in the most imminent danger, we have a striking evidence in the case of a flock belonging to a farmer in this town. The other day one of them took

it into his head to jump into a corn-field; the others, sheep like, followed, and they were all found up to their backs in mischief.—On starting them from the field, they chose to jump over a wall, on the other side of which was a deep well. The first one leaped the wall, and brought up at the bottom of the well; and the remainder of the flock followed of course, till eighteen of them were snugly stowed away in the bottom of the well. With much difficulty they were taken out; though not till eight of them were drowned.—*Stonington pa.*

The best talents in the world must be known in order to be patronized. Man is a child of opportunity—circumstance either makes or mars him—but he may sometimes make circumstances. Some years ago, a young lawyer of fine talents and decent learning, and a graceful and powerful orator withal, settled in one of our western villages. He took no letters of introduction, and knew nobody. He waited in vain for clients, his abilities were unknown, and, of course unappreciated. At length he devised a plan for bringing himself into notice. He took a rattan, walked over the way to Mr Smith's store, and without saying a word astonished the unoffending Mr S. with a terrible flogging. A prosecution followed—our young lawyer made a splendid speech, showed what he was, was fined five hundred dollars, and was immediately retained in suits of great importance. He has since made a large fortune by his profession. [N. Y. Courier.]

Mind your punctuation.—A person who was advertised some time since, in a Virginia paper, was described as having "a nose turned up in the middle about six feet high!!!"

Printed Woollens.—We saw on Saturday the first specimen of printing on woollen cloth, in imitation of the borders of common cashmere shawls, an establishment for the manufacture of which article is going into operation in Bloomfield, N.J. The piece we saw was a common shawl or rather coarse fabric, upon which an experiment had merely been made of the colours. They were as bright and handsome, however, as any we have observed in this important article. The gentleman who showed us the sample, it may be worth while to state, said he did not want any protecting duties.

[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

A good Crop.—M. American Thayer, of Buckfield, Maine, has this season, on one acre of land, lying in this town, grown four and a quarter tons of hay!—*Paris Me. pa.*

A Barber, who was in the habit of stunning his customers' ears by the rapidity of his tongue, asked an individual one day, how he wished his beard to be cut. "Without saying a single word," replied he.

Three Irishmen wished to divide four dollars equally between them. After puzzling their brains for a long time, one of them exclaimed, "By Saint Patrick, I have hit it:—here's two for you two, and two for me too."

"You haven't *presumption* enough to succeed," said a very *calculating* Clergyman once to a young man, just entering into business for himself.—"Modesty is a commendable thing; but it will never fill your pocket, or cause you to be respect-

ed." How many find it even so! A man of blustering pretensions, without merit, modesty or worth, who will look and talk authoritatively, is generally held in greater acceptance by the world, than the person who keeps pace only with his powers, and who disdains to adopt any meretricious method for the purpose of attaining distinction.

Madness.—A commission in Lunacy was lately held in London to enquire into the sanity of a very wealthy old gentleman of high family, named *Joddrell*. One of the facts alleged in proof of his lunacy, was, that "he would sometimes begin to read a newspaper, and presently throw it down, saying it was all nonsense."

Intedeltwian.—Two bodies, male and female, have been lately carried to England from the Canary Islands. They are supposed to have been Atlantides, and to have died 4000 years ago. Their preservation is owing to their having been disembowelled, and wrapped in bulls' hides.—*Sal. Obs.*

Fresh Garden Seeds.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a complete assortment of *Garden and Field Seeds*, many of which are suitable for fall sowing; a part of the seeds are of the growth of 1827; among which are

Superior WHITE PORTUGAL ONION
BLACK SPANISH, or WINTER RADISH
PALL PRICKLY SPINACH, for greens
DUTCH COLE, for greens—WHITE MULBERRY
Various sorts of CABBAGES, PARSNIPS, CARROTS,
LETTUCE, BEETS, &c. &c.

Grass Seeds.

ORCHARD GRASS, LUCERNE, HERD'S GRASS, RED TOP, RED and WHITE HONEY-SUCKLE CLOVER, &c.
Also, 2 bushels fresh Canary Seed; genuine English Rape Seed; Hemp Seed, &c. for birds.

Saxony Sheep.

On THURSDAY Oct. 18.—at 10 o'clock,
The day succeeding the Agricultural Fair,
At Brighton, (near Boston) the entire flock of *Electoral Saxony Sheep*, imported in the ship Mentor, Capt. Mann, from Hamburg, consisting of
161 EWES and 21 RAMS.

These Sheep were carefully selected by experienced agents for account of a highly respectable House in Leipzig, and will be found to excel any flock hitherto imported in regard to size and weight of fleece, while they are not inferior in any other particular. The large proportion of *Ewes*, of the finest quality, were not procured without much difficulty; and, in general, such measures were taken as to warrant the expectation that this flock will not suffer by the most rigid scrutiny of persons disposed to improve their stock by the introduction of pure *Saxony Blood*.

The Sheep may be examined at Brighton, at any time before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at our office 20 days previous—when Samples of the Wool will be exhibited.

The Agent pledges himself that none of the Stock will be disposed of until the day of Auction, when they will all be sold without reserve.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

Fowl Meadow Grass.

Received this day, at the office of the New England Farmer one cask of Fowl Meadow Grass Seed—fresh and genuine.

WANTED—As an apprentice to the Printing Business, an active lad, of about 14 years of age, of good education and habits, and well recommended; to such an one encouragement will be given. No others need apply.

NOTICE—Taken up and impounded in the town pound of Newton, a roan-colored horse—the owner unknown. The owner is requested to call, pay charges, and take him away.
Newton, Sept. 14, 1827. JOSEPH WHITE, Field Driver.

Medical Lectures—Boston. TIME CHANGED.

Medical Lectures of Harvard College will begin the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER, at the Medical College, Mason street, Boston. The time having been changed from the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER, when they formerly began.

WALTER CHANNING,

Aug. 31, 1827. St Dean of the Medical Faculty.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance. Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

RURAL ECONOMY.

APPLE SYRUP.

To prepare an excellent Syrup, not inferior to Molasses.—Grind a quantity of sweet apples, those, for example, known by the name of sweetings. Express the juice immediately upon their being ground, and strain it as clear as possible before fermentation has commenced. Put it into a large boiler, and boil it down to a syrup which in taste will be found to be pleasanter than common West India molasses, and as little subject to fermentation. Four gallons of rich sweet apple juice will yield one of syrup; by boiling longer, and reducing the quantity, it may be made of any consistency required.—The substance of the above we have copied from an article in the Boston Centinel for 1813.

PREPARED FRUIT.

To prepare fruit for children &c. in a more wholesome manner than putting them into pies or puddings you may take the following method: Put apples sliced, or plums, currants, gooseberries, &c. into a stone jar, and sprinkle as much loaf sugar as is necessary among them. Set the jar on a hot hearth, or in a sauce pan of water, and heat the water, and let it remain till the fruit is thoroughly done.

TO PRESERVE CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES.

Put cucumbers immediately after gathering into a tight, clean barrel, with a sufficiency of salt, when melted, to cover them. In the same manner proceed till the barrel is filled, adding salt with every additional parcel, and keeping the cucumbers immersed in the pickle; for any suffered to float will rot immediately. When pickles are wanted for use, take a sufficient quantity, put them in a clean barrel or tub, in a cool but not in a freezing place, and pour three times the quantity of boiling water to them, and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then pour off this water and add as much more boiling hot. Proceed in the same way a third time and the cucumbers will be green, plump and hard, and fit for the vinegar and other seasoning. Be careful that boiling water, not merely warm water be used.

The above is the substance of a communication from a very respectable correspondent, published N. E. Farmer, vol. V. page 30. The writer observed that he "had practised pickling cucumbers as above upwards of twenty years; and has had them ten years old, perfectly good."

It is said likewise that cucumbers may be preserved by putting them while fresh and green into a mixture of one part whiskey and three of water. See N. E. Farmer, vol. V. p. 370.

SUGAR.

A sample of sugar made last year on the plantation of Col. Henry Yonge, Gadsden county, East Florida, has been left with the editor of the Baltimore Patriot. It is a specimen of a crop of thirty barrels. The sugar appears superior to that of Louisiana in strength, though its color is not so fine as that of some of the latter, owing to its having been packed up before the molasses was sufficiently drained off. Its flavor is peculiarly deli-

cate, resembling that of candy. That part of Florida was a wilderness when the territory was ceded by Spain; but it is now rapidly settling by intelligent and enterprising men, who are turning their attention to the cultivation of sugar.

Some persons are of opinion that the production of sugar now does not equal its consumption, and that the increased demand has been partially supplied by the old stock. If this is correct, it is to be hoped the cultivation of sugar will be still more promoted in Louisiana; and introduced and extended in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

A Vermont farmer inclines to the opinion that Broom Corn may be profitably cultivated with a view to the sugar that can be obtained from it. He also recommends experiments to ascertain whether sugar cannot be obtained from other northern vegetables in sufficient quantities to warrant their cultivation partly for this purpose.

We learn that the *Sugar Cane* is flourishing luxuriantly in one or two gardens in this city. We learn also that in a garden at the lower end of the city, a stalk of *Oronoco Cotton* has reached the height of upwards of six feet. It is a beautiful plant, and worthy the inspection of the curious.—It is said the plant will grow into a tree of considerable size, and that it will not attain its maturity before the second year from its planting.—*Augusta Const.*

First Bee Hives.—It has been long a custom in *Liguria*, to make cavities in the trees of a forest, for the purpose of receiving and rearing swarms of bees. Some proprietors have hundreds and thousands of such trees. Those which are chosen for this purpose are large oaks, firs, pines, alders, &c. It is found that the pure air of the higher regions agrees better with the bees than the air of hives resting on the ground, in which, owing (it is presumed) to the pernicious exhalations of the earth, disease frequently makes great ravages.

Another advantage of this plan is, that it never becomes necessary to kill the bees, and that honey may be taken at pleasure, if it can be spared, during the whole of the summer, by simply removing, or unlocking and opening the slip of board which covers the longitudinal opening in the cylinder, in the middle of a warm day, when most of the bees are out. This, as we have elsewhere mentioned, (*Encyc. of Gard.* §1738) we have seen done every two or three days, for the use of a family, during a residence of above three months in a small Polish town on the Russian frontier.—*London.*

Separating Wax and Honey from the Comb.

When your honey is cleared from the comb, put your wax into a coarse canvass bag along with some pebbles; tie the bag up close, and put it into a pot, or saucepan, filled up with water. Place the pot on the fire; let it boil for some hours; then take it from the fire, and set it in a cold place. The next day you will find a fine even cake of wax floating on the water, free from all impurities. The reason of putting pebbles in

the bag is to keep it at the bottom of the pot otherwise it would rise, and attach itself to the supernatant cake of wax. The water that remains contains a good deal of saccharine matter; and by adding more honey, (as proportion requires) it may be used for making mead.

The following is a good method of separating the honey from the comb.—When you cut out, from an old hive, the honeycomb, put the same on flat dishes, or shallow wooden trays, made of lime or willow wood (as deal wood, and some others, might give an improper flavor to the honey,) and carry these trays into a room with closed windows, otherwise your bees will find them out, and give you much trouble and annoyance. Then with a knife and fork cut from the comb the purest, which I shall call No. 1; put it into a pan, and cut it into small pieces; after this, put the above into a coarse sieve, (where the holes are about 1-14th part of an inch,) and let it filter into a pan set under the sieve.

The remaining honeycomb, which I shall call No. 2, must be treated in the same way as No. 1, but will give an inferior honey, in consequence of the comb containing a yellow matter, called beebread, which the honey dissolves, and derives from it a yellow color and disagreeable taste.

I have only to remark that honey from young bees does not require the above assortment, being all white and pure: it is hence called virgin honey.

On the Cultivation of the Annual Sunflower.—Sir—allow me to recommend, through the medium of your useful miscellany, the cultivation of the annual sunflower, as possessing the advantages of furnishing an abundance of fodder for cattle, in their leaves. When, also, they are in bloom, the bees flock to them to gather sweets. The seed is valuable for feeding sheep, pigs, &c. It produces a striking effect on poultry, in occasioning them to lay more eggs than usual; the dry stalks burn well, and the ashes afford a considerable quantity of alkali.—*English Mag.*

Timber.—An English paper recommends that prohibitory duties be laid upon the importation of American timber, "the crevices of which are found to be filled, absolutely filled, with bugs." Some new houses have been erected in Regent's Park, in the construction of which American timber has been employed, and "the insects from it are already numerous and troublesome."

A Mammoth Peach.—A peach of the *malacaton* kind was picked this season, in the garden of Sir LAS FELTON, Esq. of Marlboro', which weighed 9 1-2 ounces, and measured nine inches and a half around.—*Concord pa.*

Large Pears.—In the same gentleman's garden three pears were blown from the tree, last week, which were yet unripe and hard; they were of the *Amory* kind, which do not reach maturity till the middle of October. These pears were of the following weights and measurements:—

- | |
|--|
| 1. Pear, 1 lb. 8 oz. measured 14 3-8 inches. |
| 2. " 1 " 7 " do. 14 1-8 " |
| 3. " 1 " 1 " do. 12 7-8 " |

The total weight of the three, 4 pounds.—*Ibid*

AGRICULTURAL SELECTIONS.

The French have paid particular attention to sheep since the time of Colbert, and there are now considerable flocks of short woolled and Spanish breeds in some places, besides several national flocks. Sheep are housed and kept in folds, and in little yards or enclosures, much more than in England. One third of the sheep in France are black. Birkbeck considered the practice of housing as the cause why the foot-rot is so common a disease among the sheep of France. The shepherds have thatched huts placed upon wheels when they attend the flocks at night, and are accompanied by dogs to defend the flocks from wolves, which still abound in Picardy. Hay is the general winter food, and in some parts of Picardy, turnips.

The beasts of labour are chiefly the ox on small farms, and the horse on the larger. Both are kept under cover the greater part of the year. The breeds of oxen are very various; they are generally cream-coloured, but the best are in Normandy, which furnishes also the best breed of working horses, as Limousin does for the saddle. In the south of France the ass and mule are of frequent use in husbandry.

A royal stud of Arabians has been kept up in Aurilla in Limousin, for a century; and another has been formed at Nismes, from an extensive importation.

The best dairies are in Normandy; but in this department France does not excel. In the southern districts, olive, almond, and poppy oil supply the place of butter; and goat's milk is that used in cookery.

Poultry is an important article of French husbandry, and well understood as far as breeding and feeding. It is thought that the consumption of poultry in town is equal to that of mutton. The poorest cottager owns a few hens, and a neat little roost in which they pass the night secure from dogs, wolves and foxes.

The brood of swine is in general bad; but excellent hams are sent from Bretagne, from hogs reared on acorns, and fattened off with maize. Pigeon houses are not uncommon.

The management of fish ponds is well understood in France, owing to fish in all catholic countries being an article of necessity. In the internal districts, there are many large artificial ponds, as well as natural lakes, where the eel, carp, pike and a few other species are reared, separated and fed, as in the Berkshire ponds in England.

The forest culture of France is scientifically conducted, both in the national forests and on private estates. The chief object is fuel; charcoal, bark; and next, timber for building; but in some districts, other products are collected, as acorns, mast, nuts, resin, &c.

The cultivation of the vine is an important object in France, where it is kept low, and treated more as a plantation of raspberries or currants would be in England. It is either planted in large plots, in rows two or three feet apart, and then plants at two or three feet distance in the row; or it is planted in double or single rows alternating with ridges of arable land. The sorts cultivated are almost as numerous as the vineyards. Fourteen hundred sorts were collected from all parts of France by order of the Comte Chapal, and are now in the nursery of the Luxembourg. The *pineau* of Bergoyne, and the *au-*

vrat of Orleans, are esteemed varieties, and these, with several others grown for wine-making, have small berries and branches like the English Burgundy grape. Small berries, and a harsh flavor are preferred for wine-making both in France and Italy. The oldest vines invariably give the best grapes and produce the best wines. The Baron Peyrouse planted a vineyard twenty years ago, which, though in full bearing, he says is too vigorous to enable him to judge of the fineness and quality of the wine which it may one day afford. In the Clos de Vagois vineyard, in which the most celebrated Burgundy wine is produced, new vine plants have not been set for three hundred years; the vines are renewed by laying the old trunks, but the root is never separated from the stock. This celebrated vineyard is never matured. The extent is one hundred and sixty French arpents. It makes in a good year from one hundred and sixty to two hundred hogheads, of two hundred and sixty bottles each hoghead. The expense of labour and cooperage in such a year, has arisen to 33,000 francs, (£1,32) and the wine sells on the spot at five francs a bottle. The vineyard is of the pineau grape. The soil, about three feet deep, is a limestone gravel on a limestone rock.

The white mulberry is very extensively cultivated in France for feeding the silk worm. It is not placed in regular plantations, but in corners, rows along roads, or round fields or farms.

The trees are raised from seeds in nurseries, and sold generally at five years, when they have strong stems. They are planted, staked, and treated as pollards. Some strip the leaves from the young shoots, others cut these off twice one year and only once the next; others pollard the tree every second year.

The eggs of the moth (*Bombyx mori*) are hatched in rooms heated by means of stoves to eighteen degrees of Reaumur. One ounce of eggs requires an hundred weight of leaves, and will produce from seven to nine pounds of raw silk. The hatching commences about the end of April, and, with the feeding, is over in about a month. Second broods are procured in some places. The silk is wound off the cocoons or little balls, by women and children. This operation is reserved for leisure days throughout the rest of the season, or given out to women in towns. The eggs are small round objects; the caterpillar attains a considerable size; the chrysalis is ovate; and the male and female are readily distinguishable.

SILK.

The statute book of Connecticut now contains regulations for inspecting silk, as the growing and manufacture is still carried on extensively in some districts. The trees planted thirty and forty years ago are yet standing, of giant growth; many of them are cutting down to be used as steam-boat timber. I know of one person who rents out his trees to feed the silk-worm at a very handsome rent: equal to that for a good farm.

The timber of the mulberry is said to be as lasting as the cedar or the chestnut, its growth is rapid; in Ohio it will come to maturity in a little more than half the period required in the eastern states; it is therefore an object of the first importance if used only for timber; no farmer should delay a single moment the planting of his nursery. The amount of silk manufactured yearly in England is fifty million dollars; exports half a million.

With a little attention the United States will become the greatest silk country in the world; a hundred millions a year will be a small estimate for its ability.—*West Tiller.*

SYMPTOMS AND PROGRESS OF THE ROT IN SHEEP.

In the first stage of the rot, the sheep is in the frequent habit of rubbing the under lip against the fold, or its own fore legs, or any other hard substance; also of drinking a greater quantity of water when at the sheepfold than those that are sound, and showing a disposition rather to lick off the moisture from, than to crop the grass. In the second stage, the lips, nostrils, and throat, become swollen; the animal is feverish, insatiably thirsty, and almost incessantly visited by a sort of dry cough. In the third and last stage, the eyes become sunken; the eye-veins, small, discoloured and nearly bloodless; the eye-balls livid and dim, with whites exceedingly pale, the burrs of the ears swollen, and free from wax; the liver, lights, and throat ulcerated; and the passage of respiration being stopped, the animal is suffocated. "I was led to this experience," says the writer, "when very young in business, by an old shepherd who had been more than forty years upon the farm. Pointing to a sheep rubbing its lip against the fold, and acting otherwise in the manner above described, 'That sheep, master,' said he, 'is touched with the rot. The best thing I can recommend you to do with him is, to take him home before he is too far gone, give him some ground oats, and make him tidyish meat, and kill him.' I did so, as sheep will thrive upon oats for some time after they are first affected; and when the sheep was opened, I discovered that the liver was full of things resembling plaice, and its lights just beginning to become ulcerated. The next sheep I found in the first stage as above mentioned, I suffered, by way of experiment, to take its chance, and it died, by suffocation, in the third stage, as above stated, which was the result of at least a dozen experiments."—*N. Y. Memoirs.*

SEED WHEAT.

The wheat generally raised in this province, is of two kinds, called the *bearded* and the *bald*. The bearded wheat is very liable, in wet seasons, to be affected with mildew or rust, and the bald wheat to the attack of the Hessian fly; and we are sorry to say, that the very fine prospect of a wheat crop, which was so general in the early part of the season, both in this province and in Nova Scotia, from the various accounts which we have heard, is in a great measure cut off. We have now to call the attention of our readers to a new species of wheat lately introduced into this province. The history of it, we are informed, is as follows:

Four years ago, a Mr Camp, living at Jemang, bought a chest of tea in this city, and when he opened it, he found a few grains of wheat in it—these he carefully sowed, and the seed has been kept and sowed from year to year since, and it is now supposed, at a low calculation, that from 500 1000 bushels of this wheat will be raised this season. It grows larger and stouter in the stalk, and is more prolific than any previously raised in this province. And what renders it peculiarly valuable, is, that in every different situation in which it has been sown, it has never been affected with either mildew, Hessian fly, smut, or blast-

ed ears. It has been sown this year, by George Hazen, Esq., at the Vale, and by different persons at Grand Lake, Sheffield, and Mangerville.—This is well worth the attention of Agriculturalists.—*St. John, N. B. Gazette.*

SHALLOTS.

This vegetable, the *Allium Ascalonicum* of Linnaeus, sometimes termed Eschalotte, is a native of Palestine, whence it has been introduced into our kitchen gardens. It is raised from suckers, which should be set out either in autumn or early in the spring, in beds or furrows, at the distance of about three inches from each other. Towards the end of June, the stems are tied up; and, in the course of another month, the plants are pulled out of the earth; when they are exposed to the air to dry, and afterwards preserved in some dry airy place.

The roots of the shallot are very pungent; have a strong but pleasing smell, and are preferred to onions, as ingredients in highly flavoured soups and gravies. They are also pickled, in which state considerable quantities are consumed in the East Indies.

This plant, when mixed with vinegar, rice and honey, is said to be serviceable against the bite of a mad dog; we doubt, however, the efficacy and propriety of such an application. It is also recommended as an excellent cephalic, especially when inhaled through the nostrils; but its most beneficial properties are those of creating an appetite, and expelling foul air.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

A mode has been suggested of getting glass stoppers out of bottles, viz. placing the bottle in a pan of cold water and the whole upon the fire, provided what may happen to be in the bottle be not liable to serious injury from the heat. The air inside will thus become gradually expanded, and the stopper driven out. It will be proper to attach a piece of cloth loose over the stopper on the neck, to prevent its flying out so as to do mischief.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

POWDER MILLS.

Among several interesting articles extracted from foreign scientific publications for the American Journal of Science and Arts, we find the following on the subject of Powder Mills. Though it is well known that the use of iron in the machinery of these establishments, is attended with danger, we believe it is generally supposed that copper may be substituted with safety. The result of experiments, however, shows that such is not the fact.—*Con. Courant.*

Although great care is taken to exclude from these manufactories all articles of iron, and to substitute copper and other metals, in the metallic parts of the machinery, which will not strike fire, yet it is well known that explosions attended with disastrous consequences, are very frequent. Excited by an occurrence of this nature, *M. Aubert*, Col. of Artillery, was induced, in conjunction with *Capt. Tardy*, to resume some experiments which he had unsuccessfully tried, to ascertain, whether gunpowder would not explode by the shock of copper. The result of these renewals was that powder would inflame by the stroke of copper upon copper. This gave rise to further investigation, in presence of the committee of safety, and it was ascertained that gunpowder could be exploded by the stroke of iron upon iron; iron upon copper; copper upon copper; iron upon marble; and by using the halistic pendulum, by lead upon

lead; and with suitable precautions even by lead upon wood. The experiments were successful both with English and French powder. The experiments most clearly show, that in all the manipulations of a powder manufactory, all violent shocks and percussions should be carefully avoided, since they may occasion the disengagement of sufficient heat to produce the inflammation of powder.—*Bul. d'Encouragement, Juin, 1826.*

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee of Arrangements, for the Annual Exhibition of the ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, which is to be at West Newbury, (near the tavern of Col. MOSES NEWELL), on Wednesday the 10th inst. would give notice:—

That all claims for premiums for stock, must be entered with the Secretary, on or before 9 o'clock A. M. of the day of Exhibition.

That all animals offered for premiums must be at the place of Exhibition as early as 8 o'clock, that there may be time to arrange them in their places by 9 o'clock, after which none will be admitted.

That a room has been procured at the house of JOHN FOLLANSEER, for the exhibition of manufactured articles; at which place all articles of this description must be entered as early as 9 o'clock.

That the Ploughing Match will commence at 11 o'clock, on a piece of ground near the Meeting-House. Persons intending to engage in this, are reminded that this intention must be made known to the Secretary of the Society, or Col. Newell, of W. Newbury, as early as the Monday previous to the Exhibition.

That the premiums are offered to all, and are not confined to members of the Society.

The Society will dine together at one o'clock.—Tickets for the Dinner will be furnished by Mr Nathl^l G. Tyler.

A room for the accommodation of the Trustees has been provided at the house of Mr RICHARD HEATH; at which place the Trustees and persons appointed on Committees, are requested to meet at 9 o'clock.

The Meeting of the Society for the transaction of business will be at the Meeting-House, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Messrs. Jesse Putnam, David Emery, Josiah Newhall, Moody Bridges, Jeremiah Colman, and Samuel Tenny, have been appointed Marshals on this occasion, and will be respected as such.

By order of the Com. of Arrangements,
J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.

Danvers, October 1, 1827.

CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

We regret to observe, by the following extract of a letter from the "Acadian," that the unfavorable weather which has lately been felt in some of the Eastern districts, has extended over the Western portion of the country, and that the crops are not likely to answer the promises of the summer. There is not, however, as we can hear, any danger apprehended of a total failure, though much damage has been done.—*Halifax Recorder.*

Annapolis, Sept. 10, 1827.

"I am sorry to hear, from all quarters, that the wheat crop will be very deficient this year, throughout the western part of the province. With few exceptions, the farmers in general will have but half of what they confidently expected from the promising appearance of a few weeks ago; but they are a contented, manly people, and know upon what grounds to be reconciled to their losses.

Their Hay crops have been very abundant, but they cannot, as yet, pronounce upon their Indian Corn or Potatoes."

Gardens in Ships.—To sow in the temperate zone, and reap between the tropics, is a somewhat singular thing. Yet (says the Weekly Review) it is constantly done. For the great East India ships, in imitation of the Dutch who first introduced the practice, have little salad gardens in flat wooden boxes on their poops, where the seed acted upon by a heat increasing daily, shoots up in surprisingly rapid manner. In these gardens the number of crops in the year are more numerous than in any spot on earth, but the gardeners, if so minded, can command almost any temperature.

N. Y. Statesman.

Chokedar.—The inhabitants of Bengal usually sleep with their doors and windows open. A chokedar (or watchman) is employed by every respectable family. This man frequently belongs to a gang of robbers, and is considered on that very account as a much better protection than an honest person. He walks round the house and grounds, and calls the hour until he thinks the family are asleep. He then fixes his spear in a conspicuous situation, and then goes to sleep himself, without any further trouble or anxiety. The robbers recognize his weapon, and never injure their comrade by attacking the house.—*Weekly Review.*

It is in contemplation to build a splendid Hotel on the land belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Phillips, in Common-street, Boston.—Fourteen gentlemen have already subscribed \$10,000 each, to promote the plan, and we hear that the subscription is to be increased to \$250,000.

The Colombian dollar is singularly deficient in standard and weight, its current and actual value being only 75 cents; while the current value of the dollar of Mexico, Central America, Peru, Chili, and La Plata, and the Brazilian piece of 900 reas, (dollars re-stamped) is 100 cents, and the actual value of nearly all of them a fraction more than that.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Rich Landlord.—It was lately asserted in the British House of Lords, that one of the members of that body who complained that the Corn Laws would ruin him and other Landholders, owns no less than five hundred acres of the land in the Metropolis of England and most of it so valuable that he leases it out by the inch.

Debts.—Dr Johnson says, that small debts are like small shot, they are rattling on every side, and can scarcely be escaped without a wound. Great debts are like cannon, of loud noise and little danger.

Husband's Authority to Correct his Wife.—The authority which the husband has sometimes claimed, under the law, to inflict corporeal chastisement upon his wife, seems not to have been given by the Hindus. Their code contains the following beautiful maxim. "Strike not, even with a blossom, a wife guilty of a hundred faults."

In the botanic garden of Chelsea, England, there are no less than 330 species of foreign wheat at this time ripening, besides forty sorts of oats, and eighteen varieties of barley.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW,

Exhibition of Manufactures and Ploughing Match, at Concord, Oct. 10, 1827.

The Committee would give notice to the members of the Society, and to the public, that they have nearly completed the necessary arrangements for the due regulation of the Farmers', Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Holiday.

From the great utility of such exhibitions as we have heretofore witnessed, and the increased zeal and attention of our citizens to the great objects of the Society, we have reason to anticipate a much greater display of the works of nature and art this year, than in any former one.

Proper pens will be made for the exhibition of all animals offered for a premium, and assistance furnished in confining and arranging them.

Such Manufactures and Fabrics, improvements in Machinery, and all implements of husbandry offered for premium, must be entered at the court-house by 10 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition, where directions and aid will be given. Persons in the more immediate vicinity are requested to forward their articles for exhibition, at the Court-house, at as early an hour in the morning as possible.

The *Ploughing Match* will take place at nine o'clock, A. M. precisely, and those who wish to contend for the prizes must leave their names with NATHAN BROOKS, Esq. Secretary of the Society, by eight o'clock, A. M. on the day of the exhibition.

A procession of officers and members of the Society will be formed at half past ten o'clock, A. M. and proceed to the meeting-house, where an Address will be delivered by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

After the ceremonies at the Meeting-house, the several Committees will immediately proceed to the discharge of their duties.

The trial of strength and discipline of Working Oxen, will take place immediately after the service in the Meeting-house.

A dinner will be in readiness at 2 o'clock, P. M. At 4 o'clock, Premiums will be publicly declared at the court-room, in the Court-house.—At 5 o'clock, the Society will meet at the Hotel for the choice of Officers for the ensuing year.

J. DAVIS,	C. HUBBARD,	} Committee of Arrangements.
J. STACY,	C. HOSNER,	
N. HARDY,	W. WHITING,	
S. PATCH,	F. TUTTLE,	

CIDER.

The orchards are bending under the weight of apples, and the time of making cider is near at hand. The general process is understood, but attention to two or three particulars, may greatly increase the value of the liquor. Why does Burlington cider bring, in market, double the price of that made elsewhere?

Use water freely in making every thing sweet and clean before you begin—but very sparingly afterwards.

Put your apples after being gathered for a few days in a dry place, exposed to the sun.

Let your casks be perfectly sweet.

See that the straw used be clean and bright.—Throw all the rotten, or rotting apples to your pigs. Keep the several sorts of apples separate; if ground together, the cider will not be so good.

When the liquor has undergone sufficient fermentation to throw off the impure matter in it, and

while it is yet sweet, take a clean cask, put into it a bucket of cider, set fire to a clean rag that has been dipped in brimstone—let it burn inside the cask so as to fill it with the fumes of the brimstone—shake the cask well, and then fill and bung it tight.

This mode is highly recommended to preserve the cider sweet, while it will yet be pure. The crab apple should be more extensively cultivated for cider. Liquor, delicious as wine, may be made from it. We received from Mr EUSEBIUS TOWNSEND, this summer, a barrel of bottled crab cider, which, during the warm weather was far more grateful to the taste, and we are sure, more wholesome, than any other drink that could be used. On opening several of the bottles, the cider gamed and sparkled like Champagne wine. The apple crop properly managed may be made very profitable. A small orchard below West-Chester, two years ago, produced to its owner, several hundred dollars.—*Village Record.*

SHEEP.

The English have had more regard to the form than to the fleeces of their sheep, and most of the 44 millions in that country are of the long-woled large breeds. Fine wool for the manufacturers is imported from Saxony and Spain. The Saxons have given their attention to the fleeces, which they have brought to so great perfection, that Spain possesses no flock that can be compared with some of those in Saxony. Sheep of the Saxon race are pretty numerous in the countrys of Silesia, Moravia, &c. In France there are but few flocks of pure merino blood. The French import great quantities of fine wool from Spain and Saxony, and they are now making efforts to introduce the Saxon race of sheep into France.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Pilfering Fruit.—At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas in this town, John Marsh was indicted for stealing three water melons from the garden of Benjamin Heywood, in Grafton, on the 26th of the last month, (Sabbath day) to which he plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs of court, amounting in all to about forty two dollars. The court was disposed to award a heavier fine, but was prevented by the supposed inability of the defendant to pay a larger sum. Such an example was wanted, and we hope it may do good. If a regard to character and the rights of others, is not sufficient to deter from this most mean and odious description of pilfering, the law should be rigidly enforced against the violators of it. Good fruit would be more generally cultivated if the owners could be protected in the enjoyment of it. One very worthy old man in this town had a valuable peach tree, which bore very full the present season, giving promise of an abundance of excellent fruit, but before they were ripe the marauders commenced their nightly havoc upon it, which so irritated the old gentleman that he cut down the tree to save the fruit!—*Worc. pa.*

ASTRONOMY.

* * * But worlds and systems of worlds are not only perpetually creating, they are also perpetually diminishing and disappearing. It is an extraordinary fact that within the period of the last century, not less than thirteen stars in different constellations, none of them below the sixth magnitude, seen totally to have perished; forty to have changed their magnitude by becoming

either much larger or much smaller; and ten new stars to have supplied the place of those that are lost. Some of these changes may perhaps be accounted for by supposing a proper motion in the solar or sidereal systems, by which the relative positions of several of the heavenly bodies have varied. But this explanation, though it may apply to several of the cases, will by no means apply to all of them; in many instances, it is unquestionable that the stars themselves, the supposed habitations of other kinds or orders of intelligent beings, together with the different planets by which it is probable they were surrounded, and to which they may have given light and fructifying seasons, as the sun gives light and fruitfulness to the earth, have utterly vanished, and the spots which they occupied in the heavens have become blanks. What has befallen other systems will assuredly befall our own; of the time and the manner we know nothing, but the fact is incontrovertible; it is foretold by revelation, it is inscribed in the heavens, it is felt throughout the earth. Such is the awful and daily text; what then ought to be the comment?—*Good's Book of Nature.*

Hereditary Insanity.—By great temperance in living and avoiding mental emotion and exertion as much as possible, insanity may be prevented, even where the predisposition to it is strongly marked, till at length the predisposition itself is worn out. By looking at the subject in this point of view, that dread of insanity which exists so strongly in many minds may be greatly lessened, as it holds out a reasonable ground for expecting that the tendency to the malady may be gradually overcome, and that by simple and practicable means.—*Lancet.*

Cultivation of the Vine.—We have received, and hastily looked over a little work entitled, "the American Vine Dressers' Guide, by Alphonse Loubat. This gentleman is a practical man, who for years in the south of France has been personally engaged in the cultivation of the vine. He has conceived the project which he thinks, and as it appears to us upon very just ground, very practicable of introducing, as far as depends upon him, the general cultivation of this productive plant in the United States; and having already imported and planted skilfully many thousand vines, he now gives directions as to the manner of treating them in all their various stages. To those who are engaged, even on a small scale, in raising grapes, this little volume will, we think, be useful and instructive: and we wish that it may lead many to enter upon the cultivation of the vine. One good effect which would result from the general introduction of this plant, and the consequent abundance and cheapness of light wines, would be a diminution of the intemperance which now so discreditably marks the character of our population: for it is justly said by Mr. Loubat, in concluding his preliminary address that "it is notorious that all the nations among whom the grape vine is cultivated, are extremely sober and temperate."—*N. Y. American.*

¶ This book is for sale at the New England Farmer office, price 50 cents.

Facts.—A single mercantile house, on Long-wharf, has sold, since the first of January last, thirty-seven thousand barrels of *Genesee* flour; of which less than three hundred barrels have been disposed of constrictive; the remainder has been

sold to country traders, and chiefly to those in the manufacturing villages.

Another house has paid, since the first of April, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for American wool, purchased of the farmers and wool-growers in the New-England States and New-York, and sold out again to the manufacturers of New-England.

The Boston and Canton Factory Company imported, during five months preceding the first of May last, one million pounds of Smyrna wool; all of which is used in its own factory, in the manufacture of what is called negro cloths.

Is it possible that our manufacturing establishments can be detrimental to commerce and agriculture, when a single establishment imports wool enough in five months to freight three or four ships, (to say nothing of other articles necessarily used in the manufacture of the wool), when a single dealer in American wool pays, in the same time, to the farmers, 150,000 dollars, and another individual receives from another portion of farmers, and sells off to the country merchants, flour enough to make its first owners rich, if not independent?—*Boston Courier.*

GREAT CROP OF RUTA BAGA IN VIRGINIA.

Baltimore, 9th Mo. 4, 1827.

FRIEND J. S. SKINNER.—John Darby, a respectable citizen of Richmond county, Va. has written me on the 20th ult. informing that he, the last season, had reared 750 bushels of the ruta baga or Swedish turnip, upon one acre of land—and from the well known veracity of the said Darby, there is no doubt of the fact, which is very encouraging indeed—and I think that many of the failures in the culture of this crop are owing to neglect at some stage or other in their growth, for most kinds of vegetables require rich soil, and frequent cultivation, to insure a profitable return.

Thy friend, ROBT. SINCLAIR.

TO EXPEL WITCHCRAFT.

Reginald Scott in his book on Witchcraft, gives the following charm to find the witch who has bewitched cattle:

"Put a pair of breeches upon the cow's head, and beat her out of the pasture with a good cudgel upon a Fridae, and she will run right to the witches dore, and strike thereat with her horns."

It is a curious circumstance that there should be annually delivered in Huntingdon, England, a lecture upon the subject of Witchcraft. A fund for this purpose was left by Sir Samuel Cromwell, in 1593, whose wife was bewitched by some persons, who were afterwards executed, and their property escheated to Sir Samuel, as Lord of the Manor. He gave the amount to the mayor and aldermen of Huntingdon, on condition that an annual lecture on this subject, should be preached on Lady day, by a Doctor or Bachelor of Divinity, of Cambridge University.—*Salem Observer.*

Among the farmers of Norway, who very much resemble what English farmers once were, the family plate of butter seems to be the state dish of the house; in any one of which, if the smallest quantity be wanted, a mass is brought forth, weighing six or eight pounds, and so highly ornamented, being turned out of moulds, with the shape of cathedrals set off with gothic spires and other devices, that a stranger is unwilling to destroy so novel though perishable an edifice.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Good Peaches have been sold in New London market this season at 12 cents the bushel. In Boston we pay our farmers much better.

In felling a huge Hemlock Tree in Hope, N. Y. it was discovered that it had been wounded, by some sharp instrument when it was only six inches in diameter. On counting the marks of annual growth, it was estimated to be 218 years since the wound was inflicted.

Great Crop.—40 acres of rye, belonging to Dorus and Linus Green, of Hadley, yield at the rate of forty bushels to the acre, making the whole crop 1600 bushels, all from one field.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Cider.—The editor of the Worcester Spy states that cider is so plenty in that vicinity, that it is delivered, abundantly, at the distillery for sixty cents per barrel.

Not very Profitable.—In the upper part of South Carolina, near Greenville, gold has been discovered, the land purchased, and a regular set of workmen employed in procuring the ore. The metal is good, and the quantity found is worth "something more than a dollar" a day for each man.

Query—could not a man clear as much by digging potatoes! The most profitable kind of money digging, after all, will be found in digging the surface of the ground in tillage.

The London Steam Washing Company have broken up. Their premises which cost £40,000, have been sold for £5,950.

The St. Catherine's Dock Company, London, are said already to have pulled down upwards of 1,000 houses, and to have paid to the owners and occupiers of property, which they have taken possession of, nearly £700,000.

The Northern Lights are something similar in their appearance, to the light which will reflect on the wall of a room, if a basin of water is placed in sunshine in the middle of the floor, and the water is agitated.

The Winnebago Indians are said to calculate so much on war, that they have dug holes in the ground to hide their women and children. Poor fellows! By going to war they will dig the graves of the whole tribe!

Thirst.—Labouring people should be informed, that they might preserve their health by abstaining from drink during the heat of the day; and if they drink copiously of water or whey in the evening, thirst will not assail them in their working hours. This remark was made and recommended by an officer of high rank in Africa.

The chair placed in the Speaker's desk in the Pennsylvania capitol, was brought to Philadelphia from England, by William Penn, and was occupied by John Hancock, as President of the continental Congress.

The Independent Courier, published at Ellsworth, Maine, states that a paper manufacturer, a wheelwright, a cabinet and chair maker, a tinman and a barber, are wanted in that flourishing village.

We understand the late rains have damaged the Blackstone Canal, now in the course of excavation, to the amount of 30 or 40,000 dollars. It was filled full of water in some places for miles together, and in other places the embankments were washed away.

The Stockbridge Star states that for the last two years, while the population of Berkshire has been constantly increasing, criminal cases in the Courts of that county have been constantly declining, and that at the present September Term of the Supreme Judicial Court, out of a population of about 40,000 persons, not one has been presented by the Grand Jury for any offence whatever.

Fishing.—On Thursday a fisherman, and two lads, caught 1200 large Mackerel in two hours in Boston bay.

Spontaneous Combustion.—A few days since in removing a quantity of dry coal from a large lot in a second story in a building, on one of the wharves in town, the laborers discovered a portion of it to be on fire. So large a body indeed was ignited that it had charred several planks and joists in the floor. The singularity of this instance makes it deserving of record.—*Newburyport Herald.*

The New York Daily Advertiser, in speaking of the mania of steam-boat passengers, to make the trip between that city and Albany a few minutes quicker than any others have done, thus exemplifies the passion which some men have to hurry. "An old gentleman in New England conveyed a just idea of the character of those who were so fond of travelling at such a wondrous rate, when he said he believed "his son John, if he was riding on a streak of lightning, would whip up."

A Good Chance for Editors.—The proprietors of Chambers' medicine for the cure of drunkenness, give notice to Editors who will insert their advertisement, that they shall be furnished with enough to cure one drunkard.

Although the late equinoctial impeded navigation for a few days, we have not heard of any other injury from it on the New England coast. The losses by it to the peach orchards in this vicinity have been very heavy. To the owners of several of them the loss is said to have exceeded 1000 dollars each.

Example to Servants.—A gentleman in the vicinity of Canterbury had a servant who lived with him 35 years, at the end of which period he received £350 wages. He was never known to be intoxicated, and the key of the wine and beer cellar was left rusted in the lock for eleven years.

[English paper.]

The Colombian dollar is singularly deficient in standard and weight, its current and actual value being only 75 cents; while the current value of the dollar of Mexico, Central America, Peru, Chili, and La Plata, and the Brazilian piece of 960 reas, (dollar re-stamped) is 100 cents, and the actual value of nearly all of them a fraction more than that.—*Savannah Georgian.*

Arctic Expedition.—Mr. J. N. Reynolds has published a statement in the Baltimore papers, by which it appears that final arrangements have at length been made for the construction of a vessel especially suited to the rugged service of a polar expedition. The expenses of the voyage, Mr. R. says, are now brought within narrow limits—the whole amount necessary to furnish the expedition in instruments, armament, provisions, clothing, and pay for a well chosen crew of seamen, and able and experienced officers, with every necessary comfort and convenience, is at this time in readiness. The expedition will sail next spring.—*Salem Register.*

CAUSES OF SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH FARMING.

The great body of cultivators in Great Britain, whose farms are of any considerable extent, have generally received a suitable education, by which their minds are enlarged; animated with a desire to improve their condition in the world, and rendered equally quick to perceive, and ready to adopt such improvements as may occasionally be proposed. In former times it was objected, that farmers were an obstinate and bigoted class of men, averse to every kind of innovation upon established practice, and persisting in ancient systems, even after their deficiency and inutility had been ascertained in the most decisive manner.—Whatever truth there might formerly be in the objection, its force is now completely removed; there being no set of men whatever more open to conviction, or more willing to adopt new practices than British farmers of the present day. This change of disposition has been accomplished by a general circulation of agricultural knowledge, since the National Board of Agriculture was established; by numerous periodical publications upon rural economy; and by that increase of wealth which flowed from the exertions of the farmer, and which naturally stimulated a search after new improvements. According to the measure of attention bestowed upon the education of farmers, it may be expected that improvement will hereafter advance. A man of uncultivated mind may hold a plough, or drive a harrow in a sufficient manner; but he will seldom introduce an improvement or be the means of effecting any change in the established system of rural economy.

Brown's Treatise on Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1827.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LUCERNE.

MR FESSENDEN.—The growth of Lucerne is not only more rapid than that of any other of the cultivated grasses, but it is also more rapid in our climate, than it has been represented to be by any of the sanguine recommenders of it in Europe.—On the 26th of April last, I bought 6 pounds of Lucerne seed at the office of the New England Farmer, and the next day sowed 4 lbs. of it on about a third of an acre of well prepared ground. I sowed with it about as much barley as I thought would protect it against weeds.

I cut the barley on the 28th of May, and the Lucerne was then 9 inches high—both were cut together and given to my cows—on the 30th of July the Lucerne was a foot high, and again cut for soiling—early in September the Lucerne was about 15 inches high, and some of it in flower; it was the third time, and made into hay, and gave a good crop for grass even of the second year. It is now up again, and about 8 inches high. Your associate, Mr RUSSELL, the proprietor of the New England Farmer, has seen it in its present state, which is beautiful to the eye, and a complete cover to the soil.

I have already ascertained that it will stand our winters better than clover, having had a small patch of it, which has stood four winters without the slightest injury.

I received by the kindness of Commodore HULL a box of seeds for the Massachusetts Agricultural

Society, brought from South America—among the rest there was a small parcel (about one pound,) which was marked "Chili clover seed." I instantly recognized it to be Lucerne. It came late, and I could not sow it before the 28th of July, having no ground fit for its reception. On that day it was sown, and on the same patch (but separated from it,) some Dutch clover seed, presented to me by ENEZEER ROLLINS, Esq. The Lucerne is now 9 inches high, and the clover about 4 inches.

I think Lucerne must be valuable for soiling.—Although I agree with J. H. POWEL, Esq. that soiling can never be very extensively used on great farms, yet there are many small farmers in New England, who, like myself, can only compass 20 or 25 acres, and yet wish to enjoy the luxuries of a dairy, to supply our own families throughout the year, with better butter than money will procure. To such persons, soiling is of great value, and indispensable necessity.

I bow, with great respect, to the opinions of Col. POWEL's experienced correspondent, Mr RUDD, as to the inexpediency of soiling in England; but as that great farmer has assigned his reasons, we may judge of them for ourselves. He says that cows cannot enjoy as good health when soiled, as when indulged with air and exercise in pastures. This may be true in England, though, even there, there are high authorities opposed to the opinion.

My own experience of twenty-one years is of a contrary nature. I have raised my own cows and usually kept them, from birth to 15 years—they have enjoyed the highest health—are admired for their apparent good appearance—and their good qualities are satisfactory to myself. My cows are soiled 10 months in the year—for 2 months they are tethered out, in which last mode they take rather more exercise than if culled to range.

JOHN LOWELL.

I write "Lucerne," instead of "Lucern," because it is a French word which we have recently borrowed, and I can see no good reason for changing the orthography.

I have said that Lucerne is more rapid in its growth than any other of the cultivated grasses. I have this year compared it with Orchard Grass, sown on better land than that devoted to Lucerne. The Lucerne, in the poorer soil, (though a good and well prepared one) has much surpassed the Orchard Grass.

Roxbury, Oct. 3, 1827.

Rules and Regulations for the Cattle Show, &c. at Brighton, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1827.

TIME OF ENTRY FOR THE PREMIUMS.

1. Manufactures & Inventions—Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider and Currant Wine, before 9 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday, the 16th, and to be deposited at the Hall and ready for exhibition before 10 o'clock, A. M. of the same day. (*The Hall will be open on Monday, the day previous, for the deposit of articles.*)

2. Stock of every kind to be entered by letter, (post paid) specifying the animals; or by personal application, to JONATHAN WINSHIP, Esq. at Brighton, Secretary of the Show, on or before Tuesday the 16th; and a certificate will be given of such entry, bearing the number of the pen assigned.

3. Ploughs for the Ploughing Match to be entered before nine o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, the 17th.

4. Working Oxen on or before Tuesday the 16th.

EXAMINATION FOR THE PREMIUMS.

1. The Committee on Inventions, that on Manufactures, and also the Committee on Butter, Cheese, Cider, Currant Wine and Honey, will commence their examination of the articles entered in their several departments, at ten o'clock, A. M. on Tuesday the 16th.

2. The Committee on Stock at 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 17th.

3. The Ploughing Match will take place at half past nine o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 17th.

4. The Trial of Working Oxen at eleven o'clock on the same day.

5. The Auction for Animals and Manufactures at 12 o'clock M. on the same day.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY COMPETITORS FOR THE PREMIUMS.

1. All Stock to be in the Pens before nine o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

2. No animal to be removed from the Pens but by permission of a Marshal.

3. Fat Cattle are to be weighed before being put into the Pens, at the expense of the owner.

No animal not bred within the State can be offered for a Premium.

4. The working Oxen to be arranged on the right hand of the Avenue from the road to the Hall, with their heads towards the centre; and the drivers are to remain with them there, until the time for the trial.

5. A Certificate will be required that articles of manufacture offered for premium were wrought within the State—to be delivered to the secretary at the time of the entry who will furnish for each parcel to the person presenting it, a label with a number corresponding with that of the certificate of the entry; to be annexed to the parcel.

6. No Competitor for any premium to be present during the examination unless requested by the Committee;—the Claimants of the premiums for Inventions excepted, who will be required to attend on the Committee to answer such questions as may be put to them; and also to exhibit sufficient evidence that such inventions as are offered by them are of profitable use.

7. After examination the goods will be considered in charge of the owners, but must remain for public inspection until after the auction on Wednesday the 17th, but a night watch will be provided by the Trustees.

8. Each parcel of butter, cheese, honey, cider and currant wine must have upon it the private mark of the owner. The cider and wine to be accompanied with a written statement of the method of making and managing the same.

9. The barrel of cider which obtains the first premium will be used at the society's dinner, on the 17th, and five dollars allowed for the same in addition to the premium.

10. Notice must be given to the Secretary, of the animals and manufactures to be sold at the auction, in season for a list to be prepared for the use of the Auctioneers. The sale to be in the order of the entries.

11. The services of the Auctioneers will be gratuitous; but the government duty must be paid by the owners. The owners will attend to the delivery to purchasers, and collect the purchase money.

PARTICULAR NOTICES.

1. THE SOCIETY will meet at the Hall at one o'clock, P. M. and proceed thence, accompanied by the Committees, invited persons, and other gentlemen, who intend to dine with the Society, to the Meeting-house, where the Premiums awarded, will be announced by the ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY. Some occasional remarks by the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, President of the Society, will close the meeting. A procession will then be formed to Dudley's Hotel, where a public dinner will be provided.

2. The Treasurer will attend at the Hall at 5 o'clock, to pay such premiums as may then be demanded. Persons most distant from home to be first paid.

3. Premiums not claimed within six months to be considered as generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

4. Mr Jacob Kuhn will attend at the Hall to deliver certificates of membership to persons elected members of the Society, at the meeting on the day of the Show, and to others who may never have received their certificates. The sum of five dollars to be paid on admission is in lieu of all assessments, and entitles the new members during life to a copy of any publications which the Society may hereafter make.

5. No persons will be admitted to the Hall except such as have business there, on any day but the day of the Show.

6. The avenue between the ranges of Pens is intended exclusively for the Trustees, Committees, Members of the Society and invited persons. The marshals will therefore be instructed to admit no other persons.

No Booth or Tent or Place for the sale of liquors of any kind will be allowed within the grounds belonging to the Society.—Nor will any openings through their fences to adjoining Lots be permitted.

Tickets for the Society's Dinner may be had of Mr Khun at the Hall, and at Dudley's Hotel.

Cultivators of fine fruit are requested to send samples for exhibition at the Society's dinner.

Vegetables remarkable for size or other qualities, will have a place assigned them for exhibition at the Hall.

Gentlemen who have fine animals that do credit to the country, are requested to send them to the pens for exhibition, if not for premiums.

The following gentlemen being appointed the marshals, viz. Major Benjamin Wheeler, Capt. Isaac Cook, Capt. William Prentice and Capt. Joseph Curtis Jun. They will be aided by the civil authority agreeably to the special Law of the Commonwealth in keeping the peace, preserving order and enforcing a compliance with the regulations.

PETER C. BROOKS, } Committee
JOHN PRINCE, } of arrange-
RICHARD SULLIVAN, } ments.

Mr FRANCIS WINSHIP of Brighton has left at the office of the New England Farmer, a few bunches of his grapes, for public inspection. They are from the vine of which some notice was taken page 413 of our last volume. The vine was purchased for the Isabella sort; but the appearance of the fruit is somewhat different from that, and it is thought it may be a new variety. It has had but three years' growth, and has produced this year upwards of 100 bunches of grapes, of large size, fine appearance, and superior flavour.

Those of our subscribers who prefer paying in advance, will perceive that, according to the terms of the paper, it is now due. Payment may be made, by subscribers at a distance, to either of the following gentlemen, who are authorized Agents.—New-York City, G. Thorburn & Son, No. 67 Liberty-street.—Philadelphia, Messrs D. & C. Landregh, Seedsman, No. 85 Chesnut-street.—Huntsburg, Ohio, Lewis Hunt.—Hamilton, Montgomery County, Illinois, John Tillman, Jr. P. M.—Brattleborough, Vt. Holbrook & Fessenden.

The last No. of the North American Review contains articles on the following subjects:—Conventions for Adopting the Federal Constitution—Who wrote Gil Blas?—Russian Embassy to Bakharina—McKenney's Tour to Lake Superior—Bowring's Servian Popular Poetry—Life of Major Cartwright, the English Reformer—Cooper's Political Economy—Speeches of Henry Clay—Reforms in Grammar—Note—Quarterly List of New Publications.—Published by Frederick T. Gray, No. 74 Washington street, Boston—Price \$5 a year.

The last number of the Edinburgh Review contains articles on the following subjects.

Rise, Progress, Present State and Prospects of the British Cotton Manufacture—Memoirs of the Emperor Baber—Constitution of Venice—Scottish Parochial Schools—English Law—George III. and the Catholic Question—Jean Paul F. Richter—Ellis' Original Letters illustrative of English History—West Indian Mulattoes—Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge—The Present Administration.

A royal bankrupt.—Letters from St Petersburg announce the failure there of the Princess Lobonowky Rustowsky, for seven millions of roubles.

In the seven years, preceding 1825, the capital convictions in England and Wales amounted to 8241.

The New Brunswick papers complain of violent proceedings of squatters from the United States, on the Madawasha settlement.

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a large variety of Grass Seeds, comprising LUCERNE, FOWL MEADOW, ORCHARD GRASS, HERD'S GRASS, RED TOP, RED and WHITE HONEY-SUCKLE, CLOVER &c.—with the largest assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, to be found in New England.

Also, 20 bushels fresh Canary Seed; genuine English Rape Seed; Hemp Seed, &c. for birds.

Vine Dresser's Guide.

A few copies of the American Vine Dresser's Guide, by Alphonse Loubat, just published; for sale at the Farmer's office, price 50 cents. Some notice of this work will be found on page 84 of this week's paper.

Shallots.

For sale at the N. E. Farmer's office, a few pounds of Shallot Roots—an account of this vegetable will be found in this week's Farmer, page 63.

Breeder's Stock Album.

Will be exposed for sale at the Cattle Show and Fair, in Brighton, on the 17th inst. the red bull HERCULES, raised and owned in Franklin, 1-4 of the Holderness breed, one year old the 27th of last March. He is perfectly orderly about fences, docile, and considerably broke to the harness. For strength, size, and beauty, is exceeded by but few. Terms; he must be kept one year at least for a breeder.

Offers will be received at the Pens, until 4 o'clock, when he will be sold if there is any offer sufficient to make it an inducement.

Franklin, Oct. 3, 1827.

Agricultural Books.

For sale at the Farmer's office, No. 52 North Market street, a variety of the most approved books on Agriculture.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Booksellers generally, the New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, in addition to the usual miscellaneous matter contained in similar works, contains a Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England; the Sun's declination; and 10 pages of agricultural matter on the following subjects:

On Soaking Seed Corn in copper water—On Small Farms—On Charcoal—On Fish used as a Manure—On Grapes of a Vine in Poultry—Agricultural Axioms—On Fallen Fruit—On Stagger in swine—How to raise Cabbages, which shall not be club-footed, by Dr. Green of Mansfield, Ms.—How to Fatten Fowls—A cheap method of preventing the disagreeable smell of Privies—Painting walls to Mature Fruit—On Cattle stails—Signs of a good Farmer—On Drying Peaches—on the value of Time—Machines for gathering Clover Hedges, with two illustrative engravings—Sir Asley Cooper's Chilblain Ointment—Recipes for the Ladies, containing directions for making several kinds of Cake.—Miscellaneous, &c.

This Almanack may be purchased, wholesale and retail of O. D. Cooke & Son, Hartford, Conn.—Holbrook & Fessenden, Brattleborough, Vt.—Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H.—John Prentiss, Keene, N. H.—John W. Foster and Childs & Sparhawk, Portsmouth, N. H.—Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland, Me.—Whipple & Lawrence, and John M. Ives, Salem—Ebenezer Steadman, Newburyport—Hilliard & Brown, Cambridge—Ezra Collier, Plymouth—E. & G. Merriam, West Brookfield—Clarendon Harris, Worcester—A. S. Beckwith, Providence, G. Thorburn & Son, No. 67 Liberty Street, New York—and by booksellers and traders generally.

[F Country Dealers and others supplied on the most favorable terms.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	1 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	95 50	100 00
pearl do. - - - -		102 00	105 00
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	1 50	1 67
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 50	10 00
“ cargo, No 1, new, - -		8 50	8 75
“ No 2, new, - - - -		7 50	3 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	12	14
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - -		3	5
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 25	5 37
Genesee, - - - - -		4 75	5 00
Rye, best, - - - - -			none
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	60	64
Corn - - - - -		63	67
Barley - - - - -		60	67
Oats - - - - -		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		12	15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do. - - - -		12 00	12 25
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 25	2 50
Clover - - - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	48
do do unwashed - - - -		20	25
do do 3-4 washed - - -		28	34
do do 1-2 & 4 do - - - -		25	30
Native - - - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	37
2d sort - - - - -		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		22	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8	11
“ whole hogs, - - - -			64
VEAL, - - - - -		8	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		6	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		12	15
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		15	18
lump, best, - - - - -		13	20
EGGS, - - - - -		12	15
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	75	80
Indian, do. - - - - -		65	75
POTATOES, (new) - - - -		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	1 00	3 00

Miscellaneous.

AN ENIGMA, said to have been written by Mr. Canning, which for a length of time baffled the skill of all England to solve.

"There is a word of plural number,
A foe to peace and human slumber.
Now you may chance to take.
By adding S, you plural make;
But if you add an S to this,
How strange the metamorphosis:
Plural, is plural then no more,
And sweet, what bitter was before."

Solution.—"The word is *cares*, to which, by adding an S, you have *caress*.

From an English Magazine of 1776.

ANECDOTE OF VOLTAIRE.

This gentleman forgets all his infidelity on two occasions: viz. when he is sick and when he thunders and lightens. He is so particularly afraid of stormy weather, that if he happen to be writing when the "clouds pour down their torrents, and the air thunders, and the arrows of the Almighty flash abroad," he'll call out in an agony of horror, for a bottle of *holy water*, and sprinkle himself with it from head to foot; and plentifully bedew the floors and walls of his apartments into the bargain. Immediately after which precaution, he orders *mass* to be said in his chapel; and the masses go on briskly one after another, till the thunder and lightning cease. But, no sooner is the tempest hushed, than a clear sky and placid elements settle him into a laughing infidel again, and resuming his pen, he writes against Christianity with as much acrimony, zeal and want of argument, as ever. This behaviour reminds us of the old Spanish proverb:

"When the Devil was sick,
The Devil a Monk would be,
But, when the Devil grew well,
The devil a Monk was he."

SPANISH PROVERBS.

This world is a field sowed for another life.
The most incurable disease is ignorance.
All secrets which pass beyond two make themselves known.
Prefer the day of to-day to that of to-morrow.
He who is of unknown origin is discovered by his works.

Where the heart is inclined there also will the feet turn.

Death is nearer to us than the eye-lid to the eye.

The little which suffices is better than the much which disturbs us.

The best of man's possessions is a sincere friend.

The eulogium made on the absent, serves to incline our hearts to the present.

The best of riches is contentment; the worst of poverty, low spirits.

Labor for this life as if thou wert to live forever; and for the other, as if thou wert to die to-morrow.

Desire not either the wise man or the fool for thy enemy; but guard thyself equally from the cunning of the wise man, and the ignorance of the fool.

The man who contents himself to-day with that which he has, will content himself to-morrow with that which he may have.

There is no to-morrow which cannot be converted into to-day.

He will never save himself who does not labor for his soul before the day of its destruction.

Softness of manners does not exclude firmness of character; thus the flexible cable resists the fury of the waves, and preserves from shipwreck.

Paddy's Ride on the Railway.—The Lehigh coal mines are situated on a mountain, about nine miles from a river, at an elevation of near 1000 feet above it. A rail road has been extended from the mines to the river, along the side of the mountain, down which the coal is conveyed in cars, which descend by their own weight. The velocity of their descent would be almost incredible, were it not for a regulating power, subject to the controul of the conductor of the cars. In addition to the coal cars, are others for carrying off the earth and rubbish with which the coal is covered. They are so constructed that, when they have descended near to the foot of the mountain, where the railway crosses a deep ravine, a catch on the side of the rail knocks out a pin, and lets the bottom of the car, which is hung on hinges, drop and discharge the contents into the abyss fifty or sixty feet below. A short time since, three Paddies, fresh from their own "swate Ireland," visited the place, and, while the workmen were at dinner, determined on having a ride. They accordingly got into one of the dirt cars and let it loose from the fastening. Not knowing how to regulate the velocity, away they went, Jehu like, at the rate of half a mile a minute. This was fine sport till, on a sudden, the bottom dropped and deposited them, without any material injury, among the rubbish below, from which they looked up, in unspeakable consternation and dismay, at this unexpected termination of their ride.—*Worcester Spy.*

The English Language.—The difficulty of applying rules to the pronunciation of our language may be illustrated in two lines where the combination of the letters *ough* is pronounced in no less than seven different ways, viz. as *o*, *uf*, *of*, *up*, *ow*, *oo*, and *ock*.

Though the tough enough and hiccough plough me through,
O'er life's dark loom my course I still pursue.

A traveller on the Continent, visiting the Cathedral of——, was shown by the Sacristan, among other marvels, a dirty opaque glass phial. After eyeing it some time, the traveller said, "Do you call this a relic? Why it is empty." Empty!" retorted the Sacristan, indignantly, "Sir, it contains some of the darkness that Moses spread over the land of Egypt!"

Eating Salads.—A lad, who had lately gone to service having had salad served to dinner, every day for a week, ran away; and when asked why he had left his place, he replied, "They made me yeat grass i'th the summer, and I wur afraid they'd mak me yeat hay i'th the winter; and could not stand that, so I wur off."

Conundrum.—The following, from the Albany Microscope, is a very clever conundrum—better than most puzzles of that description:

"Why is fortune like P? Because it makes an ass pass."

15000 yards of cotton cloth are made daily at Lowell.

Dreams.—To dream, and to remember your dream, is a forerunner that you were not awake nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed. To tell your dreams, prognosticates that you might be better employed. For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last flat to attract his attention. To dream of happiness shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

Signs.—To hear a death-watch, denotes that there is a little insect near you. To see strange sights is a sign that there is something to cause them, or that your head is disordered. To see an apparition or to be bewitched, is an incontestible evidence that you are lacking in common sense.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called the sheep to ask her if his breath was unpleasant: She said aye; and he bit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf and asked him: he said no; he tore him in pieces for a flatterer; at last he called the fox and asked him; "Truly," said the fox, "I have caught a cold and cannot tell."

Oh, my eye and Betty Martin!—Many of our most popular vulgarisms have their origin in some whimsical perversion of language or of fact. St. Martin is one of the worthies in the Romish calendar; and a form of prayer to him begins with these words, "*Oh, mihi beate Martine,*" which by some desperate fellow, who was more prone to punning than praying, has furnished the plebeian phrase so well known in the modern circles of horse laughter.

Great Sale of Wool.

On Tuesday the 16th of October, the day preceding the Brighton Fair, at 10 o'clock, at the Hall over the New Market, will be sold, at Public Auction, 218 bales of Saxony Wool, consisting of 1st and 2d Electoral—1st and 2d Prima Secunda—Tertia and Quarter.

100 bales Spanish Wool,
100 do. Portuguese do.
150 do. Sanyra do.

Also, 50,000 lbs. High Grade and Full Blood Fleeced Wool.
*The above Sale presents a favourable opportunity to growers and holders for disposing of their Wool, which will be ready at any time on or before the 10th proximo.

*Catalogues of the whole will be ready for delivery, and the Wool may be examined the day previous to the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auc'rs.

Boston, Sept. 28, 1827.

Saxony Sheep.

On THURSDAY Oct. 18,.....at 10 o'clock,
The day succeeding the Agricultural Fair,
At Brighton, (near Boston) the entire flock of Electoral Saxony Sheep, imported in the ship Mentor, Capt. Mann, from Hamburg, consisting of

161 EWES and 21 RAMS.

These Sheep were carefully selected by experienced agents for account of a highly respectable House in Leipzig, and will be found to excel any flock hitherto imported in regard to size and weight of fleece, while they are not inferior in any other particular. The large proportion of Ewes, of the finest quality, were not procured without much difficulty; and, in general, such measures were taken as to warrant the expectation that this flock will not suffer by the best rigid scrutiny of persons disposed to improve their stock by the introduction of pure Saxony Blood.

The Sheep may be examined at Brighton, at any time before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at our office 20 days previous—when Samples of the Wool will be exhibited.

The Agent pledges himself that none of the Stock will be disposed of until the day of Auction, when they will all be sold without reserve.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

Medical Lectures.—Boston. TIME CHANGED.

Medical Lectures of Harvard College will begin the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER, at the Medical College, Mason street, Boston. The time having been changed from the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER, when they formerly began.

WALTER CHANNING,

Aug. 31, 1827. Sec. Dean of the Medical Faculty.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1827.

No. 12.

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Planting Acorns.—Mr. Miller advises to plant acorns as soon as they are ripe in October, which will come up in the following spring; because if they are attempted to be kept they will sprout, although spread thin. Others advise that the acorns be gathered as soon as they fall in autumn and kept in a box, or boxes of sand till the following spring; then to open them, and carefully plant those which are sprouted. But no time should be allowed for the sprouts to dry. Dr. Deane preferred the method last mentioned, and says, "I have tried that which is recommended by Mr. Miller without success." See also *Deane's New England Farmer, Art. Oak.*

Useful knife-board.—An English writer says, that, a common knife-board, covered with thick buff leather, on which are put emery, one part, *crocus maris*, three parts in very fine powder, mixed into a thick paste with a little lard or sweet oil, and spread on the leather about the thickness of a shilling, gives a far superior edge and polish to knives, and will not wear the knife nearly so much as the common method of using brick-dust on board.

Mode of marking Sheep without injury to the wool.—An English writer gives the following:—Mark on either side of the nose of the sheep, the initials of the owner's name, and on the opposite side any number by which he may choose to designate the particular sheep, by means of a small iron letter or figure about an inch long; which being dipped in common oil colours, mixed with turpentine to dry them more readily, is placed on the part described, and will continue until the next shearing season. The process is easy, and will give the animal no pain; the marks cannot be readily obliterated, which is not the case with tattooing or cauterizing.

Chapped or sore lips.—May be healed by the frequent application of honey water, and protecting them as far as possible from the influence of cold air.

Obstinate Ulcers.—May sometimes be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut leaves.

GARLIC.

This vegetable, the *Allium Sativum*, is a plant with bulbous root, of irregular form, composed of many smaller bulbs, called cloves, which are all included within a white skin.

The stem leaves are flat and narrow; the upper part of the stem bears small bulbs, and the stamens are three pointed.

In warm climates, where Garlic is produced with considerably less acrimony than Great Britain, it is much used, both as a seasoning and as food. The lower classes of French, Spaniards, and Portuguese, consume great quantities of it. The Jews also eat of it to excess. With us it is in considerable estimation for culinary and other domestic purposes. It has a very acrid taste, and

an highly offensive smell, which pervade the whole plant; and it differs from onion only by being more powerful in its effects. When bruised and applied to the skin, it causes inflammation, and raises blisters.

The medical properties of garlic are various. In dropsical complaints, asthmas, and agues, it is said to have been successfully used. Some instances have occurred in deafness, of the beneficial effects of wrapping a clove of garlic in muslin and putting it into the ear. As a medicine internally taken, it is usually administered as a bolus, or made into pills. Its smell is considered an infallible remedy against vapours, and as useful in nearly all the nervous disorders to which females are subject. An oil is sometimes prepared from garlic, which is so heavy as to sink in water; but the virtues of this pungent vegetable are more perfectly and more readily extracted by spirit of wine than in any other way. A syrup also is made from it.

The juice of garlic is said to be the best and strongest cement that can be adopted for broken glass and china, leaving little or no mark, if used with care. Snails, worms, and the grubs or larvae of insects, as well as moles and other vermin, may all be driven away by placing preparations of garlic in or near their haunts.

CANADIAN, OR TREE ONION.

This vegetable (the *Allium Canadense* of Botanists) is remarkable for producing a bulb or onion at the top of the stalk.

The stem of this plant is naked and round; and the leaves are flat and narrow.

These onions are well deserving of attention, both as objects of curiosity from producing an onion upon the stalk, and also for their use. When pickled they are generally thought superior in flavor to the common onion.

They were originally imported from Canada; are perennial, and are propagated by planting the bulbs in the spring or autumn. Either the bulbs of the root or those on the stalk will grow.

BEES.

A late British paper says, Mr. James Boag, timber merchant, Johnstone, lately breaking up a log of American wood, about 24 feet in length and 28 inches square, discovered in the very centre of it a hollow, in which was a considerable number of bees, a quantity of honey, and a few larvae. The imprisoned insects were of a longer and more attenuated frame than the free tribes that roam over the hills and valleys of Great Britain. Every care was taken to preserve some of the interesting foreigners alive, but they all died in a short time after exposure to the influence of the atmosphere, hardly tasting the sweets of liberty till consigned to non-existence. The log contained several of these hollows of different dimensions, and in all of them a number of living bees.

Metallic Cloths.—At the late exhibition of the products of national industry at the Louvre in Paris, there was exhibited a waistcoat and several other articles made of metal wire, which are said in the report of the jury appointed to judge of their merits, to have been "equal to cambric fineness."

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

SHEEP.

It seems to be generally agreed among the intelligent farmers in this country, that sheep are the most profitable stock a farmer can keep; and the prevalence of this opinion among the Dutchess county farmers, has induced them to increase their flocks, until they probably exceed in number the sheep to be found in any other district of the same extent in the United States. Mr. Everett of Boston, during the last session of Congress, in his speech on the woollens bill, estimated the whole number of sheep in the United States at 13,000,000. At the last census the returns of sheep in this county amounted to a fraction short of 350,000. It is estimated, by those best acquainted with the subject, that the increase since that period has swelled the number to at least 450,000. It will thus appear that Dutchess county, embracing a territory less than thirty by forty miles in extent, owns one twenty-ninth part of all the sheep in the United States.

Nor are the flocks of Dutchess less distinguished for the fineness of their fleeces than for the largeness of their numbers. In no part of the United States, we venture to say, has more care been taken to obtain the best sheep and insure the finest wool; nor do we believe there is any section of the union in which better wool is grown.

Persons who have paid most attention to the subject, and are therefore best qualified to judge correctly, are of opinion that the wool grown in Dutchess county the past year, besides what is manufactured in the families of the growers, is net less than 500,000 pounds, and that the average price may be set down at 40 cents. This will give the round sum of \$200,000, for the fleeces only, after deducting what is consumed in the various household manufactures, which probably amounts to more than half as much more. If to this be added another \$100,000 for the sales of store and fatted sheep and lambs, it presents a very imposing sum as the annual proceeds of sheep in the county. Until within the last ten years, the wool annually grown in Dutchess, did not, we presume, exceed the annual consumption of its inhabitants for household manufactures. Since that time, the increase of sheep has been very rapid, and if the value of this description of stock is fully understood and duly appreciated, they will continue to increase more rapidly than they have hitherto done.

What has been the effect of this large increase of sheep upon the other farming interests of the county? Has the quantity of grain, of butter and cheese, or of beef and pork annually sent to market from this county, decreased in consequence of the large increase of sheep? Not so. On the contrary, we are assured by those who have made it a subject of inquiry, that the quantity of grain has increased, and we have little doubt that the other items would be found on inquiry, to have increased also.

What then is the inference? Why, surely, that the county gains annually about 300,000 dollars, in consequence of its zealous attention to increasing the number and improving the quality of its sheep.

In proof of the substantial correctness of this view of the subject, we will descend from general estimates to particular cases, which have come to our knowledge.—A farm in this town of about three hundred acres had been managed till within the last few years without sheep. A few years since five hundred sheep were put on it. The same farmer has continued to manage it, and he now admits that he can keep the sheep and raise as much grain yearly as he could before the sheep were put on. The whole product of the sheep then, consisting of their wool and lambs, after allowing for the interest on their cost and the trouble of taking care of them, is clear profits. This is but one of many instances we could mention.

Those who have not considered the subject will doubtless be at a loss to understand all this. The explanation may be found in the tendency of sheep to enrich the soil, by the manure which they scatter over the ground, and which in a few years restores the most worn-out and barren fields to a high state of fertility.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Linnean Botanic Garden, near ?
near New York, Oct. 9, 1827.

NEW PLUM.

Mr Editor—I annex a description of a very valuable plum, extracted from my "Short Treatise on Horticulture" now in press.

Hulings' Superb.—This plum, I have little hesitation in saying, is the largest known either in Europe or America. The largest white or yellow plum in Europe, as far as my information extends, is the Yellow Egg, or White Magnum Bonum, which is an oval fruit; and the largest red or purple plums, are the Imperial Violet, Jerusalem, and some of the prunes. The *Hulings' Superb* I received from Dr William E. Hulings, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman distinguished as much for his zeal and perspicuity in the introduction of new and valuable fruits to proper notice, as for the extreme liberality evinced in their dissemination to others. To that gentleman I am indebted for the following remarks:—"I have had a fully ripe and delicious plum from my tree, weighing three ounces and seventy-eight grains, and measuring round 6 inches and seven-tenths." I saw the fruit of this tree, which stands immediately beside a Washington or Bolmer plum, and it was decidedly the largest of the two. The fruit is of a roundish form and greenish colour, bearing an affinity to the Gage, from which it doubtless originated. Were I to venture a supposition as to its parentage, I should suppose it to have originated from the Green Gage, impregnated by the White Magnum Bonum. It is three years since I began to cultivate it, and I have already sent a number to different parts of the Union, and several hundred are now in the Nurseries. In a more recent letter from Dr H. he remarks, that this plum "is very fine flavoured and sweet, and the first in rank among plums"—in which opinion I fully concur; its present title was given to it by me in honour of that gentleman.

Yours most respectfully,

WILLIAM PRINCE.

POTATOES.

Mr Editor—Mr Eliphalet Thayer of Dorchester, digging his potatoes a few days since, and finding them large and abundant, had the curiosity to weigh one of the largest hills, and found it to

contain all large potatoes, and to weigh 15 pounds. The largest potato weighed 2½ lbs, and four of the next largest in size weighed 6½ lbs. The potatoes were of the common white sort, and planted without manure in the hill, the manure being spread on the ground, which was a dry, loamy soil. The same seed he has continued to plant for several years past, but it may not be amiss to observe (indeed, it is the principal object of this communication) that Mr Thayer has always been very careful to select the best potatoes for seed, a circumstance that many farmers do not sufficiently attend to.—I will here take the opportunity to remark, that the practical observations of Mr Thayer, on many subjects that regard agriculture, particularly with regard to the Borer, are such as would, I think, if communicated, very essentially contribute to the advancement of agricultural knowledge.

HARTFORD CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The tenth annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Hartford County Agricultural Society was held in Hartford on Wednesday and Thursday last. Serious apprehensions were entertained by many friends of the society, that the unfavorable state of the weather, the day previous, would deprive this anniversary of much of its usual interest. But we are gratified to state, that these apprehensions were far from being realized. Notwithstanding the severe storm on Tuesday, which rendered it impracticable for members residing in remote parts of the county to bring forward their stock and domestic fabrics for inspection, the exhibition was on the whole not less extensive, or less honorable to the society than in any former year; and judging from what was actually accomplished under the unfavorable circumstances of the occasion, we have no doubt that had the weather been pleasant, this anniversary would have been distinguished by a much more numerous collection of animals, and a greater variety of Domestic manufactures, than any preceding one since the organisation of the society. As it was, the members of the society had abundant cause to congratulate themselves on the result of their exertions the past year, and great encouragement to persevere in their efforts to advance the interest of the important cause in which they have engaged.—The Reports of the different Committees render it unnecessary for us to enter minutely into details in this place; our remarks on the different parts of the exhibition will therefore be general.

The proceedings on both days of the Fair took place in the order already published.—The arrangements were judicious, and much credit is due to those gentlemen by whose assistance they were carried into effect.—Wednesday was devoted to the inspection of stock and domestic manufactures, the ploughing match and auction sales. The number of animals exhibited on the South Green, did not vary essentially from last year; but in the opinion of the committee who inspected them, they afforded indications of a gradual but decided improvement in this important department. Besides those inspected by the committees, there were several animals not entitled to a premium by the rules of the society, which were exhibited by the owners, and added not a little to the interest of the exhibition. Among them were the valuable bull Wye Comet, owned by Messrs. H. Watson and W. Woodbridge, which received the premium last year; the fine grey horse Highlander, owned by Mr John Watson; and one of his colts, a beau-

tiful animal owned by Mr Samuel Thompson of Ellington. Much credit is due to those gentlemen, who without any reference to a premium are in this way willing to lend their exertions to promote the important objects of the society. We must not here forget to mention the large Cart belonging to Mr D. Grant of Windsor, containing one hundred bushels of winter apples, together with a great variety of unusually large and excellent vegetables, drawn by a team of 12 yoke of oxen all belonging to the same gentleman. The contents of the cart were disposed of at auction.

At the Ploughing Match there were five competitors for the premiums, and those who are judges in such matters, do not hesitate to say the work generally was performed in a much better style than usual.

The exhibition of Manufactures at the State House was in many respects superior to that of last year; and we hope there will hereafter be no cause to lament any deficiency in this department—were there no other inducement, we should think the liberal prices obtained at the auction sales of the articles offered for premiums, would be sufficient to insure an extensive exhibition. Mr George Putnam, who rendered his services gratuitously on the occasion, was engaged from four o'clock till dark, in selling at auction the various articles which the owners chose to dispose of in this way, and we presume the prices obtained were generally satisfactory. The premium Butter sold at 19 and 20 cents per pound. Cheese at 12 1-2 and 13 cents. Flannels from 75 to 90 cents, and other articles in proportion. Several articles discovering much ingenuity in the makers, though not regularly entitled to a premium, were exhibited, and attracted general attention. Among them was a curious machine for gathering apples.

At ten o'clock on Thursday, the members of the society proceeded to the south church, where religious exercises were performed by the Rev. Mr Linsley, and an address delivered by Professor Hall, of Washington College. This performance was such as was expected from the reputation of the author; it was listened to with silent and respectful attention, and constituted no small part of the entertainment of this interesting anniversary.

After the exercises at the church were concluded, the society returned to the State House, where the remainder of the forenoon was occupied in hearing the Reports of the different committees. In the afternoon the premiums were awarded to the successful competitors, and the officers elected for the ensuing year.

To the Hartford County Agricultural Society, Your Viewing Committee respectfully Report,

That nine farms were this year entered for premiums; eight of them were viewed and one withdrawn.

Capt David Grant's farm at Wintonbury, contains about 230 acres of improved land. Last year he received the society's second premium for this farm.

For a number of years this farm has been managed in a skillful and systematic manner. It is conveniently divided and well fenced with the best of fence—great attention is given to making manure, and by his swine an abundant supply is now made on the farm: with a thorough use of the plough and a well directed application of manure a handsome income is realized by the proprietor.

The farm of Calvin Barber, Esq. in Simsbury, contains about 110 acres of land improved. For this farm he received the society's third premium in 1825.

Great pains have been taken by Mr Barber to eradicate bushes and weeds, and he has, by ditching, successfully reclaimed a number of acres of cold swamp land, that was useless before he commenced his operation.

The mountain farm of Mr. Preserved Marshall in the north part of Farmington, received the society's 2d premium in 1825, and contains about 50 acres. This farm during the last year, has received additional improvements, and by the large crops of hay he has unquestionably been fully remunerated for all his improvements.

The farm of Mr. Aaron Goodman, in West Hartford contains about 47 acres of cultivated land and was viewed by your committee last year.

This farm is managed in such a manner, that the proprietor receives from his lands a rich reward for his labor.

The farm of Ward Woodbridge, Esq. in West Hartford, contains 92 acres. For this farm the proprietor had awarded to him last year, the Society's 3d premium.

The views of Mr. Woodbridge appear to be those of reason and experience, viz. to give to the soil a liberal return for its products.

By the good management and perseverance of the tenant, Mr. Tuller, this farm has received lasting improvements. The closest attention is paid to economical and neat husbandry.

Mr. Albion Scarborough has the last year commenced a system of improvement on his farm of about 120 acres, worthy of imitation.

The greatest part of his farm is naturally of a good soil; this he has benefitted by the use of the plough and manure. Between the public road and his house, were a number of barren sand knolls, interspersed with frog ponds. From the ponds he has opened drains, and has taken from their bottoms the mud and decomposed vegetable matter, and spread it upon the knolls, and scraped sand from the knolls into the pond holes; and in this manner has converted both sand knolls and frog ponds into good land for cultivation, and greatly improved the whole appearance of his farm. From the public road to his house, which stands in about the centre of his farm, he has opened and made an excellent road. This farm is judiciously divided into fields, with excellent fences.

The farm of Mr. Harvey Marshall, in Hartford, was viewed by your committee last year, and contains 38 acres. Mr Marshall has 14 acres of wood-land in Farmington. By the application of large quantities of manure as a top dressing, before and after a thorough use of the harrow, large crops of hay have been obtained from land that was formerly pasture.

The farm of Mr. Samuel Bartlett, in the north east part of East-Windsor, contains about 430 acres of land under cultivation. A great proportion of this farm is appropriated to the raising of grain. From 60 to 75 acres are annually in rye, and about 25 to 30 acres to corn. After a crop of rye, his fields are pastured from four to six years, and then fallowed for another crop. Under this method of cultivation, his lands produce good feed, excellent crops, and the soil gradually improves. A portion of this large farm is a permanent meadow, that is annually overflowed; this, with some highly cultivated land adjoining his house and

barn, enables him to cut hay sufficient to winter about 60 head of cattle and horses. This farm was formerly divided into fields, by ditches and broad hedges. They are all removed, and in the place they formerly occupied we found a smooth surface and substantial fences.

Great attention has been paid by Mr. Bartlett to improve his stock of Cattle, and we think he has been very successful. We observed more fine improved stock on this Farm than on any other.

It may by some be said that they cannot afford to hire labourers, make good fences, or purchase manure to make improvements on their Farms. To those we respectfully reply, that we think that if the labour and manure are judiciously applied, and the fences properly made, that the capital invested for those purposes would be a much more profitable investment than it is to invest (as most of us do,) our capital in the purchase of lands to increase the size of our Farms. Others may say that with capital any man can make his Farm appear well; but they may be assured skill and attention are as necessary as capital, and when these are wanting, capital will soon be lost in farming.

Skill, capital, industry, and economy combined, are necessary for a Farmer to make his Farm profitable.

The applicants for premiums will please accept the most grateful thanks of your Viewing Committee, for the polite and hospitable treatment they received while attending to the duties assigned them.

By order of the Viewing Committee,
HENRY WATSON, Chairman.
Hartford, Oct. 4. 1827.

The award on Farms was as follows:

To Ward Woodbridge, of Hartford, for the best cultivated Farm, a silver cup, valued at	\$30
To Calvin Barber, of Simsbury, for the second best do	\$20
To Albion Scarborough, of Hartford, for the third best do	10

REWARD OF INGENUITY.

Mr. Thornton of the Patent Office, Washington, relates the following anecdote.

Mr. Gilbert Brewster, a very ingenious artist from Connecticut, came to the Patent Office about the middle of October, 1823, and requested permission to examine the models. I informed him they were deposited for public inspection, and that he was at liberty to see and examine them as often and as long as he pleased. Instead of spending a few hours, he visited them daily for about six weeks; then thanked me for the gratification he had enjoyed, declaring them worth a thousand dollars, or that they were of incalculable value to the real mechanic. He said he saw movements and combinations of which he had before no idea, and that he was now enabled so to improve the machinery for spinning wool, as to reduce the price from eight cents to one cent per pound. He went away and returned in about three months, with two models, declaring on his return, that he had perfected what he had contemplated, and that he could then spin wool at a lower price than the English, who could not effect it for less than four cents per pound. I issued three patents for his machines, and a gentleman who accompanied him from New-York, and who had engaged to buy these machines for a manufacturing company in

Connecticut, laid him down ten thousand dollars in my presence.

SUNFLOWER.

An account was given, a short time since, of a gigantic sunflower in New York. The length of the stalk was twelve feet, and the disc of the largest flower four feet in circumference. We saw last week in the garden of a gentleman in Deer field, several flowers of this species of an uncommon size. Of one, the stalk measured fourteen feet in length; on another stalk a leaf measured eighteen inches in its shortest diameter, or between the extremities of the lobes, and the diameter of a flower, accurately measured, was seven-teen inches, giving a circumference of four feet and three inches. This valuable plant deserves to be more extensively cultivated than it is. Its leaves are said to furnish a good fodder for horses. The seeds are eaten with avidity by horses, pigs and sheep, and for poultry no grain is so valuable. It is said that poultry fed upon these seeds will lay a greater number of eggs than those fed in any other manner; besides this, a valuable oil is obtained from them, and the stalks, when burnt, form a considerable quantity of alkaline manure.

Hamp. Post.

Muscadine wine.—A gentleman of Lauderdale county, Alabama, made the last season, a considerable quantity of Wine from the Muscadine, or Muscadine Grape, which he says resembles in flavor and in color, the best Madeira wine, and which, he believes, only wants age, to render it as fine as any wine he ever drank. Muscadines grow indigenously, pretty plentifully, on and near the banks of most all the rivers and creeks of North Carolina; and it might be worth the while of some of our enterprising citizens, to make an experiment in manufacturing a wine from them, such vast quantities of which are imported from abroad, and consumed among us. If we pretend to render ourselves independent of foreign nations, let us not stop half way—but manufacture our drink, as well as our food and raiment.

A delicate Soup.—There is no disputing about tastes.—The Indians consider rattlesnakes as choice morceaux. The Persians eat horses; the Frenchmen, frogs; the Russians, tallow candles; and the Americans, bears.—We have learned from geographies, that the Chinese made soup of bird's nests, but we had no idea, until lately, that they were esteemed such luxuries as to be sold for their weight in gold. We should as soon think of making soup of birds' feathers as of birds' nests. Still it may be very fine.—Salem Obs.

When the English and French were disputing as to their respective rights to certain territories in America, Voltaire happily remarked that they were quite agreed upon only one point, viz: that the real owners, (the natives) had no right at all to the lands in question.

In 1760 the Cotton Goods manufactured in England amounted in value to only £200,000.—In 1824, to £33,000,000.

A Jail to Let.—The jail of York, (Penn.) has not a single tenant at the present time, either for debt or crime. This fact may be set down as one of the favourable "signs of the times."

STRAFFORD COPPERAS WORKS.

Nine miles north of Norwich, Vermont, on the side of a hill, are situated the Strafford Copperas Works. The soil of the hill is thin, and covers an immense quantity of massive pyrites. Immediately above the pyritous rock, is found an incrustation of ferruginous earth, mixed with petrifications of leaves, nuts, &c. The rock is fossil and undergoes the following process, in order to be converted into copperas:

It is first broken into small pieces and thrown into large heaps, in which situation it is allowed to remain for some months; during which time, the sulphur with which the rock is strongly impregnated, is partially expelled, and the pieces of rock become completely pulverised, or disintegrated. The smell of sulphur is very powerful, and the surrounding objects are covered with a sulphurous dust. This process of expelling the sulphur and pulverising the mass of pyritous rock, is very similar to that of slacking lime, heat being produced in the same manner. From these heaps the pyrites are thrown upon leaches, and the lye drawn into leaden vats. Lead is used in the construction of the vats because other metals are liable to decomposition from the action of the liquid. In these vats the lye becomes reduced to a proper degree of strength, when it is conveyed into wooden vats and left to form crystals of copperas upon the sides or upon boughs thrown in for the purpose. The form of the crystals is rhombic, and the colour a beautiful green. The works are owned by a company in Boston, and have been in operation for many years, though they have been made more extensive lately. The quality of the copperas is very good, and it is generally used through the country, nearly ten thousand tons being annually sent to the market from Strafford.

AGRICULTURAL.

The last number of Flint's Western Review contains some sketches of the natural history of the Mississippi valley. He states that the wild rice is found in the greatest abundance, in the swamps on the upper courses of the Mississippi. It is a tall, tabular, reedy, and annual water plant, and resembles the cane grass of the swamps bordering on the gulph of Mexico. Its leaves and spikes, though much larger in other respects, resemble those of oats. The savages and Canadian hunters obtain from it their winter supply of grain. Mr. Flint thinks it might be cultivated with success in any part of the Atlantic country, where there are ponds and marshes. He has tasted it, and pronounces it not inferior to Sago.

He also notices the Reed Cane, and the excellent fodder it furnishes for cattle. The butter that is made from the cane pastures, is of the finest quality and flavour. He has no doubt that it would grow as rapidly in Massachusetts, in the intervals between the frosts, as it does in Louisiana. Its seed could be annually obtained with little trouble, by our northern farmers. These hints are worthy of notice, and we hope there will be found among our agriculturalists, some who will have a curiosity to try the experiment. The expence would be very trifling.—*Salem Obs.*

Much excellent iron ore is found in the counties of South Carolina, bordering on North Carolina. Several furnaces have been erected, and hollow ware of a very substantial, if not of a very neat quality is made.

From the United States Gazette.

Having been privy to a large sale of indigo lately, I have gained some little information about this commodity, which I send you, to be used as your editorial wisdom may direct.

INDIGO.—The chief sign of good indigo, is its *lightness and feeling dry* between the fingers; its swimming on water. If thrown upon burning coals, it emits a violet coloured smoke, leaving but little ashes behind.

In choosing indigo, the large regular formed cakes should be preferred, of a fine rich blue colour, extremely free from the white adhesive mould, and of a clean neat shape, as it is much depreciated in consequence of an irregular shape in the cakes, and the incrustation of white mould—when broken, it should be of a bright purple cast, of a loose and compact texture, free from white specks or sand; and when rubbed with the nail, should have a beautiful shining copper-like appearance. That which is heavy, dull coloured and porous, should be rejected—also, the small and broken pieces, which though equally good in quality, do not obtain an equal price.

USE OF TOBACCO.

GENTLEMEN: I observed in your paper, some days ago, a notice that a person had discovered a cure for the use of Tobacco. I have suffered under a pulmonary complaint two years and a half: about the first of July last I was very feeble, when a friend advised me to use *Slippery Elm Bark*, as a substitute for Tobacco, observing that I would swallow the juice or spittle, which would be of benefit to the lungs. I immediately commenced using it; and what has been very surprising to me, from that day to this I never had the least desire for Tobacco, although I had used it for upwards of twenty-five years. I cannot use it now if I would: it is perfectly nauseous to me. I have tried the experiment a few times, by putting some in my mouth, and have been compelled to throw it out almost immediately. I do not know that the Bark would have the same happy effect on others that it has had on me; but I would advise every gentleman to try this experiment, who is desirous to break a habit that is useless and expensive.—It is expensive because the use of Tobacco creates thirst, and generally a thirst for something stronger than water. Respectfully yours, J. B.—*National Intelligencer.*

GOOD FARMING.

There is a farmer in the town of Louisvill, in this county, who has had a harvest this year of more than six hundred acres of produce. The following are some of the items:—upwards of two hundred acres of wheat; one hundred acres of rye; eighty acres of corn; fifty acres of potatoes; sixty acres of oats; thirty of peas, together with barley, &c. &c. The number of men employed during harvest was thirty; all the grain was very fine and well secured. This same farmer has one hundred horses, which he is raising for market. There are several farmers at the West, who keep more stock and cattle and cut more hay, but we doubt if there are any who can boast of a greater harvest of grain.—*St. Law. N. Y. Gazette.*

Peaches have been selling in Stonington, Con. at six pence per basket.

THAMES TUNNEL.

It is observed that it will hardly be credited that so large a leak as there was in this work could have been so promptly remedied. It was at one time *fifty feet* wide. There are several trifling leaks in the sides, but these are not expected to cause trouble.

Weekly consumption of articles upon the work.—Bricks, 70,000. Cement, 350 casks. Candles, 300 pounds. Portable gas, 500 feet.

750 tons of soil were carted in to stop the leak. Before the accident, 3 or 400 dollars a day were taken from visitors.

It is stated that in the single city of Buenos Ayres there are already six thousand Frenchmen, and the number is said to be increasing.

Whether Beans and Peas, or Oats are preferable in respect to Economy, as provender for horses.—A bushel of oats weighs, perhaps, forty pounds, and a bushel of peas and beans perhaps sixty pounds; and as the skin of peas and beans is much less in quantity than that of oats, I suppose there may be fifteen pounds of flour more in a bushel of peas and beans, than in a bushel of oats. There is also reason to believe that the flour of beans is more nutritive than that of oats, as appears in the fattening of hogs; whence, according to the respective prices of these articles, peas and beans generally supply a cheaper provender for horses than oats, as well as for other domestic animals. But as the flour of peas and beans is more oily than that of oats, it may in general be somewhat more difficult of digestion, hence it may be found expedient to mix finely cut straw with them.

"Mode of Stopping Epistaxes, (bleeding at the nose)."—"A young man nineteen years of age, bled from the nose two days so profusely that he fainted several times. Mineral acids, ice to the nape of the neck, &c. were tried, but without stopping the flow of blood. Dr. Brunner was called in on the third day, and he blew up powdered gum Arabic through a quill—the hemorrhage ceased directly."—*Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences.*

Superior Bunsns.—One pound and a half of flour, (a quarter pound left to sift in last) and a half pound of butter cut up fine together; then add four eggs beat to a high froth, four tea cups of milk, half a wine glass of brandy, wine, and rose water each, and one wine glass of yeast: stir it all together with a knife, and add half a pound of sugar, then sift in the quarter of a pound of flour, and when the lumps are all beaten fine, set them to rise in pans they are to be baked in. This quantity will make four square pans full.

To preserve Grapes on the vines till winter.—About September, when the grapes are nearly ripe, procure some bags made either of crape, muslin or white paper.

Select some of the best branches, and with a pair of sharp narrow-pointed scissors, cut off all small, unripe, rotten, mouldy, or imperfect grapes, especially those eaten by the flies or wasps.

Incise each bunch in a bag, and tie the bag fast with a string, so that no insect can get into it. In the middle of a fine day in October, gather them, with a piece of the shoot to them, and hang them up in a dry warm room.

Dip the ends of the shoots in melted resin or

sealing-wax. Examine them frequently, lest they should get moulds or rotten.

SOUND.

"So strong is the upward prepagation of sound, that, in an acrostatic balloon, the barking of dogs may sometimes be heard, at the height of three thousand toises," or nineteen thousand one hundred and eighty three English feet.

[*Humboldt's Travels.*]

THE CUCULLA.

This insect abounds on the island of Cuba. It is a very curious fire fly, which, as the rainy season approaches, kindles a thousand brilliant little fires in the evening air. It has two strong lights, on each side of the upper part of the head, and one beneath the abdomen, and when fully grown, is about three fourths of an inch in length. Two or three of these will enable one to read in the darkness of night.—*Missionary Herald.*

THE CHAMELION.

Dr Clarke tells us, that he caught a Chameleon in Egypt; kept it a considerable time; that it was of a vivid green when caught; that, afterwards, its ordinary colour was that of a common lizard; that, as it became unhealthy, it lost the power of changing its colour; that this change is seldom rapid; that it seems always to be the result of sudden apprehension; that, being defenceless, it gradually assumes the colour of the substance on which it presses, and is thus provided, by nature, with the means of concealment.

[*Clarke's Travels.*]

RHODE ISLAND.

Although Rhode Island is such a queer little ill shapen state, it has the heart, and soul, and energy of a giant. Although it is neither fifty miles long nor thirty broad, yet it has more banks than towns, all sound and healthy, and about one hundred cotton manufactories, besides establishments for other branches of American industry, many of which are extensive. They are all in active operation, and so flourishing and profitable, that new ones are continually going up, and the capitalists of Rhode Island have large interests in similar establishments in Connecticut and Massachusetts. A large brick manufactory is building in Providence, to be driven by steam; one main design of which is the employment of the poor of that rapidly increasing city.—*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*

PAWTUNET (R. I.) CATTLE SHOW.

Wednesday and Thursday the Rhode Island Society held its annual Show and Fair. The violent rains on Tuesday, and the unpleasant weather which continued until Wednesday noon, interfered very much with the arrangements, and deterred many persons from bringing their stock and other articles. Nevertheless the pens were pretty well filled, some of them containing very fine animals, and though the number was not as great as last year, there was thought by good judges, to be a decided improvement in the quality. Perhaps diminution in the number of animals brought to the show, is a natural consequence of improvement in the breed and excellence of those presented. The more fine animals there are, the less inducement is there to put inferior ones into the pens. It is undoubtedly more to the credit of the exhibition to furnish a smaller number of the best specimens of the different breeds, than it would be to collect a herd of animals no better than could

be found grazing on any farm in the state selected indiscriminately. The stock consisted of seven bulls, (two or three fine animals of the Holderness breed,) four fat oxen, four pairs of steers, three heifers, ten calves, nearly all of them fine animals. [The improvement in this part of the stock was more perceptible than in any other, an evidence of the good effect the Society have produced in inducing our farmers to give particular attention to raising fine neat cattle.] There were a number of cows, one an Alderney, imported in 1826, a breed much esteemed for the quality of its milk: this cow was accompanied by her calf, 14 weeks old. There were two other cows of the old Durham breed, in excellent order. Both these cows had calves. The above comprised the best portion of the neat stock. Of sheep there were four merino bucks and four lambs.—The swine were not numerous, though very good specimens. A litter of eight pigs seven months old, attracted general observation. The high premium offered for the best horse had a good effect. Three noble animals were presented. One of them a two year old colt, raised by Mr. Edmund Brownell, of Little Compton, was as fine a horse of the age as has ever been seen in this state. He was sired by a colt of the famous Eclipse, his dam sired by Lince. The best judges of this most noble of all domestic animals, awarded him unqualified praise. There was also a very pretty, spirited two year old colt, belonging to General Knight of Cranston. The working cattle, of which there were sixteen yokes, were the best ever exhibited in this state. Their appearance indicated much attention to cleanliness, a duty too much neglected in general by farmers toward these patient and useful instruments of agricultural labour. The products of the Dairy, presented for exhibition, were excellent, the butter particularly, of which there were nine large lots. There was also an abundance of good cheese. Mr. Robert Crandall, of Exeter, sent from his dairy a lot of 900 weight. The shop manufactures were few in number and not remarkable. There were other specimens of agricultural products, deserving notice. Among them was a fine cluster of three pears on one stem, produced by Dr. Caleb Fiske of Scituate, by budding on a quince stalk in 1824.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Society met for business. The following persons were elected officers. James Rhodes, President—Samuel Slater, James D Wolf and Charles Eldridge, Vice Presidents; William Rhodes, Treasurer; John Brown Francis, Secretary; Jesse Tourtellot, Duty Arnold, Christopher Rhodes, Albert C. Green, Thomas Buffum, Jr. Jeremiah Thurston, Nathan Bowen, Charles Dyer, John Jenckes, Stephen T. Northam, Wilbourn Kelley, Stephen H. Smith, George W. Tillinghast, Asher Robbins, W. E. Richmond, Thomas Fry, George Irish, Moses B. Ives, Palemon Wolcott, Bates Harris, John Foster, Stephen Waterman, James Anthony, Joel Aldrich, John Pitman, Jeremiah Whipple, William Anthony, and Thomas Holden, Standing Committee.

A vote passed, by which each life member who has paid \$5 on admission, was entitled to receive one volume of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER. It was voted that any officer of the Society, or member of the standing Committee, who shall not attend one meeting of the Committee, for the year during which he may be elected, shall be considered in-

eligible at the next annual meeting, unless satisfactory excuse is rendered.

Messrs. John Pitman, Thomas Buffum, and J. B. Francis, were appointed a Committee to examine the Charter of the Society, to ascertain if any alterations therein be, in their opinion, desirable, to report at the next meeting.

At one o'clock the Society repaired to Aborn's Inn and partook of dinner. The number that sat down to the table, though smaller than usual, were enabled, from the continuance of the rain, which protracted their sitting, to participate in a variety of sentiments moderately drank on the occasion.

At half past three o'clock, the weather having become pleasant, the ploughing match was commenced. Fifteen fine yokes of cattle were entered, all the ploughs except one, which was without a driver, having a driver and one team each. The ground was rather irregular sward, laid out in lots of one eighth of an acre, eight bouts being required to be performed by each competitor. The match was conducted with great spirit, and in a very handsome manner, there being but very few instances of an improper urging of the cattle beyond their natural speed. The shortest time in which the work was accomplished was 15 minutes, though there was in that instance, unfair urging of the oxen towards the close. Three others came out, with little difference between them, in fifteen minutes and a half. The longest time consumed was twenty minutes. The ploughing as was said by good judges, was uncommonly well done.—Much interest was excited for the individual who was without a driver. He scarcely touched his oxen, and did his work, in a steady, thorough manner, that showed he understood his business. He came out the last except one, but we question if there was a lot on the ground better ploughed than his. The interest the ploughmen and drivers took in the match was very animated, though the patient, sluggish ox, trudged on entirely heedless of the stake depending on his industry. It is quite provoking on such an occasion, to see the total want of emulation among these animals.

Yesterday the day was fine, and great numbers attended the Fair. At about 11 o'clock, the premiums were announced from the Balcony of the Hall, a large and brilliant collection of ladies being collected in the Hall and a crowd of men in front of the Balcony. About 3 P. M. the sale of premium articles commenced, and was conducted with spirit, particularly owing to the liberality of the numerous ladies present. The articles of comfort, utility and taste, presented by females for exhibition, were very excellent and elegant, and of great variety. The laces were most delicately wrought. A superb lace veil by Miss Cady, was not equalled by any other specimen. The work from the Newport school showed a very great improvement in lightness and finish. A black robe, and several black veils were superior to any English lace we ever saw. A specimen of a new style of stamping the figure on bobbinet, preparatory to working the lace, was exhibited from the Newport School.

The dairy articles sold extremely well. The best lot of butter brought \$1 03 per lb!

The following abstract of the several reports comprises nearly all the premiums awarded.

The Committee on Agricultural products awarded the following premiums.

To Wm. Smith, of Johnston, 1st premium.

cheese, \$8. Arnold Ellis, 2d do. \$6. Robert Crandall, Exeter, 3d do. a vol. N. E. Farmer, & \$1. Earl Baker, 4th do. a vol. N. E. Farmer.

Butter. William Smith, 1st premium, \$8. For five other specimens, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer, and \$4 each to Allen Ellis, Joseph Slocum, John Stratton, Jesse Tourtellot, and Thomas B. Bowen. Earl Baker, on cider, (there were but four competitors) \$4. Edward Barnes on celery, \$2.

The committee speak in very high terms of the specimens of the dairy. Premiums on agricultural experiments, &c. will be awarded in December next, by the standing committee. A specimen of wine, from the native Fox grape, by James Brown, was highly approved. Specimens of valuable peat from an inexhaustible source, in the vicinity of Pawtuxet, were presented by the Duck Pond fuel association.

Ploughing Match.—The committee on the ploughing, report, that there were fifteen competitors. There was in their opinion, a general improvement in the style of the work and the management of the teams, from that observed any previous year. They award the following premiums.

To Joseph Sheldon, of Cranston, first premium, \$10.00.

To Bartlett & Perry, tenants on the farm of the late Thomas Arnold, the second premium of \$8.00

[This was the team, without a driver, for which a great interest was excited during the match. They were the least worried of any team on the ground. Mr. Edward Perry held the plough, and received two dollars in addition.]

To Bates Harris of Cranston, the third premium, of \$6.00.

To Elisha Olney of Smithfield, the fourth premium, of \$4.00

To the ploughmen and drivers to the above teams, each \$1.00

To Allen Ellis, Elisha Whitaker, Wm. Johnson, Sterry Jenckes, Sheldon Knight, Christopher Knight, Olney Williams and H. Smith, one Vol. of the N. E. Farmer. [It will be seen that Cranston, as usual has carried off the palm in ploughing and working cattle.]

WORKING CATTLE.—The committee award to Joseph Sheldon of Cranston, for best pair of working cattle, a N. E. Farmer and \$1.00

To Abner Sprague of Cranston, for the second best, a N. E. Farmer, and \$1.00

To Bates Harris of Cranston, third do. do. do.

NEAT STOCK.—Allen Ellis of Scituate, best native Bull, the 1st premium of \$15.00

Samuel G. Arnold of Providence, next best do. \$10.00

Abner Sprague of Cranston, next best do. \$8.00

Simon Whipple, Smithfield, best bull calf (an animal of great beauty) \$5.00.

Nathaniel Mowry, Smithfield, next do. do. a N. E. Farmer, and \$1.00

Duty Arnold, Warwick, next best, do. a New England Farmer.

Jonathan Brownell, Little Compton, best half blood Bull, being half Hallowerness, \$10

Simon Whipple best cow, \$10

Nathaniel Mowry, Smithfield 2d do. \$8

Nathaniel Bump, Providence, 3d do. \$2

Thomas R. Greene, Pawtuxet, 4th do. New England Farmer.

Frederick Durfee, best heifer \$6

Bates Harris, Cranston, next do. a New England Farmer and \$1

Abner Sprague, Cranston, next do. a New England Farmer.

John Jenckes, Smithfield, best heifer calf \$5

George Smith, Smithfield, for second and third best. \$1 and a vol. of New England Farmer.

Reuben Jenckes, Cumberland, best fattened ox \$10

Thomas Mathewson, Gloucester, next best \$6

Isaac Field, Scituate, 3d do. a vol. and \$1

Elisha Olney, Smithfield, best 3 y'r old steers \$6

Thomas Brayton, Cranston, next, a vol. and \$1

I Field, Scituate, best 2 year old steers, \$5

Samuel Budlong, Cranston, next best, a vol. & \$1

No bull of foreign breed was entered.

Several bulls and other neat stock, possessing excellent qualities, which had before received premiums, were presented merely for exhibition.

Among them the fine short horned Bull belonging to Philip Martin.

MILL MANUFACTURES.

To William Sprague of Cranston, on Calico \$15

E. & J. Davis, N. Kingstown, on Broadcloth, \$6

Jos. Cunliff, North Providence, Bed ticking \$3

[It is to be regretted that any premiums are offered for Mill Manufactures, as the very few articles exhibited may give rise abroad to an incorrect estimate of the importance and success of this branch of industry in R. I. The above specimens, were the best of the kind, particularly the bed ticking. Unless the manufacturers will come forward more generally, the sum devoted to this department, may probably be much better applied elsewhere.]

SHEEP AND SWINE.

To Allen Ellis for Merino Buck \$10

Thomas Buffum, the second and third premium for Merino Bucks, \$6, and 1, and a vol. of New England Farmer.

Allen Ellis, best boar, \$10

Calvin Dean, next best \$8

John Pettis, next best, a vol. of New England Farmer.

Allen Ellis, two pigs, \$6, for a litter of eight pigs, \$1 and a vol. of New England Farmer.

A fine Spanish boar, presented last year to the Society by Capt. Creighton, and a Tunisian ram, belonging to Capt. C. were exhibited for inspection.

HORSES.

The Committee on horses, report, that they are unanimously of opinion that the horse Young Eclipse, owned by Edmund Brownell, is entitled to the Society's premium of \$50. There were several fine horses exhibited, and it would have been gratifying to the Committee to have noticed them in a manner suited to their several merits but as your Committee had it in their power to award but one premium, they can do no more than express their regret that they could not give a more decided mark of their approbation to each competitor.

C. ELDRIDGE, for the Committee.

SHOP MANUFACTURES.

The Committee awarded premiums to Calvin Dean, Providence for the best Sole Leather, \$4

Nath'l Westcott, Providence 2d do. 3

John Pettis, Johnston, best Belt Leather 4

Calvin Dean, for Belt Leather, vol. New England Farmer.

Robert Abell, of Johnston, for Wood Screws of superior workmanship. 6

George Tillinghast of North Kingstown, for Axes and Chisels, \$1 and a New Eng. Farmer.

John Pettis, for best calf skins, N. E. Farmer. 2

William Miller, second best 2

John Temple, Providence, for best top roller skins, one vol. New England Farmer.

William Miller, second best 2

Arnold Wilkinson, best steel slaies, one vol. New England Farmer

H. Grindshaw, for second best 2

Samuel Smith, a steel slaie 1

James and Samuel Wilbourn, on spinning and roping Bobbins, one vol. New England Farmer.

Sam'l Greene, on cotton lines, \$2. Stanton Hazard, \$1, Wm. Greene, \$3, Stukely Whitman, \$4, and Richard Thornton, \$3, for Furniture.

The Committee say, Mr William Hamlin, of Providence, presented a Telescope, manufactured by him, of great magnifying powers, and presumed to be the most perfect and valuable Telescope ever manufactured in the United States, for which they have awarded a premium of \$20.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For Lace Veils, Handkerchiefs, &c. a premium of one each was awarded to Eliza A. Rhodes, H. Clark, Loisa Rhodes, Miss Cady, (a splendid Veil)

Mary H. Aborn, Louisa L. Olney, Sally H. Greene, W. I. Greene, Sarah Spooner, Lowry Carpenter, Amy Greene, Eliza Holden, Hepzib. Ann Fenner, F. Weeden, Ann Eliza Hopkins, Elizabeth N. Greene, J. A. Mason, Sophia Metcalf, Frances Metcalf. A premium of \$1 each to ten scholars of the Newport Lace School.

To Sally Peck, for Hearth Rug, \$1, Rosanna Greene, white Flannel, \$5, Fanny W. Holden, woollen Hose, \$2, Joel Aldrich, Hearth Rug, \$1, Patience Jenckes, woollen Coverlet, \$2, Mary Arnold, linen Diaper, \$2, Isabella Waterman, Carpeting, \$6, Richard W. Greene, pair Blankets, \$2, piece 3-4 mixed cloth, Edward Anthony, \$5, card cases, Mrs. Seamans, \$1, Table Linen, William Lippitt, \$1, Flannel, Waity Gardner, \$5, stair Carpeting, the same, \$2, Naomi P. Holden, Yarn, \$1, Eliza Bishop, Frogs and silk Buttons, \$3, Mrs C. Andrews, silk Indispensible and shell Racks, \$2, woollen Hose, Polly Stafford, \$2, cord Indispensible, Sarah Aldrich, \$1, Hearth Rug, made by a lady 70 years of age, \$4 Card Racks and Boxes, Miss Metcalf, \$2, straw Bonnet, Mary White, \$5, do. do. Jemima White, \$5, Carpeting, Julia Whipple, \$4.—*R. I. American.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1827.

The editor of the New England Farmer has been unable this week, from indisposition, to attend either of the Shows at Concord or Worcester. We cannot therefore give a particular account of these festivals till next week.

VINE DRESSER'S GUIDE.

We have this week received from the author in New York, 50 copies of the *American Vine Dresser's Guide*, by Alphonse Loubat, for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, price 50 cents. The author has given, in a small compass, a good deal of information on the choice of soil, treatment and diseases of Vines; on preserving grapes, on wine vessels, managing of wines, brandy, vinaging, making raisins, conffection of grapes, &c. He

writes from experience, having been bred in a vineyard; his father now resides in France, occupying a vineyard two miles in length, and exporting annually several thousand pipes of wine, brandy, &c.

The following gentlemen have been chosen officers of the *Hillsborough, (N. H.) Agricultural Society*, the current year: **MATTHIAS SPAULDING, President**—**Aaron F. Sawyer** and **Wm. Boardman, Vice Presidents**—**Stephen Peabody, Secretary**—**Robert McGaw, Treasurer**—**Jonathan Parkhurst, Abner Sawyer, Mark Morse, David Felt, Daniel Campbell, jr. and Joseph Hooper, jr. Executive Committee.**

The Governor of Nova Scotia has ordered a new census of that province to be taken. He requires a return of the religious persuasion of each family—the quantity of land cultivated—the number of horses, horned cattle and sheep, in the province.

Great Apples.—Three apples have been noticed in the Philadelphia papers, one of which measured 16 inches in circumference, and weighed 28 ounces; another, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; and a third, 26 ounces.

Mr Nathaniel Boardman, of Danvers, has raised this season, planted the first of July, a Cucumber, which weighed but little short of 5 pounds.

We have, lying upon our table, two peaches weighing two pounds and four ounces—they were raised in the garden of Doctor Schott, 61, south Seventh street; they are of the kind called "Heath Peach."—*Phila. Gaz.*

Several fines have lately been assessed in different places on persons for taking fruit from orchards, gardens, &c. Property must be respected whatever its kind or value; whether it is a newspaper or melon, whether it belongs to a farmer or printer.

A Society of Painters in Water Colours has been established in England. It is said there is no other in the world.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Kenne Square, Penn. July 5, 1827.

At the celebration of Independence this year we had exhibited several specimens of wine, which have been examined in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and pronounced by good judges equal to the best foreign wines. The vineyards in this neighborhood are extremely flourishing, and the vintage of last year affords a handsome profit to their proprietors. The Tuffeanum vineyard, the oldest and most productive, is now worth near a thousand dollars an acre, and yields more than the interest of that money. A gentleman ten miles below, who put out ten acres in the white mulberry, assures me, the field yields him annually, beyond all expenses, six hundred dollars—or the interest of ten thousand dollars. Sewing silk of the most beautiful thread and colour is now made for exportation; and all the lads and girls go a courting and get married in silk stockings and dresses of their own manufacture. [*Village Record.*]

A Professor lecturing upon *heat* observed that one of its most conspicuous properties was the power of expanding all bodies. A numerous student arose from his seat and asked "Is that the

reason why the days in warm weather are warmer than those in cold?"



Extensive Nurseries.

FOR sale at the KENRICK Establishment in NEWTON, one mile from Agricultural Hall in Brighton, the greatest quantity and variety of Fruit and Forest Trees known at any other place in New England.

Selections may be made of as large sized trees as can be desired for transplanting. Those of the fruit kind are all budded or grafted, and comprise the best sorts which have been discovered in the vicinity of Boston. Of English Cherries there are 12 sorts; of Pears 35 sorts, including 6 of the new kinds sent by Mr. Knight to the Hort. Socy. Of Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots 35 sorts; of Apples 30 sorts; also Quince bushes: Red and White Antwerp Raspberries: Gooseberries: English Grape vines of several sorts, and the productive native Grape called Isabella: Currant bushes of 6 different kinds and all sizes on moderate terms.

Of Forest trees, a variety, but we only mention the following: Flowering Horse Chestnut, Flowering Catalpa, Butternut, Weeping Willows, Mountain Ash, Sugar Maple, Elms, Silver Fir, Larch, White Mulberry, Ailanthus, Gum Acacia, Three Thorned Acacia, Magnolia, &c. Also, Rose bushes of several varieties, and Lilacs.

The prices in general we will merely say, shall be as low, or lower than at any established Nursery known in the United States. Those who wish for any quantity of trees, particularly large ones, and especially an orchard of Peach or Apple trees that will speedily come into bearing, though they may live at considerable distance, will do well to bring or send a wagon, and make their own selections; and in this case needful refreshment will be furnished gratis, and directions given for setting and managing the trees.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, and directed to the BRIGHTON POST OFFICE, will be speedily received and punctually attended to: or they may be left at the grocery and seed store of MR JOSEPH BRIDGE, in Court street, where Catalogues may be furnished gratis.

Trees will be sent to Boston when ordered, and suitably packed in mats, for shipping or distant conveyance by land, if desired; but distant gentlemen should employ some agent to receive and pay for them.

N. B. Great care will be taken to preserve the roots.

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a large variety of *Grass Seeds*, comprising LUCERNE, FOWL MEADOW, ORCHARD GRASS, HERD'S GRASS, RED TOP, RED and WHITE HONEY-SUCKLE CLOVER &c.—with the largest assortment of *Garden and Field Seeds*, to be found in New England.

Also, 20 bushels fresh Canary Seed; genuine English Rape Seed; Hemp Seed, &c. for birds.

Vine Dresser's Guide.

A few copies of the American Vine Dressers' Guide, by Alphonse Lombat, just published; for sale at the Farmer's office, price 50 cents. Some notice of this work will be found on page

Shallots.

For sale at the N. E. Farmer's office, a few pounds of Shallot Roots—an account of this vegetable will be found in this week's Farmer, page 83.

Breeders of Stock, Attend.

Will be exposed for sale at the Cattle Show and Fair, in Brighton, on the 17th inst. the red bull HERCULES, raised and owned in Franklin, 1-4 of the Holderness breed, one year old the 27th of last March. He is perfectly orderly about fences, docile, and considerably broken to the harness. For strength, size, and beauty, is exceeded by but few. Terms; he must be kept one year at least for a breeder.

Offers will be received at the Pens until 4 o'clock, when he will be sold if there is any offer sufficient to make it an inducement.

Franklin, Oct. 3, 1827.

Medical Lectures—Boston. TIME CHANGED.

Medical Lectures of Harvard College will begin the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER, at the Medical College, Mason street, Boston. The time having been changed from the THIRD WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER, when they formerly began.

WALTER CHANNING,
Aug. 31, 1827. St. Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Cow Wanted.

A prime young Cow, having all the properties necessary to render her useful to a family in the city, is wanted, for which a fair price would be paid. Enquire of the Publisher of the New England Farmer.

In Press, by E. Littell, Philadelphia, and will speedily be published and for sale in Boston, by R. P. & C. Williams, No. 79 Washington-street:

The Apocalypse of St. John, or Prophecy of the Rise, Progress, and Fall of the Church of Rome; the Inquisition; the Revolution of France; the Universal War, and the final triumph of Christianity. By the Rev. George Croly, A. M. H. R. S. L.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Bookstores generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, in addition to the usual miscellaneous matter contained in similar works, contains a Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England; the Sun's declination; and 10 pages of agricultural matter on the following subjects:

On Sowing Seed Corn in copperas water—On Small Farms—On Charcoal—On Fish used as a Manure—On Gapes or Pity in Poultry—Agricultural Axioms—On Fallen Fruit—On Stagger in Swine—How to raise Cabbages, which shall not be club-footed, by Dr. Green of Mansfield, Ms.—How to Fatten Poultry—A cheap method of preventing the disagreeable smell of Privies—Root Steamer, with a drawing—On Grafted Trees—On Painting walls to Mature Fruit—On Cattle stalls—Signs of a good Farmer—On Drying Peaches—on the value of Time—Machines for gathering Clover Heads, with two illustrative engravings—Sir Astley Cooper's Chubbain Ointment—Recipes for the Ladies, containing directions for making several kinds of Cake.—Miscellaneous, &c.

This Almanack may be purchased, wholesale and retail of O. D. Cooke & Son, Hartford, Conn.—Hildbrook & Fessenden, Brattleborough, Vt.—Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H.—John Prentiss, Keene, N. H.—John W. Foster and Childs & Sparhawk, Portsmouth, N. H.—Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland, Me.—Whipple & Lawrence, and John M. Ives, Salem—Ebenzer Stodman, Newburyport—Hilliard & Brown, Cambridge—Ezra Collier, Plymouth—E. & G. Merriam, West Brookfield—Clarendon Harris, Worcester—A. S. Beekwith, Providence—G. Thorburn & Son, No. 67 Liberty Street, New York—and by booksellers and traders generally.

Country Dealers and others supplied on the most favorable terms.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	1 50
ASHES, port, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	95 50	100 00
pearl do, - - - - -		102 00	105 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 50	1 67
BEEF, mics, 200 lbs. new, - -	bbl.	9 50	10 00
cargo, No 1, new, - - - -		6 50	8 75
" No 2, new, - - - - -		7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	12	14
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - - - -		3	5
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 25	5 37
Genesee, - - - - -		4 75	5 00
Rye, best, - - - - -			none
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush	60	64
Corn - - - - -		63	67
Barley - - - - -		60	67
Oats - - - - -		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		12	15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS retails at (ton.		2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
cargo, mess, do. - - - - -		12 00	12 25
Navy, mess, do. - - - - -		11 50	12 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - - -	bush	2 25	2 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	lb.	8	10
Clover - - - - -		35	40
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		20	25
do do unwashed - - - - -		25	34
do 3-4 washed - - - - -		25	30
do 1-2 & 4 do - - - - -		20	25
Native - - - - -		35	40
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		25	30
" " 2d sort - - - - -		28	32
do Spinning, 1st sort			
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		8	10
" whole hogs, - - - - -		6	7
VEAL, - - - - -		8	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		6	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		12	15
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		15	18
" lump, best, - - - - -		16	20
EGGS, - - - - -		13	14
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bush	75	80
" Indian, do. - - - - -		6	75
POTATOES, (new) - - - - -		40	50
ELDER, (according to quality)	bbl	1 00	3 00

Miscellaneous.

CONFESSIONS OF AN ALBUM WRITER.

I have written from first to last, in two hundred and forty-six Albums. In two hundred and ninety-five of them, I have made love outright to the charming proprietors, though two thirds of them excited no feelings in my naturally cold and passionless breast. I have invoked blessings on the heads of thirty-three, in the most fervent and affectionate style, some of whom I have not known an hour previous to my making the invocation; and I have complimented eighteen on their possession of unrivalled worth, and exalted genius, although to confess the truth, I knew as little about the matter as the man in the moon. Fifty times I have sworn that there is nothing in the world equal to a light blue eye, and fifty times I have sworn that nought in nature can compare with a dark black eye. I have praised bright eyes for the sunny radiance of joy that flooded every thing on which they fell—and I have praised dim eyes for the moonlight and melancholy glances that shone in their humid glances. I have vowed sometimes that the cheek from whose rich bloom the rose might derive a fresh charm, was a thing that I devoutly worshipped—and at other times, I have sneered at the vermilion cheek, and idolized the snowy paleness of sensibility, whose tears had been so often shed for the troubles of life, that they had actually washed all the red color from the face. I have praised high foreheads for their calmness, and low foreheads for their passion—I have praised raven hair, auburn hair, chestnut hair, and red hair, and to my ineffable horror, I once discovered that I had been eulogizing the ambrosial curls of a lady who wore a wig. I have lauded Grecian noses, Roman noses and pug noses, white noses and red noses, dimpled chins, double chins, and piked chins—straight eyebrows, and arched eyebrows. The consequence of all this has been that I have lost my character for consistency, not only in the estimation of others, but also in my own.—I have had the reputation of being in love one hundred and ninety-five times, though I conscientiously affirm, that I have not in reality been in love with more than sixty-seven different persons, and never with more than half a dozen at once. All my flirts of fancy have been construed into serious declarations of passion—I have narrowly escaped ten suits of breach of promise, in which the only witness against me would have been Albums, and an unpoetical jury would have infallibly convicted me. I have been called a purged swain, a breaker of vows, a hypocritical pretender, an unfeeling wretch, and (horseso refers!) a male flirt!

Dean Swift and the Farmer's Wife.—The celebrated Dean Swift had been so highly pleased with the conversation and deportment of a farmer's wife, near Dublin, that he invited himself to dine at her house, and sent her notice of the time. The trial was rather too hard for her prudence. Elated with the idea of entertaining a guest whose company was courted by the first nobility of the realm, she dressed herself as fine as her fingers could make her, and in this rich attire received the Dean with stately ceremony. He in his turn made his profound obeisance, and then instantly inquired for the farmer's wife.—"I am she! pray, Sir, don't you know me?" You! No Madam, I won't be tricked, the farmer's wife that I am come to see is a plain woman, but you look like a Dutchess."

Her excellent sense made her understand the hint, and her excellent humour made her take it in good part. She withdrew, changed her dress, and returned in a plain robe.—"Ah! 'tis she," joyfully exclaimed the Dean, "this is the very woman I am come to see, and I expect to be very happy in her company."

Oddity no proof of wisdom.—Some people affect to differ from mankind in general merely for the purpose of obtaining notoriety, and with the hope of being talked about. But those who seek distinction in this way, deserve nothing better than the obscurity from which they are attempting to emerge; and men of sense always conform to custom when they can do so without material inconvenience, or the sacrifice of any important principle.

The Pride of Wealth.—Of all kinds of pride that of mere wealth is most ridiculous and offensive. It commonly seizes on an unimproved mind, at an advanced period of life, and is marked by servility to superiors, rudeness to inferiors, ostentation and self-indulgence—extravagance in some things, and parsimony in others. These propensities, however, may be checked by goodness of disposition, and a mind capable of expanding and adapting itself to different circumstances and situations.

Fine Arts.—It has been observed, we think, by Dr. Priestly, that "great excellence in any of the elegant arts is an unfavourable circumstance to youth, and except they be intended to exercise those arts as a profession, a mediocrity is much more desirable. A first rate musician can never be any thing else, and an incomparable dancer is generally a frivolous and superficial character."

Language to Children.—Some parents, even those who are wealthy and aspiring to style, instead of endeavoring to inculcate in the infant minds of their children a correct mode of speaking, make use of an incoherent gabble, which a conjurer can scarcely interpret. The consequence is, their children being disposed to learn the first words they hear, acquire a silly and disgraceful dialect, which very often affects their speech, more or less, during life. It were well if parents would recollect the importance of speaking to children, and endeavouring to make them speak in the language of correctness. This cannot be effected if they use, or suffer nurses or others to use that sort of baby talk which so often misleads and abuses the faculties of infants.

Extravagance.—Those who waste their income by splendor in dress and equipage may be said to resemble a city on fire, which shines by that which destroys it.

Thief Outwitted.—A citizen missed two pounds of fresh butter, which was to be preserved for himself. The maid, however, had not only stole it, but fastened the theft upon a cat; averring, moreover, that she caught her in the act of finishing the last morsel. The wily cit immediately put the kitten into the scales, and found it to weigh but a pound and a half! This city mode of accurate reasoning being quite conclusive, the girl confessed her crime.

A person who meant to see the descendent of the Michigan, and lodged on the Canada side of the river, observed that if the British Government

would train their *fleas* for purposes of defence, no hostile foot would ever rest in that Province!

A rich farmer's son who had been bred at the University, coming home to visit his father and mother, they being one night at supper on a couple of fowls, he told them that by Logic and Arithmetic, he could prove those fowls to be three. Well, let us hear, said the old man. Why this, said the scholar, is one, and this, continued he, is two, two and one you know make three. Since you have made it out so well, answered the old man, your mother shall have the first fowl, I will have the second, and the third you may keep to yourself for your great learning.

Fruit Trees—New Arrangement.

The Hartford Linnean Botanic Association, invite the attention of the public to the subjoined list of *Peach* and *Apricot* trees, of which they have a specimen of each variety. This Society was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut, in 1825, with a capital of \$25,000; its primary object is the improvement of the Horticulture and Fruit of our country, by exciting the attention to those pleasing and interesting objects, and by cultivating and introducing the most approved kinds of fruit, of every description, adapted to the climate of the eastern and middle states, and also seeds of the most valuable culinary plants. The Society have obtained about twenty acres of ground in the vicinity of Hartford, for a Garden and Nursery, and commenced the cultivation with success, affording a pleasing promise of public usefulness. They have been convinced that the circumstance which perhaps more than all others, has discouraged and retarded the more general attention to and introduction of choice fruit, (perhaps the only luxury in life not attended with some injurious consequences) is the mortifying disappointments which have been experienced in fruit trees, proving to be entirely different and inferior kinds from those for which they were sold. To remedy this evil, and to encourage the cultivation of choice fruit, they have adopted a new system, which is, to take and exhibit samples of all the varieties of fruit they cultivate, and to warrant the trees to be in conformity to the samples. They now offer to the public as the first fruits of this infant Society, from 15 to 20,000 Peach trees, including some Apricots, which for variety and richness of the fruit, and for thriftiness of growth, they venture to say have never been surpassed in the United States.

There are more than twenty varieties of Peach; several of which are new, and nearly all of which, they have samples of, that may be examined at J. B. Russell's Office, No. 52, North-Market-street, who is Agent of the Society for Boston and its vicinity.

Great Sale of Wool.

On Tuesday the 16th of October, the day preceding the Brighton Fair, at 10 o'clock, at the Hall over the New Market will be sold, at Public Auction, 218 bales of Saxony Wool, consisting of 1st and 2d Electoral—1st and 2d Prima Secunda—Tertia and Quarter.

100 bales Spanish Wool,
100 do. Portuguese do.
150 do. Smyrna do.

Also, 50,000 lbs. High Grade and Full Blood Fleece Wool.

* * * The above Sale presents a favourable opportunity to growers and holders for disposing of their Wool, which will be ready at any time on or before the 10th proximo.

* * * Catalogues of the whole will be ready for delivery, and the Wool may be examined the day previous to the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.
Boston, Sept. 28, 1837.

Saxony Sheep.

On THURSDAY Oct. 13, commencing at 10 o'clock, the day succeeding the Agricultural Fair, at Brighton, (near Boston) the entire flock of Electoral Saxony Sheep, imported in the ship Mentor, Capt. Mann, from Hamburg, consisting of
161 EWES and 21 RAMS.

These Sheep were carefully selected by experienced agents for account of a highly respectable House in Leipzig, and will be found to exceed any flock hitherto imported in regard to size and weight of fleeces, while they are not inferior in any other particular. The large proportion of *Ewes*, of the finest quality, were not procured without much difficulty; and, in general, such measures were taken as to warrant the expectation that this flock will not suffer by the most rigid scrutiny of persons disposed to improve their stock by the introduction of pure Saxony Blood.

The Sheep may be examined at Brighton, at any time before the sale.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at our office 20 days previous, when Samples of the Wool will be exhibited.

The Agent pledges himself that none of the Stock will be disposed of until the day of Auction, when fire, will all be sold without reserve.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.
THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1827.

No. 13.

AGRICULTURE.

We have received the following account of the state of Agriculture in Indiana, from an intelligent English farmer—from whom we should be happy to hear frequently.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIANA.

*** Probably some little information from a resident here may be acceptable. I shall therefore by leave, give you a short sketch, of which you may make what use you think proper.

I am an emigrant from England, about eight years since. On my first coming here in the year 1819 it was thinly settled, and the country very little improved; the stock of horses, cattle and sheep, in particular, very trifling, which have from that time been regularly increasing in number; the prices in consequence much reduced, say a Cow and Calf in 1820 \$20 to \$25, now from \$6 to \$8; Sheep, two to three dollars; now \$1 50. They are generally a mixed breed; but we have now the Merino and Barbary. The population also rapidly increases, but they confine themselves generally to raising Indian Corn, which when we first came here, was almost the only crop—but we now raise Wheat and Oats for sale, the Flour and the Oats for the New-Orleans market. In 1820 there was no Cotton, but what was brought from Alabama or Tennessee, the price 50 cents per pound; now we grow more than is wanted, and cannot now obtain more than 7 to 8 cents. There are two or three Cotton Factories established, which now retail Cotton Yarn at 37 cts. We have also several Wool Carding Machines, at some of which they spin the Yarn, which is now sold at 62½ cents per pound, and which in 1820 was sold the wool at 50 cents, and the spinning at 50 cents more.

I forgot to state respecting Wheat, that the weevil has troubled us much for some years past, but not so much this year. Is there any means of preventing the injury they do?

I was pleased to observe in the N. E. Farmer, some notice respecting Potatoe Onions; I first brought them into this neighborhood, where they have answered well; this year I have had some which exceed one pound each—they should be planted in the fall of the year, whenever they begin to shoot, and all before the end of the year.—The frost does not injure them but rarely after being planted. They should be planted at least from 14 to 16 inches asunder, and the ground kept clean; they should not be hilled, but merely covered.

We find the want of Agricultural meetings which are much wanted, in new countries especially. In consequence of almost every man living on his own or United States land, labourers are very scarce, and the low price of produce prevents the improvements that otherwise would be made; and we have much difficulty in obtaining any machinery in this country which would tend to facilitate our various works. We should be glad to have some small sketch of Pope's Threshing Machine of which you speak so highly. Our great distance almost prevents the hope of ever seeing one in this country. In consequence of the expence attending a tillage

farm, I am making mine into pasture, principally with an intention of keeping a flock of sheep, of which I have now about 300.

Our Grasses are Timothy, Red Top, and Blue Grass—but not any Orchard.

This country seems very favorable for most fruits; we have an abundance of Peaches, large orchards of Apples, which as yet are rather young, Grapes, Mulberries, &c.

This country abounds in Stone Coals and Iron Ore; therefore it is very probable, this will at some future time become a great manufacturing country, as the price of provisions is very low and the raw materials of iron, cotton and wool may be obtained almost in any quantity. We have had one small Foundry put to work, and have another now erecting within about thirty miles.

Your ob't servant,

S. HORN BROOK.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PASTURING SHEEP, &c.

Rees' Cyclopaedia under the head "Close-Feeding," gives the following—"It is of much consequence to the grazer to have his pastures kept in a state of close-feeding, as the animals are found to do much better under such circumstances, and at the same time to be capable of supporting a larger proportion of stock. Speaking of close-feeding, Mr. Young has given the following useful remarks. "In the preceding trials there was not, through the thirty weeks, scarcely a bent to be seen; the pasturage was constantly shorn to the ground, and in that state it was remarkable to see how constantly and even rapidly, it sprung, during the continuance of a drought that was destructive of all produce on the same farm, suffered to run to bent, for hay or other views. The comparison was the most decisive that can be imagined.

"In all plants cultivated for pasturage there is a great effort the moment the seed-stem runs, to which the whole growth of the plant is directed to form the seed; till then the growth is in the leaves: it is therefore palpable, that the way to have the greatest abundance of leaf, is by feeding so close as to prevent those stems rising at all.—And he may further observe, that, on this system of feeding, those grasses which yield a very great but coarse produce, become sweet, fine, and valuable, by thus keeping them close fed. The *avena elatior*, or tall oat-grass, is very coarse, but in a field of that grass, of thirteen acres and an half, it was never suffered to rise, and consequently was found, on examination, to appear as fine and pleasing to the eye as any of the more delicate grasses. It is with this view that he is cultivating it largely, and also the *ductylus glomerata*, or orchard grass, and both are remarkably early.

"He suggests it as "an inquiry that deserves attention, whether the superior profit of grazing sheep on comparison with oxen, does not depend very much on this point of close-feeding; for large cattle, the herbage must be kept to a good head to give a full bite; and consequently innumerable seed stems form, which tend to reduce the product greatly." There can be no doubt of the great benefit of close-feeding in all cases where the

lands are covered with a coarse grassy turf or sward."

PULLING CLOTH.

The faculty of being rendered thicker by compression is peculiar to woollen substances. In vain may fabrics of silk and cotton be subjected to the same process; they would not in any length of time, be rendered thicker by it, or more compact in the smallest degree. To account for this, it has been observed, that the single hairs of wool when viewed in a microscope, are discovered to be thickly set with rough and jagged protuberances, adapted to catch and entangle with each other. Whence it seems probable, that during the violent agitation the cloth undergoes in the mill trough, the fibres being at every stroke of the mill hammer, strongly impelled together and driven into the closest possible contact, at length hook into each other, drawing closer and closer as the process continues, till they become thus firmly and inextricably united; each thread both of the warp and wool being so joined and compacted with those that are contiguous to it, that the whole seems formed into one substance, not being liable, like other fabrics, when cut with shears to unravel and become ragged at the edges.

POISON BY IVY.

Wash the part affected with a weak solution of pearl ash, or weak lie.

POISON BY DOGWOOD.

Apply a strong solution of copperas to the part affected.

MOTHS AND BLACK ANTS.

To prevent moths from eating your clothes, place with them in the chest, either or any of the following substances, viz: cedar-shavings or chips, roots or blades of the sweet flag, tobacco leaves, sheets of paper moistened with spirits of turpentine, or bits of camphor. To prevent the little red and black ants from getting into honey and sweet meat pots, it is said that sprinkling the shelves where they are placed with black ground pepper, will prove effectual.

HENS.

A gill of oats a day, given to hens will cause them to lay eggs very plentifully. See N. E. Farmer, vol. III. p. 50. They also require lime in some of its compounds. Old lime mortar, or plastering of rooms, coarsely pounded, are suitable substances, which should be placed where the hens can have access to swallow what they choose.

MURRAIN IN HOGS.

It is stated by Young that a handful of nettles is to be previously boiled in a gallon of small beer, when half a pound of flour of sulphur, a quarter of a pound of elecampane, three ounces of liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of aniseeds are to be added in a pulverised state. This preparation should be administered in milk, and the quantity here stated is said to be sufficient for six doses.

MURRAIN IN CATTLE.

A letter to Dr. Mease, Vice President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, from Benjamin Harrison of Berkley, Charles-City County, Vir-

ginia, in reply to a letter addressed to him, respecting a cure for the Bloody Murrain in cattle states, in substance, that a drench of the infusion of cedar berries was effectual. A quart of the infusion, containing about half a pint of the berries was given at a time; and in nearly every case the good effects were almost instantaneous; a considerable discharge from the bladder and bowels followed, and in five or ten minutes' time the animal began to eat. In nineteen cases out of twenty, a perfect cure was effected. In many cases the drench was repeated four or five times. So rapid was the progress of the disease, that cattle were found dead in the fields without the owners being under any apprehension that they were sick. As a preventive, a mixture of clay and salt, (the latter in the common proportion for stock,) tar and powdered brimstone were used. For fifty head, one gallon of tar, and half a pound of brimstone, per week were employed. These ingredients were put in a trough to which the cattle had free access. The disease it appears is endemic in Virginia, particularly in the districts bordering on tide water, and is highly contagious. See N. E. Farmer, vol. III. p. 231.

ESSEX CATTLE SHOW.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather on Wednesday, the company at the Cattle Show in Newbury, was larger than usual. Those who attended speak in high praise of some of the animals which were exhibited, particularly a fine bull, belonging to Mr. Kelley of this town, and which gained the first premium of 15 dollars. The ploughing match was not so satisfactory. Several articles of home manufacture were exhibited, and highly praised. Some mustard from the factory of Mr. Webber, of Beverly, was highly recommended.—*Saltem Obs.*

We have received the following report by Mr. Pickering, and shall soon publish the others.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer—

DEAR SIR—The enclosed Report on the raising of potatoes from the seed, contains some facts important to be known by our farmers, before it is too late to collect the seeds from their potatoes the present year. I therefore hope you will find it convenient to publish it in your paper, in season for this purpose.

Respectfully your obt^d serv^t.

Danvers, Oct. 15. J. W. PROCTOR,
Society Essex Ag. Soc.

PREMIUMS FOR POTATOES.

It being well known that the seeds formed in the apple, or green balls growing on the vines or stems of potatoes, sown in the manner of other small seeds, would produce potatoes of various qualities; of which, although many would be worthless, some would be of excellent texture and flavor, and abundant in quantity;—the Essex Agricultural Society proposed premiums to encourage the making of experiments, in the hope of obtaining some valuable new sorts, superior to those generally cultivated, and more to be relied on, as originating in our own soil and climate, for permanently retaining their good qualities. The expectations of the Trustees were not disappointed. Believing, however, that further improvements were practicable, they renewed the premiums; and in the present year, have been amply gratified by the result.

At the present annual exhibition of the farming products, Mr. Daniel Putnam of Danvers, and Mr. Daniel Burnham of Newburyport, presented various samples of potatoes, grown in the present year from small potatoes which were produced from the seeds taken as above mentioned, from the green balls, in the autumn of 1825, and sown in the spring of 1826.

To prevent any mixture of the different sorts, it was necessary that the product from each single seed should be kept by itself; and that this product of each sort, planted in the spring of the succeeding year, should also be kept separate from every other sort. These precautions were duly observed by Mr. Putnam and Mr. Burnham, and each of them now exhibited satisfactory proof of their success. They selected the best of the various sorts they had cultivated. The superior sort of Mr. Putnam's was red, and in shape and appearance exactly resembled the long red or River Plata potatoe; but was incomparably better, being very mealy and finely flavored. One single seedling plant of 1826, produced only four small potatoes; but these four planted the last May, each one in a hill, in good ground, yielded half a bushel, or a half peck to each hill.

Of Mr. Burnham's best sort (they were white) two potatoes grown from one seed in 1826, and planted about the middle of last May, yielded ten pounds of potatoes, some of them very large, and all of excellent quality, being very mealy and finely flavoured.

The merits of these two sorts of potatoes, "taking them for all in all," appeared so equal that, to do equal justice to the two claimants, the committee decided to blend the different premiums, and divide the same equally between them.

The committee have reason to think that as the potatoes of the second year's growth from the seed, appeared to be superior in texture and flavor to the small seedling potatoes of the first year, so the product of the third year may be superior to that of the second.

The seeds are thus saved. In autumn, or whenever the potatoes are ripe, some of the green balls are collected; and the pulp being soft, they are mashed by hand, and by washing them in several waters, the seeds are separated and made clean. These being well dried, are saved till seed time in the ensuing spring, and then sown in drills, in the manner in which garden seeds are sown. The most vigorous plants when four or five inches high, may be transplanted to another bed, at the distance of a foot from each other. Or the smaller plants growing between the best, may be pulled up; leaving the best about a foot apart, in order that the product of each plant may be kept by itself. It will doubtless be expedient to sow seeds from the best sorts of potatoes the experimenters can obtain.

By the Committee,

T. PICKERING, *Chairman*.
October 10th, 1827.

PEAR TREES.

MR. EDITOR—In regard to the disease (if so it may be called,) of the pear trees, I have never seen any thing published which has reached the full extent of my own views on the subject. The remarks of the Hon. Mr. Lowell, so far as they extend, are entitled to the particular notice of all who cultivate the pear tree. The question which I wish to introduce is, whether the destruction of

the pear tree, by the *Scolytus Pyri*, or any other insect, is from the extent of the wound given by the insect, or by a deadly poison infused into the sap of the tree. I think the question of sufficient importance to the public to entitle it to an answer, so far as is practicable. I presume many persons have concluded that it is impossible that so small a wound given by an insect should prove fatal to a tree—and are not so likely on that account to avail themselves of the only measure to save a diseased one. It is generally known that the sting of the honey bee, given to the animal body, has caused the death of a robust man in a few hours. In such cases we ascribe the death to the effect of the poison, not of the wound.

May we not as safely conclude that the vegetable kingdom is as susceptible of receiving a deadly poison into the sap of the tree or plant which may cause the destruction of the same, as that a variety of creatures in the animal kingdom should be capable of receiving poison into the blood, from so small an insect as the bee or spider, which causes immediate death. Although the effect on the tree is not so immediate, yet it may be as certain if not arrested.

I had a vigorous young tree, (of the Amory pear) which had produced fruit, and was of great promise: it was divided into two branches about three feet from the ground. In the month of August I perceived one of the branches was diseased, and appeared to be failing; and in twenty-four hours afterwards, a considerable part of the leaves were dead. I thought it best not to head it down until the next spring; but I found that the disease had extended still farther down, although the wood remained bright and lively some way above the fork. In the month of May I headed the sickly branch down close to the other, and the wood appeared sound and in good order. I dressed the wound with the composition recommended by Forsyth, and expected a new head would come out for that branch; but it ended in the entire destruction of the tree. That case, together with what I have since seen and read, has convinced me, that if there is time given for poison to be infused into the system, the tree is eventually lost.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

J. CRANSTON.

Marlborough, Oct. 16, 1827.

CATTLE SHOW AT WORCESTER.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly uncomfortable weather of Wednesday, the Show of animals was in numbers nearly equal, and in excellence superior to that of any former year; and the concourse of people, though not so large as on some former occasions, was such as to indicate the very great interest exhibited by this annual Exhibition and Festival. Although the rain fell in torrents, yet there was the usual gathering round the pens, where the very fine animals which reached the ground in spite of the storm, were exhibited: and, punctual to the hour, the competitors at the Ploughing Match, fourteen in number, were on the field, ready to engage in the friendly and animating contest for the prize of excellence.

At eleven o'clock, the Address was delivered at the South Meeting House, by Pliny Merrick, Esq. who urged, with much earnestness and force, the advantage and importance of calling in to the aid of practical agriculture, all the discoveries of science; deprecating the prevalence of the notion, sometimes avowed, and oftener, perhaps, acted on,

that the farmer cannot be profited by all the aids which science or learning can afford.

The Address being concluded, the customary trial of *Forking Oxen* commenced, and continued during a very heavy rain, the numerous spectators losing, in the interest felt in this part of the Exhibition, all thought of the inclemency of the weather.

At two o'clock the Society dined together at the Town-Hall.

We were agreeably disappointed at finding, after dinner, that our Shrewsbury friends had not been deterred, by the weather, from bringing on the fine team of working oxen, which they had promised to exhibit. It consisted of sixty-five yokes, all of them handsome cattle. Other teams from a greater distance would probably have been exhibited, had not the weather on Tuesday as well as Wednesday prevented.

We had not opportunity to make a minute examination of the *Articles of Manufacture*. We noticed, however, ten or twelve pieces of Carpeting, made in families, all of which were good, and some of them of extraordinary excellence. The exhibition of woollen goods, generally, and of *Broad-cloths* especially, was far superior to that of former years.

Of the quality of the Butter and Cheese exhibited, we had, of course, no other than ocular evidence.—These articles made a goodly *show* of fair and fat things, and we doubt not would well stand the *proof* of their excellence.

On the whole, notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned to many by the weather, and the inconvenience experienced from that cause, there is reason not to regret it over-much. We have proof, now, that the interest felt in this annual exhibition and competition by our farmers, is not merely that excited by the amusements of a fair weather holiday; that it is an interest which comes home to the business and bosoms of men of all occupations, but more especially of the cultivators of the soil. No object of ordinary interest would have tempted men to be abroad, exposed for hours, on such a day as Wednesday.

The duties of the day were all performed, and at the hours assigned for them; so that, at half past four, the various Committees were ready with their Reports, which were made at the South Meeting House. The first was on the *Ploughing Match*, the Committee being composed of Emory Washburn, (Chairman) Adolphus Spring, Ebenezer Estabrook, Luther Spring and Silas Allen, jr. The length of this, and of most of the Reports, prevents our giving them entire this week. *Yeom.*

BEARS.

We intended ere this to have devoted a short paragraph to our shaggy neighbors of the forest—we may almost say of the field—for notwithstanding the uncivil treatment they frequently meet with, they venture forth into the orchards and corn-fields of the farmer, and cross the traveler's path whenever they list.

On Sunday last, an old she bear and three cubs were seen, about a mile from here, on one tree, picking chestnuts, by a boy who was out on the same errand. The bears would stand on the large branches, bend in, or break the small ones with their paws, and pick the chestnuts from the hurs with their teeth. As soon as they saw the boy, Mrs Bruin alighted from the tree, and took French leave; while the young Bruins, nothing abashed, continued picking nuts. The boy having neither

arms, nor ammunition, came home to obtain both, as well as some assistance in killing the bears. But before his return they had made their escape—however, the old bear and two of the cubs were killed on Monday morning. On the same day another full grown bear was killed, which, with one that was killed on Sunday afternoon, not far from hence, and the three already mentioned, makes five on Sunday and Monday.

A gentleman was out with his dog a few days since, when hearing a hostile bark, he came up and saw a lusty bear endeavoring to climb a tree, and Pompey attacking him in the rear and pulling him down, Bruin would then turn upon the dog to punish his presumption; but Pompey being more agile, and having no inclination for a bearish hug, would spring from the enemy's reach and make good his retreat. Thus stood matters between the four-legged combatants; when Pompey being reinforced by powder and ball, an end was put to the battle and Bruin together.

The bears of Hoosac have become uncommonly numerous. We have heard of something like a dozen, killed in this neighborhood within a month. Every day or two we have accounts of bears being seen by some person or other; and though we make all proper allowances for the magnifying fears of the spectator, it must doubtless be conceded, that no bears, in the old and respectable state of Massachusetts, can bear away the palm from the bears of this neighborhood, for downright fearless and familiar intercourse with their civilized neighbors.—And yet, to do them justice, these bears are as civil and well behaved set of bears as we ever met with—exceedingly moderate in their wishes, asking, generally, for nothing but plenty of corn, nuts and sweet apples, and taking them without leave rather than trouble the owner with any kind of importunities.—*Berkshire American.*

FATTENING PIGS ON COAL.

Cunningham, in his *"Two years in New South Wales,"* relates—"I had often heard it said among sailors that pigs would fatten on coals, and although I had observed them very fond of munching up the coals and cinders that came in their way, still I conceived they might relish them more as a condiment or medicine than as food, till I was assured by a worthy friend of mine, long in command of a ship, that he once knew of a pig being lost for several weeks in a vessel he commanded, and it was at last found to have tumbled into the coal-hole, and there lived all that period without a single morsel of any thing to feed upon but coals: on being dragged out, it was found as plump and fat as if it had been feasting on the most nutritious food. Another friend told me of a similar case, which came under his observation; and although these may be solitary instances, yet they serve at least to show the wonderful facility which the stomachs of certain animals possess of adapting their digestive powers to such an extraordinary species of food, and extracting wholesome nourishment therefrom. When we consider coal, however, to be a vegetable production, containing the constituent principles of fat, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, our surprise will decrease."

TORTOISE SHELL.

The following singularly barbarous process for obtaining the tortoise-shell, is abstracted from an Indian Newspaper, called the *Singapore Chronicle*:—This highly-prized aquatic production, when

caught by the eastern islanders, is suspended over a fire, kindled immediately after its capture, until such time as the effect of the heat loosens the shell to such a degree that it can be removed with the greatest ease. The animal, now stript and defenceless, is set at liberty, to re-enter its native element. If caught in the ensuing season, or at any subsequent period, it is asserted that the unhappy animal is subjected to a second ordeal of fire, rewarding its capturers this time, however, with a very thin shell. This, if true, shows more true policy and skill than tenderness in the method thus adopted by the islanders; it is a questionless proof, too, of tenacity of life in the animal, and must further be accounted a very singular fact in natural history.

The following receipt to cure a cold is said to be so efficacious, that we republish it at the request of a correspondent who has tested its virtues.—*Am. Farmer.*

Take a large tea spoon full of flaxseed, with two penny worth of attic liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put it into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire, till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy, pounded, a table spoon full of white wine vinegar, or lemon juice. Note.—The vinegar is best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take; for if it be put into the whole, it is liable in a little time to grow flat. Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome. This receipt generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time, may be said to be almost an infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsamic co-dial for the lungs, without the opening qualities, which engender fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds, that have almost been settled into consumptions, in less than three weeks.

Virtues of Olive Oil.—An extraordinary effect of Olive Oil is reported by Mr Baldwin, the British Consul at Smyrna, who observed that, among the numerous tribe of oil porters, none were infected with the Plague. Led by this hint, he proposed unction of the body with oil to keep off the Plague, and the following was the result of the first trial. In 1792, twenty-two Venetian sailors lived five days with three infested persons, all of whom died; but the twenty-two sailors who had been repeatedly anointed with oil, remained free from the infection. Three Armenian families, consisting of twenty-seven persons, occupying the same floor, closely attended the sick of the Plague, but being daily rubbed with oil, were preserved from the infection. The nurses in the hospitals of Smyrna, who attended the sick night and day, have, by the same methods, been happily preserved from contagion. After this, the oil was employed in the first stages of the plague at Smyrna, and with the happiest effect. The body was rubbed all over with tepid Olive Oil. A pint was esteemed sufficient to effect a cure. The Caffres, who constantly smear the body with lard or oil, remain free from the Yellow Fever; and the Esquimaux tribes, who also regale on Seal Oil, remain also free; and when the Plague raged in London, tallow melters and butchers were found exempt. Instead of clogging up the pores, as might be suspected by some, the pores become open, and the oil produces a salutary perspiration.

CIDER.

"Quitt Meenas?" &c.

How does it happen, that with manifold advantages (and Pomona never showed them more plentifully than on our hills) for making good cider, so little of it is ever to be found in the cellars of New England? This question has been asked before—and the answer is obvious—want of care and skill. But very much is owing to the former: too many among us had rather swill down forty barrels of bad cider, than be at the trouble of producing a single barrel of good.

1st. The apples are often in a bad condition.—2d. There is a want of cleanliness in making the cider. And 3d. There is little or no pains taken, after it is made, to refine and preserve it.

To remedy these defects, it is requisite that the apples should be perfectly sound, but mellow; that great care should be taken in having every thing belonging to the cider mill clean, with a cleanly disposition in those about it; and lastly the cider, well strained, should be put into clean casks and conveyed to the cellar. As soon as the fermentation is so far completed, that the foam ceases to rise, and while the cider yettings to the ear, it should be *nicked*, (to use a technical phrase) i. e. stopped close in the cask before the fermentation is entirely over. The object of nicking is to prevent the escape of the fixed air, which gives the sparkling appearance and lively taste that always belong to good cider. It is likewise important to prevent an intercourse with the atmospheric air, which, however cheering to the spirits of man, is apt to sour the disposition of cider. This is a point that deserves great attention. Cider, when properly managed, is in the condition of wine—in fact it is a sort of moderate wine—and the object is to prevent its becoming vinegar.—Too great care, therefore, cannot be taken to keep the fixed air in, and the atmospheric air out.

It is common for those who wish to draw fine cider, to *rack it off*, as the phrase is—i. e. leave it out of the original casks and put it into others, as soon as it has become clear, after the fermentation. The object is to remove it from the lees. But the advantage of this measure is perhaps questionable; for in drawing off the cider, a good deal of the carbonic acid (fixed air) must necessarily escape, and thus far the liquor is injured. The point then is, whether the cider will be injured more by standing on the lees, than by the loss of carbonic acid in changing casks—and this perhaps can only be settled by experiment. But if it be racked off, it should be done as expeditiously as possible, that but little time may be allowed for the escape of fixed air.

Cider may be kept good in a vessel of any size, as long as it remains unbroached. But as soon as you begin to draw the cider, the outer air is getting in, and the fixed air is getting out—and this mischief is increasing every time you draw, until at length the liquor, before it is half used, becomes flat, stale, and utterly unfit to drink. To remedy this evil entirely, the cider should be kept in vessels so small, that the contents of one of them may be used at the time of broaching. Hence it is, that bottled cider is superior to that of the cask. But as bottles are considered too expensive for general use, small casks might be substituted, and would be found much better than large ones, because the cider would be sooner drawn out, and therefore

not so long exposed to the air after broaching. We would therefore recommend (particularly to small families) the use of 10 or 15 gallon casks, in preference to barrels or hogsheads.

Many people have an idea that cider may be improved by mixing with it some foreign substance—such as rum, brandy, &c. Hence they will take much pains, and pay an extra price to get a "rum cask" to put their cider in. But this notion is erroneous. Cider instead of being improved is decidedly injured by a mixture with rum, brandy, or other spirituous liquors. Notwithstanding all the praise bestowed upon it, we have never drunk a glass of good cider from a cask previously imbued with rum. It has a rummy taste, which destroys the fine flavour of genuine cider. The object should be to get pure cider—not cider and rum.

Some persons put beets into their cider, others a slice or two of raw beef, under the idea that the liquor wants something to feed upon. What nonsense! It is not a tincture of beets, or of beef, that we wish for; but pure, unadulterated cider. And all foreign substances, whether solid, liquid, or æriform, should be carefully excluded—and then you may put the cup to your lips, with the certainty of gratifying your palate, exhilarating your spirits and promoting your health.—*Berks. Am.*

GRAPES.

No growth of the vine which has fallen under our observation, is equal to that which may be seen at St. Mary's College in this city—an accurate description of the extent of the vine, and the quantity of fruit, not less than one thousand large bunches, from a single root, planted seven years since, would hardly be credited. We only wish that every farmer in the state could see it, as the first reflection that struck us, was the extreme, the culpable improvidence and laziness which prevents 999 out of a thousand freeholders from having on their tables a single bunch of grapes, even for the wholesome gratification of their families and friends. Here it is demonstrated that a single vine will yield much more of this delicious fruit than the largest family could consume for several successive weeks. We recommend those who would see what can be done in this country with the grape, to go and seek from the polite and venerable proprietor, the gratification which we experienced this morning in viewing his vines, his French chesnuts, his figs, &c. &c.—*Am. Farmer.*

AGRICULTURE OF THE ISLAND OF CORSICA.

In a work on this subject by M. Vigaroux, it is stated that there are wastes of great extent, called *makis*, on which the following plants grow to a monstrous size: *Cistus monspeliensis*, *Erica multiflora*, vulgaris, and other species, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Arbutus*, *unedo*, *Lavandula stoechas*, and *spicata*, *Lenicera grata*, and other species, *Genista Anglica*, *Myrtus Commutis*, *Asphodelus*, *Helleborus*, *Ferula*, *Digitalis*, &c. These fine plants form such an impervious mass of vegetation, that the first step towards culture is to set fire to them. There are many forests in which the principal tree is the *Pinus larico*, in many instances 100 ft. high, and 4 feet diameter at the base. Of this valuable species of pine there are new plants to be had in several of the London nurseries, and it is perhaps as well, or better worth culture, as that too frequently despised tree the *Pinus sylvestris*. In general appearance it has a strong resemblance

to that species; but it exceeds it in rapidity of growth in a most extraordinary degree. We have been told upon undoubted authority, that a young individual of each species was planted in 1817 upon a sandy hill in one of the coldest of our eastern counties. About a twelvemonth since it was found that while the Scotch pine had reached no higher than six or seven feet, the *P. larico* was at least 12 feet high.—*Lon. Mag.*

SEEDS.

In the proceedings of the Horticultural Society of London there is an account of two air tight hogsheads of bright looking seeds whose vegetative principle had been destroyed by the heat of the stagnant air in the hole of a vessel. Seeds from the same seedman kept in the trunks of passengers in the same vessel, vegetated remarkably well.

MIDDLE FLORIDA.

We have read with much interest a paper on the subject of Middle Florida, written by David B. Macomb, Esq. Member of the Florida Institute of Agriculture, in answer to some inquiries, proposed by General Lafayette, in relation to the expediency of a Swiss family's removing there, for cultivating the vine and olive. Mr Macomb advises, and recommends the establishment of Swiss agriculturalists in Middle Florida. He says, white labourers can, and do endure, without experiencing any inconvenience, the heat of the sun. The two grand and important staples of the territory of Florida are sea island or long staple cotton and sugar cane. The soil and climate are likewise very favorable to the cultivation of indigo and rice, wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats, millet, &c.

He thinks, there is no part of the continent of North America, more favorable to the cultivation of the vine which grows wild there, in a great variety of species. All the different foreign grapes, which have been transplanted there, have succeeded very well.

The mean heat in Florida, is less than in Southern Switzerland. The climate of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, resembles that of Naples, without its sirocco wind. The wet season continues from the middle of July to the Autumnal equinox. The orange tree grows wild in several of the counties, and in some of them, the China orange is cultivated with great success. The olive is also a staple production of the territory. Many of the trees are larger than the largest which grow in France, and excel the latter, both in the quality and quantity of fruit. Silk has likewise been prepared with success. The white and purple mulberry thrive very well.—*Salem Observer.*

METHOD OF REVIVING PLANTS.

This is called a proper method of reviving plants &c. when their leaves and buds are faded, and their bark and roots hard, and nearly dry, by M. de Droste, of Hulthof. The directions are, to dissolve camphor by saturation in alcohol, adding the former until it remains solid at the bottom; a sufficient quantity of rain or river water is then to have the alcoholic solution added to it, in the proportion of four drops to one ounce of water. As the camphor comes in contact with the water, it will form a thin solid film, which is to be well beaten up with the water in small flocculi, but will ultimately combine with the fluid, and disappear.

Plants which had been removed from the earth,

and have suffered by a journey or otherwise, should be plunged into this camphorated water, so that they may be entirely covered; in about two, or at most three hours, the contracted leaves will expand again, the young faded and dependant shoots will erect themselves, and the dried bark will become smooth and full. That being effected, the plant is to be placed in good earth, copiously watered with rain or river water, and protected from the too powerful action of the sun, until the roots have taken hold of the ground.

When large plants, as trees, are to be revived, their roots are to be plunged into the camphorated water for three hours; the trunk, and even the head of the tree, being frequently wetted with the same water, so as to retain them in a properly moistened state. But it is always best, if possible, to immerse the plant. Shoots, sprigs, slips and roots, are to be treated in a similar manner. If plants thus treated be not restored in four hours, their death may be considered as certain, for they cannot be recalled to life by any artificial means. They should, consequently, never be left more than four hours in the camphorated bath; because the exciting action of the camphor, when it is continued for a longer period, may injure the plants, instead of doing good to them. It is not necessary to say, that the final prosperity of the plants, thus reanimated by the camphor water, must depend upon the particular properties of the former, the state of their roots, and the pains that are taken with them. The camphor produces no other effect than to restore life to plants nearly dead; after that all proceeds according to the ordinary habits, and their ultimate state must be left to art and nature.—*Journal of Science.*

SHEEP.

A friend mentioned to us as a fact within his knowledge, that about a year since, a person in the vicinity of Philadelphia, having a few acres of ground of an inferior quality, not suited for cultivation, purchased forty sheep at \$1.50 cents each, making the cost of the whole \$60. He last spring disposed of his flock at the following rates—2 dollars each for the fleece, and two dollars for the rest, making \$160—a clear profit of one hundred dollars on so small an investment. The same gentleman remarked in relation to the subject, that in England, (and he has possessed ample means of informing himself in these particulars,) a farmer, who gives attention to sheep, calculates that the fleece will pay the rent of his land, while the flesh will be left for a profit on his labour—now if the wool grower was protected in this country, or if a demand was created for the article, by a protection on woollens, how much more profitable would the raising of sheep be in this country than in England, inasmuch as the purchasing price of land here would scarcely exceed the yearly rent of the same quality in that country.

[U. S. Gazette.]

ICE HOUSE.

At St. Owen, near Paris, there is an ice house of one hundred feet diameter, and capable of containing 10,000,000 pounds of ice.

ONIONS.—A patch of uncommonly large onions has been raised this season by Mr. James Canfield of this town. One of them has been left at our office, measuring 14 1-8 inches in circumference, and weighing 15 1-8 ounces.—*Newark pa.*

N. YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the society on Tuesday evening the 9th inst. Mr. Wilson presented 3 very large heads of cape brocoli, weighing 12 pounds 3 ounces. Six large blood beets by Mr Geo. Still, weighing 30 pounds.

Mr. Still also presented 12 heads of green colored Endive, very handsomely blanchd. Weight of four of them 4½ pounds. Six heath peaches by Mr. Oakley, weighing 1 lb. 14 ounces.

Some beautiful Roses, by Mr. William Phelan, consisting of rosa oederata—muscata—sanguinea—noet tel semper-florens—All in a fine state of perfection.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

The Fair under the patronage of the Montreal Agricultural Society, held on Thursday last on the plains of St. Ann, was numerously attended, considering the muddy state of the roads; cattle offered were generally of a good quality, which assures us that the praiseworthy exertions of the Society to improve the breed of cattle in this country, have not been without success.

APPLES.—In the town of Stamford, U. C. the apple trees are loaded, (some so much so as to break down,) with fruit. The crop of apples is very abundant.—*Montreal pa.*

The fourth exhibition of American Manufactures under the auspices of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, was held at Philadelphia on the 3d inst. In consequence of the inconvenience experienced by the great concourse of visitors at the last exhibition, the number of whom was about 30,000, the managers intended on this occasion to demand 12½ cents from each visitor.

The enterprising Proprietors of the Cincinnati Type Foundry, have received an order, from South America, for twenty Printing Presses.

We are glad to see such a piece of news as the above. Let a free press be put in operation, and the mists of superstition and bigotry, will soon be dissipated, and an artful priesthood will no longer be able to wield the weapons of ignorance over so many millions of the human race.—*Newburyport Herald.*

To make Oats prove doubly nutritious to horses.—Instead of grinding the oats, break them into a mill; and the same quantity will prove doubly nutritious. Another method is, to boil the corn, and give the horses the liquor in which it has been boiled; the result will be, that instead of six bushels in a crude state three bushels so prepared will be found to answer, and to keep the animals in superior vigour and condition.

Strength of bone.—Mr. Bevan finds that bones of horses, oxen, and sheep, have a cohesive strength per square inch, varying from 33,000 to 42,500 pounds. One specimen of fresh mutton bone supported a load in proportion to 40,000 lbs. per square inch, for a considerable length of time, without any visible injury to the bone.

Mr. Christie has ascertained that a magnetic needle comes to a rest more quickly when vibrated and exposed to the rays of the sun, than when vibrated in the shade, and this entirely independent of any mere effect of change of temperature. When the needle was shaded, he could easily make the fiftieth vibration; when it was exposed, he could not distinguish beyond the fortieth.

CATTLE SHOW AT CONCORD, Mass.

On Wednesday the 10th inst. the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers held their annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, in this town. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, twenty teams were entered for the Ploughing Match before eight o'clock, A. M. and ten single and eight double teams, being found qualified agreeably to the rules of the Society, commenced the work at nine o'clock, in presence of an unusually large collection of people. At ten o'clock, a procession of members and citizens was formed at the Middlesex Hotel, and accompanied by a band of music to the Meeting House, where select pieces of music were performed by a choir; prayers were offered by the Rev Mr Francis, of Watertown, and an Address by the Hon. Edward Everett. The performances at the meeting-house, were of the first order, and were listened to with great interest and attention, by an audience which filled the house to an overflowing. After the ceremonies at the meeting-house, the several committees proceeded to the discharge of their respective duties. The exhibition of neat stock, swine and sheep, was uncommonly good, and the number and variety was unexpectedly great, considering the inclemency of the weather, more than sixty pens being filled with fine specimens, in addition to the interesting exhibition of working oxen which were not in the pens. Many of the specimens were of the first rate, and would have done honor to any state or country. With respect to working oxen, our exhibition has always held a high rank, but this year we observed a marked and evident improvement. At the time of the trial of the strength and discipline of working oxen, there was a violent shower; the road was much cut up, and the trial was had under every disadvantage, still most of the oxen performed their task with apparent ease and dexterity. A single yoke was attached to a waggon loaded with over five tons of gravel, which must have been much increased in weight by the rain which fell, and each pair drew this load up a hill of considerable ascent; and in the manner of their backing and checking the same, evinced that they had been well trained. At three o'clock, the Society partook of a dinner at the Middlesex Hotel, at which the following toasts were drunk:

1. *The President of the United States.* Like the Diamond—the gross and malicious rubs of opposition, only cause him to shine with a more brilliant lustre.
2. *The Governor of the Commonwealth.* At the people's Show he has twice had awarded to him the first premium—may he still continue to receive it.
3. *The Farmers of Middlesex.* Let each one's farm be well cultivated, for land without cultivation is like self-righteousness, the more a man has of it, the worse he is off.
4. *The days of "auld lang syne."* When there was more temperance and less physis, more honesty and less law, more practice and less preaching.
5. *The late Harrisburgh Convention of Wool Growers.* Success to its endeavors, but let there not be a great cry and little wool, as the devil said when he shear'd the pig.
6. *Internal Improvements.* Let there be more railing and less daming.
7. *Innovation called Improvement of Taste;* which has "exchanged the milk-pail, the distaff and cook.

ing utensils, for Waverly, Cooper, and the Piano."

8. *The enlightened and devout Clergyman, the learned and peace making Lawyer, and the scientific and faithful Physician;* We rank them among our most valuable blessings.

9. *The proselyting Clergyman, the pettifogging Lawyer, and the quack Doctor;* If they must live, may they live on each other.

10. *The political and religious partizan;* Always on the right side—so is an off ox.

11. *John Bull;* not content with his own, is trying to break into our *Maine* Pasture, let him keep his own side of the hedge, or we'll put a ring in his nose.

12. *Old Bachelors and old Maids;* with all their gettings, may the former get *taxed* and the latter get *married*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1827.

BRIGHTON FAIR.

The annual Cattle Show, Fair and Ploughing Match of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society was held at Brighton on Wednesday last. All the parts of the exhibition, which have usually occupied two days, were on this occasion accomplished in one. This arrangement was found much more satisfactory to those who attended, as it afforded an opportunity of witnessing all parts of the exhibition in a much shorter space of time.

The number of young cattle, of swine and of sheep was not so large as on some former occasions. There were a number of pairs of fine working oxen, particularly from Sutton and Concord. The pens were filled with fair specimens of stock, native and imported, among which were noticed two fat oxen, owned by Ira Yeaman of Westfield, one weighing 2440 lbs. the other 2363—several remarkably fat, owned by J. Estabrook of Athol—a full blood Alderney heifer, by Gorham Parsons, Esq.—a Holderness cow owned by the same gentleman—several merino Ewes and Bucks by J. Barrett and G. M. Barrett of Concord—Merino Bucks and Ewes, by J. Webber of Bedford—a fine heifer owned by John Mears of Dorchester, 17 months old, weighing 780 lbs. sired by Mr Welles' bull—swine by Silas Dudley of Sutton—milk cows by J. W. Watson of Princeton, and James Robbins of Watertown—some fine sheep of the breed called *Devonshire Nots*, recently presented to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society by Gen. John Coffin; one of them sheared 13½ lbs. long combing wool; and often weighing 40 lbs. per quarter—8 Bremen geese by John Perry of Boston—the black mole Hogs, 5 years old, and bay nule Pizarro 2 years old, bred by S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.—The Jack Selim owned by the same gentleman—a cow and 4 calves, owned by John Welles, Esq., being the stock of Catebs—The Young Admiral owned by J. Prince, Esq.—a cow, 4 years old, owned by Nathan Adams—and other fine cattle owned by Zebadec Cook, Jr. Abijah White, Stephen Patch, &c.

The Ploughing Match was finely contested and afforded a pleasing exhibition. There were thirteen ploughs entered, ten of which took the field, and performed the task with great care and skill. One plough was so contrived as to require no person to hold it, and but little attention from the driver, which we should consider a great improvement.

There were a considerable number of new inventions and improved agricultural implements offered, some of which promise to be useful. This part of the Show was indebted, on this occasion, as well as on many others, to the zeal and activity of Mr. NEWELL, the public spirited proprietor of the Agricultural Establishment in Boston, for many of its attractions. He has always forwarded specimens of his numerous implements and machines, and has been the means of introducing others from a distance.

The first claim to a premium, offered thirty years ago for the best orchard, was made this year by four gentlemen. Mr. LOWELL observed that no better evidence could be given of the usefulness of the Society, than the improvement made in this important branch of agriculture; and that nothing would lessen the consumption of spirituous liquors so effectually as the introduction of good cider.

The manufactures, particularly the household articles, were numerous and elegant; among which were noticed beautiful pelermes made from that simple and abundant article, *the floss of milk weed*. There were specimens of wrought moslins, laces, straw work, artificial flowers, wrought shell combs &c. Among the specimens of ingenious needlework was noticed a patch-work bed quilt, formed of 9220 pieces, all equal sized, regular hexagons, less than an inch in diameter, of various colors and figures, tastefully arranged, wrought by a lady of this city.

The occasion was honored with the company of many gentlemen in this vicinity, the Governor of the Commonwealth, Gen. COFFIN from England, a liberal benefactor of the Society, Capt. BASIL HALL of the British Navy, who omits no opportunity of making himself acquainted with the institutions of this country. The dinner tables were decorated with flowers from the garden of JOHN PRINCE Esq. of Roxbury, and the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. The dessert was furnished with fruit from the gardens of several horticulturists in this vicinity.

At half past 1 the members of the Society went in procession from the Agricultural Hall to the Church, where, after a short and appropriate Address by the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, the President of the Society, the premiums were announced. From the early hour, at which our paper necessarily goes to press, we are unable to give them this week.—They will be published in full, with the Remarks of Mr. LOWELL, in our next paper.

Agricultural Extras—MR. SAMUEL POND of Cambridge has left at the New England Farmer office this week, two roots of Mangel Wurtzel, each weighing 12 pounds; and a crook necked squash weighing 25 lbs.

MR. HENRY A. BREED of Lynn has likewise left a pear, weighing 1 pound and 12 ounces—thirty of them filling a half bushel.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON LEAVES FOR MANURE.

MR. EDITOR.—The changing foliage warns the farmer again to make ready for gathering his supply of leaves; the comfort of his cattle requires it, and a clean abundant litter, to make a warm nest for his hogs, will assist much to their fattening.—These advantages would pay for the trouble of getting in leaves; but when their value as a manure is well considered, it seems that no one would overlook a way so easy to benefit himself. That leaves manure the land, is not a new doc-

trine; it is as old as the world. Their yearly fall, and the occasional fall of timber, are the ancient ordinance, by which, the happy soil which we till, was prepared for cultivation; whether its primitive sweetness and virginity has been impaired by injudicious husbandry, and are to be reclaimed, or whether the owner wishes to preserve it entire, the means are the same; a steady industry to provide manure, in such proportion, as always to exceed somewhat the mere requirements of the crops. Of these means, the gathering of leaves, where woodland is near, is the easiest and the most profitable; it is much attended to in the best cultivated parts of Europe. The Swiss, who have to support a thick population upon a rough and rocky soil, gather leaves wherever they are to be found; in their apple and chestnut orchards; by the road side; and in their small cities the privilege of raking up the leaves from the public walks is paid for by the farmers. In Flanders they gather great stocks of them, and their beautiful cattle and horses have the benefit of most abundant litters.

I am urged again, Mr Editor, to these remarks by the benefits which I have received from the practice; I have endeavored every season to get in more than before, and I hope soon, if the weather proves favorable, to secure a greater stock of them than ever I have yet. Well mixed with cattle dung, they are the most assured means of raising a good crop of potatoes, of superior flavor and excellence.

The gathering of leaves may be greatly accelerated by suitable arrangements: a cart with ladders fore and aft, and long slats of boards to go from ladder to ladder to secure the sides, and stakes, is the best adapted carriage. The leaves should be raked in small heaps, a sheet of tow cloth two yards square should then be laid on the ground, and the small heaps be raked into it; when full a man ties the corners of the sheet, and hands it to a boy, who keeps on the cart, and receives it; he unites the bundle and lets the contents go, and keeps treading all the while; in this way a load is soon obtained; and to the above tackling, some little brush may be added to the sides of the load to build it up, and hold on the leaves. I have tried to use baskets to load the leaves, but have found the above sheet to work easier and quicker, and in order to make it more durable, I have had a small rope sowed round the edge of it, and let out about eighteen inches at the corners, which makes it easier to tie, and secures the sheet from getting torn. Such a sheet will cost about one dollar.

In the use of leaves the hogs excel, for whether as a litter in the covered part of their sty, or whether thrown in moderate quantities in their yard, when dry, they soon work them and secure them from the power of the wind; when used for littering cattle, it is absolutely needful to work them with their dung. When the floor is cleared in the morning, the dung, urine and leaves should be well worked and chopped together with the shovel before they are thrown out on the heap; if it is not so done, the wind will surely take hold, and disappointment and disgust ensue; when so mixed, they will soon dissolve in the ground, and seldom any trace of them be seen in fall, when potatoes are dug.

With much esteem, I am your friend and serv't,
J. M. G.

Weston, Oct. 18, 1827.

Recipe for buckwheat bread or cake.—"1 quart of milk, 1 gill of yeast, 1 gill of molasses, a little salt, with buckwheat flour added, to make it a little stiffer than pan cakes. After it is sufficiently raised, to be baked in a baking kettle."

The simple, wholesome and pleasant bread, of which the above are the ingredients, though in common use in some parts of New England, may not have fallen under the notice of some readers of the Farmer. It is equal to many kinds of cake in a rich sweetness of taste, and is free from all objectionable qualities. The ease with which it can be made is also a recommendation of some value.

A SUBSCRIBER.

General John Coffin has presented to the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, 4 Rams and 3 Ewes, of a breed of fine long woolled sheep, called "Devonshire Nots," selected by himself in England, in June last, and which he brought with him to this state. The sheep cost about 7 guineas each. They will be seen in one of the pens at the Show this day.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture, held at Brighton, Oct. 16th, 1827,

Voted—That the thanks of the Trustees of this Society be presented to General Coffin, for this renewed proof of his wish to advance the agricultural prosperity of his native state, and that he be respectfully invited to attend our Show, and to do the Trustees the honour of dining with them on this occasion.

JOHN LOWELL, President.
B. GUILD, Sec'y.

It will be remembered that General Coffin some years since presented to the society a stud horse, Columbus, of the cart horse breed.

A fine Calf.—Jonathau Eastman, Esq. of Concord, N. H. has a fine bull calf, only 8 months old, of fine proportions, measuring 5 feet in girth, and weighing 626½ pounds.

Marine shells continue to be very frequently thrown up by the Mineral Springs at Eutaw, S. C.

SALE OF WOOL.

The sale of Wool over the Boston Market, by Coolidge, Poor, & Head, brought the following prices.—Foreign: 1st, 2d and 3d prima Saxony Wool brought from 35 to 85 cents the pound; assorted do. do. 89 cents.—First Electoral Saxony brought 115½; second do. do. 73 to 111. super Saxony, four bales only, sold, 42. Leonessa Wool, 56 a 57½; fine spanish, 63 a 64; Portuguese, 27 a 28. Domestic, Full Blood, 34 a 47; extra do. do. 48; extra do. do. saxony, 49; full blood saxony, 56; full blood selected fleeces, 61½; stapled wool, 29 a 40; full blood Merino, 28 a 29. There were considerable sales of inferior qualities to the above, which brought lower prices.

The population of Spain decreases annually; many towns have become heaps of ruins, and large numbers of inhabitants can find no employment whatever. In one town alone, Segovia, a place which still bears proof of the former greatness of Spain, and formerly the seat of extensive manufactures, the decrease of population in ten years has been two thousand. Of the six thousand residents in it at present, one thousand are soldiers. It is said, however, that its cloth, which was formerly not much esteemed from the fading of its colours, has lately improved in quality, though not

so good as that of England or France, and the best sorts one third dearer. Immense numbers of merino sheep used to be fed in the vicinity of Segovia; but hardly any are now to be seen.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received and for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, a fine collection of bulbous Flower Roots, from Holland, and from a botanic garden in this city—among which are, *Tigrids* and *Martagon Lilies*.—These make a fine appearance in the borders of gardens. They are hardy and durable. These plants have bulbous roots and should be planted in rich soil, 4 inches deep measuring from the top of the bulb. The small roots below the bulb are perennial. The flower stalk after it leaves the bulb, throws out many small roots in every direction for the support of the plant—these roots are annual. Martagons grow from five to six and a half feet in height, and produce from fifteen to twenty-five flowers on a stalk. A tigerfly purchased at the Botanic Garden in Cambridge about two years since, produced this year, (1827) five flower stalks, on an average, six feet and four inches in height, having in the whole 210 flowers. Autumn is the proper season for planting them.

Early Top or Tree Onions.

These produce onions at the bottom and a bunch of small ones on the top of the seed stalk. The small onions are proper to plant early in the spring, and seldom fail to produce a good crop under proper cultivation. They should be planted in rows ten or twelve feet asunder, and set two or three inches apart, and one inch deep, taking care to place the bottom downwards. They soon spring up, and from their size and vigorous growth, are not subject to be destroyed by insects. Should they put forth seed stalks, as many of the larger ones will, they should be broken off soon after they appear, otherwise the onions at the bottom will not be so large. These onions are mild, grow to a large size, and are, generally, raised with less trouble than the common kind.—Just received for sale at the Farmer Office.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.
Nursery, at Flushing, on Long-Island near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

BLOODGOOD & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and engraving of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
ZEB. COOK, Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress-Street.

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a large variety of *Grass Seeds*, comprising *LUCERNE*, *POWL MEADOW*, *CHAMBERLAIN'S GRASS*, *HERD'S GRASS*, *RED TOP*, *RED* and *WHITE HONEY SUCKLE CLOVER* &c.—with the largest assortment of *Garden and Field Seeds*, to be found in New England.

Also, 20 bushels of fresh Canary Seed; genuine English Rape Seed; Hemp Seed, &c. for birds.

Vine Dresser's Guide.

A few copies of the American Vine Dresser's Guide, by Alphonse Loubat, just published; for sale at the Farmer office, price 50 cents.

Cow Wanted.

A prime young Cow, having all the properties necessary to render her useful to a family in the city, is wanted, for which a fair price would be paid. Enquire of the Publisher of the New England Farmer.

In Press, by E. Littell, Philadelphia, and will speedily be published and for sale in Boston, by R. P. & C. Williams, No. 79 Washington-street.

The Apocalypse of St John, or Prophecy of the Rise, Progress, and Fall of the Church of Rome; the Inquisition; the Revolution of France; the Universal War, and the final triumph of Christianity. By the Rev. George Croly, A. M. H. R. S. 1.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Booksellers generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, in addition to the usual miscellaneous matter contained in similar works, contains a Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England; the Sun's declination; and 10 pages of agricultural matter on the following subjects:

On Stocking Sweet Corn in suppers water;—On Small Farms—On Charcoal—On Fish used as a Manure—On Tapes or Pimp in Poultry—Agricultural Accounts—On Fallen Fruit—On Stagger in Swine—How to raise Cabbages, which shall not be club-footed, by Dr. Green of Mansfield, Ms.—How to Fatten Fowls—A cheap method of preventing the disagreeable smell of Privies—Root Steamer, with a drawing—On Grafted Trees—On Paining walks to Mixture Fruit—on Cattle stalls—Signs of a good Farmer—on Drying Peaches—on the value of Time—Machines for gathering Clover Heads, with two illustrative engravings—Sir Asley Cooper's Chubbain Ointment—Recipes for the Ladies, containing directions for making several kinds of Cake.—Miscellaneous, &c.

This Almanack may be purchased, wholesale and retail of O. D. Cook & Son, Hartford, Conn.—Holbrook & Fessenden, Braintreeboro, Vt.—Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H.—John Prentiss, Keene, N. H.—John W. Foster and Childs & Sparhawk, Portsmouth, N. H.—Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland, Me.—Whipple & Lawrence, and John M. Ives, Salem—Ebenezer Steadman, Newburyport—Hillard & Brown, Cambridge—Ezra Collier, Plymouth—B. & G. Merriam, West Brookfield—Clarendon Harris, Worcester—A. S. Beckwith, Providence—G. Thorburn & Son, No. 67 Liberty Street, New York—and by booksellers and traders generally.

Country Dealers and others supplied on the most favorable terms.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bb	1 25	1 50
ASHES, port, 1st sort,	ton.	95 00	100 00
"pearl do.	"	102 00	105 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 50	1 67
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 50	10 00
cargo, No 1, new,	"	8 50	8 75
"No 2, new,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	12	14
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
"skimmed milk,	"	3	5
FLAX	"	"	"
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 25	5 37
"Genesee,	"	4 75	5 00
Rye, best,	"	"	none
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	64
Corn	"	63	67
Barley	"	60	67
Oats	"	40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOIS, No 1, inspection	"	12	15
LIME	cask	70	1 00
Oil, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
uavy, mess, do.	"	12 00	12 25
Cargo, No 1, do.	"	11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 25	2 50
Clover	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed	"	35	48
do do unwashed	"	20	25
do 2-4 washed	"	22	34
do 1-2 & 4 do	"	25	30
Native	du	20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort	"	35	40
do 2d sort	"	25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort	"	26	32

PROFISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	10
" whole hogs,	"	64	7
VEAL,	"	8	10
MUTTON,	"	6	8
POULTRY,	"	12	15
BUTTER, keg & tub,	"	15	18
" lump, best,	"	18	20
EGGS,	"	13	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	80
" Indian, do.	"	65	75
POTATOES, (new)	"	40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	1 00	3 00

To the Hartford County AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Ploughing beg leave to report.—That they have attended to the duty assigned them. There were three competitors for premiums—the ground ploughed, one fourth of an acre each—the time allowed for ploughing it, one hour—to be ploughed not less than 7 inches in depth; it was not without some difficulty the selections were made, (it was all so very well ploughed,) but upon close examination, they have thought fit to award to

Mr. Daniel Hinsdale, the	1st. Premium.
" Benjamin J. Boardman,	2d do.
" Cyrus Porter,	3d do.
" Harvey Marshall,	4th do.

JOSEPH MORGAN, Chairman.

To the Hartford County Agricultural Society.

The Committee of Inspection beg leave to report.

That the number of domestic animals brought forward for inspection, has not been so great as at some former exhibitions. This fact, in the opinion of your committee, is to be attributed solely to the unfavorable state of the weather, and not to any diminution of the zeal and interest heretofore manifested by the members of the society in promoting its objects.

The animals offered for premiums on the present occasion, and especially the younger part of the neat cattle and horses, were, in the judgment of your committee, superior to those presented at any of our preceding annual Fairs. Your committee, are happy to express their unanimous opinion that, from the first organization of this Society, to the present time, a gradual and steady improvement in almost all our valuable farm stock, has been clearly discernible. If this opinion be correct, the utility of the society is fully demonstrated, and ample encouragement afforded for persevering exertion.

Probably no section of our country can produce a finer race of native cattle, than the County in which we live. Most of the foreign breeds, of known and established excellence, are now propagated within the limits of this society. It is not the business of your committee to determine the comparative merits of the different breeds—every Farmer will decide for himself, and may select such as he shall think best adapted to his particular purposes.

In awarding the premiums offered by the Society, your committee have, in a number of instances, decided with much hesitation, and have been obliged to allow a preference when there was very little superiority. Annexed is a list of names of the successful competitors. The breed of animals is designated so far as known, and the premiums awarded to each by your committee.

Per order, E. WOLCOTT, Chairman.

Hartford, Oct. 4, 1827.

That The remainder of the Reports, &c. will be published soon.

The fourth Exhibition of American Manufactures under the auspices of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, was held on Wednesday at Philadelphia.

The fifth exhibition of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, was to have been held near the "Blue Bell" on the 11th and 12th inst.

State of Society in Botany Bay.—When strolling through the streets of Sydney, on first landing, very singular reflections will naturally intrude upon the mind, on perceiving the safety with which you may jostle through the crowds of individuals now suffering, or who have suffered the punishment awarded by the law for their offences, men punished often for the deepest crimes, with whom in England you would shudder to come in contact. Elbowed by some daring highwayman on your left hand, and rubbed shoulders with by even a more desperate burglar on your right; a foot pad, perhaps, stops your way in front, and a pickpocket pushes you behind—all retired from their wonted avocations, and now peacefully complying with the tasks imposed upon them, or following quietly up the even path pointed out by honest industry. But nothing will surprise you more than the quietness and order which prevail in the streets, and the security wherewith you may perambulate them at all hours of the night, indifferently watched as they are, and possessing so many convenient situations wherein robbers may conceal themselves, pounce upon you, and make their escape with their booty, without even a chance for detection.

At the Regimental Review in Quiney, on Wednesday, several ball cartridges were fired, probably by accident, and a young man attached to the Roxbury Artillery, was badly wounded in the arm.

Peach Pie.—The best fruit pie that is eaten may be made of Peaches. The crust made in the common way, should be put in a deep dish to save the juice which is very abundant. The peaches should be wiped and put in whole, with a sufficiency of sugar. The stones impart an agreeable flavor, which renders any other seasoning unnecessary.

The uses of Ridicule.—Ridicule often succeeds where argument fails; yet it is a dangerous weapon, when unskillfully wielded. For it is by no means the test of truth. It may be applied to mislead and seduce instead of reforming; and the blended colours of ridicule are sometimes more difficult to separate, than the strong lights and shades of truth and error. Besides this, it happens too frequently, that the ridicule falls where it is least deserved. This, however, is the fault of the writer, and not to be imputed to the nature of his subject.

Misplaced Wit.—Wit mistimed and misplaced is not only very foolish, but is more ridiculous than actual dullness.

Honesty the best Policy.—He who has the character of a crafty and tricking man, is entirely deprived of a principal instrument of business, and will find nothing succeed to his wish.

Praise sometimes disgraces its object.—A conspicuous character is often more deeply injured by clumsy praise than he could be by the most malignant abuse; and Phocion, when he heard the plausive shouts of an Athenian mob, was apprehensive that he had spoken or acted like a fool.

Affection of Gravity.—It is so common a remark that wise men are grave, that many have sought and some have succeeded in obtaining, by an affectation of gravity a character for wisdom to which they are by no means entitled.

Definition of Gravity.—Rocheboucault said—"Gravity of behaviour may be defined a mystery-

ous carriage of the body to conceal defects of the mind."

Large Radish.—A radish was raised this season in the garden of Mr Moses Dow, in Atkinson, N. H. measuring two feet in length and its greatest circumference was thirteen and a half inches.

Fruit Trees—New Arrangement.

The Hartford Linnean Botanic Association, invite the attention of the public to the subjoined list of *Peach* and *Apricot* trees, of which they have a specimen of each variety. The Society was incorporated by the Legislature of Connecticut in 1825, with a capital of \$25,000; its primary object is the improvement of the Horticulture and Fruit of our country, by exciting the attention to those pleasing and interesting objects, and by cultivating and introducing the most approved kinds of fruit, of every description, adapted to the climate of the eastern and middle States, and also seeds of the most valuable agricultural plants. The Society have obtained about twenty acres of ground in the vicinity of Hartford, for a Garden and Nursery, and commenced its cultivation with success, affording a pleasing promise of public usefulness. They have been convinced that the circumstance which perhaps more than all others, has discouraged and retarded the more general attention to and introduction of *choice fruit*, (perhaps the only luxury in life not attended with some injurious consequences) is the multitude of disappointments which have been experienced in fruit trees, proving to be entirely different and inferior kinds from those for which they were sold. To remedy this evil, and to encourage the cultivation of choice fruit, they have adopted a new system, which is, to take and exhibit samples of all the varieties of fruit they cultivate, and to warrant the trees to be in conformity to the samples. They now offer to the public as the first fruits of this infant Society, from 15 to 20,000 Peach trees, including some Apricots, which for variety and richness of the fruit, and for thriftiness of growth, they venture to say have never been surpassed in the United States.

There are more than twenty varieties of Peach; several of which are new, and nearly all of which differ in the sample, that may be examined at J. B. Russell's Office, No. 52, North Market-street, who is Agent of the Society for Boston and its vicinity.



Extensive Nurseries.
FOR sale at the KERICK Establishment in NEWTON, one mile from Agricultural Hall in Brighton, the greatest quantity and variety of Fruit and Forest Trees known at any other place in New England.

Selections may be made of as large sized trees as can be desired for transplanting. These of the fruit kind are all budded or grafted, and comprise the best sorts which have been produced in the vicinity of Boston. Of English Cherries there are 12 sorts; of Pears 30 sorts, including 6 of the new kinds sent by Mr. Knight to the Hon. John Lowell. Of Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots 35 sorts; of Apples 30 sorts; also Quince bushes: Red and White Hawthorn, Raspberry, English Strawberry, English Grapes of several sorts, and the productive native Grape called Isabella: Currant bushes of 6 different kinds and all sizes on moderate terms.

Of Forest trees, a variety, but we only mention the following: Flowering Horse Chestnuts, Flowering Catalpas, Butternuts, Weeping Willows, Mountain Ash, Sugar Maple, Elms, Silver Firs, Larch, White Mulberry, Albionus, Gum Acaia, Three Thorned Acaia, Magnolia, &c. Also, Rose bushes of several varieties, and Lilacs.

The prices in general we will merely say, shall be as low, or lower than at any established Nursery known in the United States. Those who wish for any quantity of trees, particularly large ones, and especially an orchard of Peach or Apple trees, that will soon come into bearing, though they come from a considerable distance, will do well to bring or send a wagon, and make their own selections; and in this case careful refreshment will be furnished gratis, and directions given for setting and managing the trees.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WILLIAM KERICK, and directed to the NEWTON Post Office, will be speedily received and punctually attended to; or they may be left at the grocery and seed store of Mr JOSEPH BRIDGE, in Court street, where Catalogues may be furnished gratis.

Trees will be sent to Boston when ordered, and suitably packed in matts, for shipping or distant conveyance by land, if desired; but distant gentlemen should employ some agent to receive and pay for them.

N. B. Great care will be taken to preserve the roots.

Medical Lectures—Boston. TIME CHANGED. Medical Lectures of Harvard College will begin the THIRTH WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER, at the Medical College, Masson street, Boston. The time having been changed from the THIRTH WEDNESDAY IN NOVEMBER, when they formerly began.

WALTER CHANNING.

Aug. 31, 1827. St. Dean of the Medical Faculty.

THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1827.

No. 14.

AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESS

Of the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, delivered at the public meeting of the Society on the 17th inst. previous to the declaration of the premiums awarded to the competitors at the Cattle Show.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society this year resolved to make a very important change in their arrangements—instead of extending their show to two successive days, they determined to imitate the example of other societies in this state, by confining it to one. It may naturally be asked why such a measure, so convenient to competitors, was not adopted before. To this we reply that our situation was, in many important respects, different from that of the interior societies. Our society was a general one, offering premiums throughout the whole state. We had two classes of competitors—those in the adjacent counties of Middlesex and Norfolk, and those from the most remote parts of the state. With respect to those who came from a great distance, it was impossible for them to return home, either the night of the show, or even the next night. It was therefore of comparatively small moment to them, whether they were or were not detained one night longer. With respect to competitors in the adjoining counties, most of them could return home the first day, and were not competitors on the second. The Norfolk and Middlesex farmers, who entered into competition in the ploughing matches and working cattle, came only on the second day. But to the Trustees themselves and to the spectators, the repetition was very inconvenient, expensive and tedious. The Trustees, influenced by these considerations, have this year unanimously decided to try the experiment of confining the exhibition of cattle, the ploughing match and of working cattle to one day. This change obliged them to give up all preparatory meetings, and to make the day purely one of business. The same necessity obliges us to dispense with all formal addresses, and to limit ourselves to the simple declaration of the premiums awarded, without those explanations of the grounds upon which the decisions are founded, which have been usually given on such occasions. Indeed there is less necessity for such minuteness. In the origin of the Institution, there were little unfounded jealousies to be overcome—there was not that entire confidence in the rectitude and fairness of the judges, to which experience has demonstrated they were entitled. It was improperly viewed as the exhibition of the more opulent farmers, in which a plain cultivator stood a very humble chance. All these errors and prejudices, (for they were always such) have been dissipated by time. The whole course is so fair—the Trustees have so little agency in awarding the premiums, they are so entirely under the control of experienced graziers and farmers, that we need no longer to make apologies or excuses for our decisions. The question, however, will naturally occur, and it ought, in every successive year, to be repeated, have these shows

been productive of serious and lasting benefits to the agricultural interests, or which is the same thing, to the nation? This is a question of fact, which every man will settle in his own mind according to his experience, or his prejudices. For myself, I have no doubts that the effects, remote, and immediate, of these public exhibitions, have been as great as their most sanguine friends anticipated. I cannot better introduce a few remarks on this topic, than by a very apposite quotation from a recent British work, inserted in a late number of the New England Farmer.

“The great body of cultivators in Great Britain, whose farms are of considerable extent, have generally received a suitable education, by which their minds are enlarged; animated with a desire to improve their condition in the world, and rendered equally quick to perceive, and ready to adopt, such improvements as may occasionally be proposed.—In former times, it was objected that farmers were *obstinate and bigoted*, averse to every kind of innovation upon established practice, and persisting in ancient systems, even after their deficiency and inutility had been ascertained in the most decisive manner. Whatever truth there might formerly be in the objection, its force is now completely removed, there being no set of men *whatever more open* to conviction or more willing to adopt new practices, than the British farmers of the present day. This change of disposition has been accomplished by a general circulation of agricultural knowledge, since the National Board of Agriculture was established, by numerous periodical publications on rural economy, and by that increase of wealth which flowed from the exertions of the farmer, and which naturally stimulated a search after new improvements. According to the measure of attention bestowed upon the education of farmers, it may be expected that improvement will hereafter advance. A man of uncultivated mind may hold a plough, or drive a harrow in a sufficient manner, but he will seldom introduce an *improvement*, or be the means of effecting any change in the established system of rural economy.—*Brown's Treatise on Agriculture.*”

This extract from a British work is truly cheering to the friends of agricultural improvement in our country. I know my audience too thoroughly to rely upon their unqualified acceptance of the truths therein alleged without due evidence. We of New England, are a cautious and thinking people, slow in adopting new opinions. Long may we continue such. Well, then, are the facts stated by the writer true, as respects England? They are within my own personal knowledge, derived from authentic documents, and ocular evidence, strictly true, and in no degree exaggerated. British agriculture in 1780, when the Royal Institution for its promotion, was founded by Parliament with an ample donation of \$22,000 a year, was in a better state than ours is at the present time. Yet the progress has been so great in Great Britain since the establishment of the National Board of Agriculture, and of the Bath and West of England Society, for the promotion of the same objects, that it has been fully proved by official documents, that the produce of British farming indus-

try, with a worse climate and soil, is to that of France, taking the number of acres and of laborers into view, nearly as two to one. Let us illustrate this important fact by reference to one successful cultivator. Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, whose name ought to be familiar with every American as well as British farmer, inherited some thirty-five years since, a great landed estate in Norfolk, the whole rental of which was only £2000, or \$8800 a year. Being an active and intelligent man, he introduced the Tullian husbandry, which consists in frequent rotations of crops, and in sowing in drills; in short, in a more spirited use of the plough and other improved instruments. In the lifetime of this one man, and he is still alive, by the plough alone, and by adopting proper successions of plants, he has raised his rental from \$8800 to \$200,000 a year; in other words, increased the value of his estate 24 times. No speculations in banks, no mining discoveries—no, not even Potosi, in its virgin state when silver was found upon the surface, can show such an appreciation of property as has been produced by skill, enlightened skill, applied to the surface.

Yet all this has been effected by *tenants*, not *owners* of the soil, but under leases for 21 years, subject to the hazards of a refusal to renew the leases, by a *less enlightened* heir. These are facts not to be disputed, and they prove that agriculture, in the short space of one man's life, has undergone improvements of which antiquity had no conception.

Is it possible that the *freemen* of this country, *owners* of the soil, are not as capable of improving the condition of their farms? Most assuredly, they are so—they are doing it as rapidly as could be expected, and they are alive to the advantages afforded to them by the attention paid to the subject, by well informed men; by the circulation of facts and experiments in useful periodical journals. The very fact that such journals are so generally patronized, is of itself conclusive proof of the progress which they are making in knowledge, and of their zeal to acquire more. The friend of improvement should be as patient as he is firm; changes in habits, and especially in the habits of a retired class of men, must be slow; the manufacturers, vigilant, and combined, eager, and quick-sighted, learn in a week, or a month, any new improvement introduced by their rival, however distant; but the farmer is slow, his interest is less direct; without capital, he dreads a new experiment; but still his progress is perceptible, and unquestionable. We, who have been called by our official duties to watch the improvement in every branch of agriculture, perceive a vast change within the last twenty-five years: new fruits, new roots, and grasses, new modes of culture, greater attention to the preservation and making of manures, are most obvious on every side; our meadows are better ditched, we learn that sand and gravel are better for them, than the finest soils and the richest manures. Still there are some hundred thousand acres of meadow land which produce grass scarcely worth the labour of cutting, which may, by skill and little labour, be rendered the most productive parts of our farms.

Thirty years since, the general complaint was

that our old orchards were perishing, and no new ones planted. The complaint was well founded, as all of us of three score years of age well know. This society, alarmed at the fact, offered more than nine years since, a liberal premium—a premium of itself sufficient to defray the whole expense of planting an orchard of apple trees, and they have continued the premium from that time to the present. No application has however been made for this premium until the present year. This year four competitors presented themselves for this premium.

We need not say how grateful such applications were to us. They were proofs that our premiums had excited the public attention; they gave the satisfactory assurance that the apple tree, the farmer's best friend, was no longer neglected; its fruit, the most profitable production of a farm; its product in cider, the best possible substitute for spirituous liquors, and the abundance of which, if well manufactured, is much more likely to check the use of distilled spirits, than all the associations and too little discriminate representations which the well meant zeal of pious and excellent friends to virtue could put forth.

At any rate, the abundance of a pleasant and wholesome beverage, of less intoxicating qualities, is the best auxiliary to the laudable efforts now making to diminish the consumption of ardent spirits. In all these views, so many applications for premiums for orchards planted since 1816, and which will be in perfection in the days of our grandchildren, were to be regarded with great interest.—There will be some benefit we hope derived from giving a brief account of these several applications.

The applicant whose orchard we first examined, was Charles Davis, Esq. of Roxbury. To those who knew the spirit and intelligence with which he has managed a rough and neglected farm, it will be no surprise to learn, that in a piece of ground entirely covered with rocks and bushes in 1819, he has an orchard of the most uncommon growth and beauty. The whole number of apple trees planted out by him since that period, is 150; such was their flourishing state that the committee, on leaving his farm, thought that he must be the successful competitor. For his laudable and successful exertions, the Trustees award to him an honorary premium of ten dollars. From his estate they proceeded to examine the orchards of Mr.—— Baldwin of Milton; there could scarcely be a more interesting exhibition than this farm afforded. Mr. Baldwin, an old revolutionary soldier, took possession of this farm when he was 53 years of age; it was in the roughest possible state; he has made a considerable portion of it a perfect garden; his apple trees planted in 1815 and 1816, are, we believe, the largest and finest in the state. He has also done great honour to himself, and benefit to the public, by forming an extensive nursery of fruit trees, for which we have been, and still continue to be, in a great measure, tributary to the cultivators of other states. When we left Mr. Baldwin, it was with a deep conviction of his rare merit, as a skillful cultivator, and with a hope, that we should be enabled to award to him the society's premium of 50 dollars—but subsequent examinations render this impossible, consistently with our duty, and consciences. We have therefore recommended to the Trustees, and they have agreed to award to Mr. Baldwin, an honorary premium of 10 dollars, for the spirit, in-

telligence, and perseverance which he has displayed, in his nursery and orchard. Some time after, the Committee, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Welles, Sullivan, Guild and myself, visited the College farm, which was under a long lease to Mr. Nahum Hardy. Mr. Hardy claimed the society's premium. We there found an orchard of eight acres, reclaimed from the wildest state, and filled with a most beautiful display of apple trees, 500 in number. The state and condition of the trees evinced the greatest care and skill, and we congratulate the public, who are owners of the farm, through the medium of the University, on their having a tenant so capable of increasing its value, and who appears to have devoted his capacity, to so good effect. Immediately after viewing Mr. Hardy's orchard, the Committee proceeded to examine a younger orchard, planted by Elias Phinney, Esq. of Charlestown and Lexington. Mr. Phinney selected a most favorable spot, declining towards the south, covered five years since with shrub oaks, and rocks, and there planted his orchard, 400 in number, of the best fruits. The trees were in the most beautiful condition—every superfluous twig carefully, and judiciously extirpated, and their general health gave the best evidence of judicious management. If the premium of the society had been offered to the orchard, in all respects best managed, without any regard to number, Mr. Phinney would probably have carried the premium—but as Mr. Hardy's trees were in an excellent condition, and exceeded Mr. Phinney's in number by 100, the committee consider Mr. Hardy entitled to the society's premium of 50 dollars, and they award it to him accordingly.

The general state of Mr. Phinney's farm was, however, so perfect, considering the means applied to it—there was so much good judgement, in all his operations—he having made also the first, and a very successful experiment in making wine, from the native grape, that your committee recommended, and the trustees have voted, to present to Mr. Phinney a cup, of the value of 20 dollars, with such inscriptions as a committee of the trustees may devise, indicative of his merit, as a farmer. Well then, my fellow citizens, shall it be said, that no good results from these societies? Is it of no benefit that men, who merit well of their country, have a *sure and impartial* means of making their merit known? Are our farmers so debased, so indifferent to their own best interests, and reputation, as not to feel excited by the success of others? Why should we presume it, when we see, at once, four competitors, distant from each other, in Norfolk and Middlesex, competing for one of our most important, and hitherto neglected premiums? We hope yet to see a claim for our premium for forest trees. Let us be patient. Improvement in every branch of industry is slow, but certain—in agriculture, more slow than in any other—but as it is *more slow*, so it is more permanent, and more important. Let us all, then be moderate in our expectations, but firm in our reliance on eventual success. Our temperate climate, our natural industry, zeal and intelligence, will not deceive us, New-England will be, what she always has been, the nursery of arts, of intelligence, of enterprise, and the abode of virtue, obedience to the laws, and love of liberty. She will never desert her rulers, whether national or state, so long as she is convinced that they consult the *true* interests of the republic.—She will forever cherish agriculture as the acknowledged foundation of all national wealth,

while she will recollect that her numerous harbors invite her to avail herself of the benefits of foreign commerce, which has raised her to her present comparative importance, and produced a surplus capital, which can in times of peace, only be successfully employed in manufactures and internal improvements, to which the rare mechanical skill, untiring industry, economy and perseverance of her citizens especially invite her, while her numerous and inexhaustible waterfalls afford her facilities, which no other portion of our country can boast. Let our maxim forever be, "A liberal union, without jealousy, of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial skill." By a strict adherence to this liberal principle, the population of New-England must increase in wealth and power—power, of the noblest description, most advantageous to the nation, the power of mind; a moral and beneficent power, which ought not to be the subject of jealousy or envy, but which will command the respect of our sister states, while it will essentially promote *their* best interests. We must be forever supplied with our flour and cotton, from the South, but we shall send them, in return, their own products in a manufactured state, and contribute to their *wealth*, their comforts and their luxuries, at least as much as to our own. Such seems to be the order of Divine Providence. Our comparatively sterile soil, and severe winters, oblige us to be the labourers for our brethren. Local and temporary prejudices may retard, but can never change the order—the beneficent order of Providence.

It would naturally be expected, that something should be said of our present show, but a moment's reflection will convince our audience that this is entirely impracticable. The new arrangements have left no trustee at leisure to make any written remarks, and how could I, engaged in examining and aiding in the decision, of three distinct classes of animals, be expected to say any thing of the others, or of the ploughing match, or the working cattle, of whose respective merits I have no knowledge. All I can say is, that in my own branch of duty the show was highly respectable. Full reports will be made by the chairmen of the several committees, which will assign the grounds of their respective decisions. It would be, however, a gross neglect on my part, if I should omit to notice the renewed exertions of our fellow countryman, Gen. Coffin, to contribute towards the agriculture of his native state. Gen. Coffin, it is well known and will be long remembered, generously introduced, at great expense, a stallion of the cart horse breed, of prodigious power, bone and muscle. His brother, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, at various times, has presented to his native state, Admiral, a bull of the finest short horned breed, a cow of the same race; a Herefordshire bull, Sir Isaac, of uncommon beauty, and whose stock to my own knowledge have been of rare beauty of form; a stud horse of the Yorkshire race, and a mare of the same breed. For these repeated acts of public spirit this Society could do no less than to present to each of these brothers, rivals in good works, their gold medal of fifty dollars.

Gen. Coffin, with the same untiring zeal for the interests of his native country, has purchased three rams and three ewes of the Devonshire Nots, a race of long woolled sheep closely allied to the improved Leicesters. One of these sheep was sheared at a year old on his passage, and gave 13 pounds of long and fine wool. They are as valuable for their meat as for food, the quarters weighing from

30 to 40 pounds per quarter, and as it is said of an excellent quality for the table.

The trustees will endeavour so to place these sheep, as that the beneficent object of the donor shall be carried into full effect. General Coffin, not content with purchasing them, at an age above three score years and ten, has followed them, during their long passage to New-Brunswick, and thence, without delay, from Eastport to Boston, in order, that they might grace the show of this society on this anniversary. He is now present at our festival.

There is no feeling stronger, than that of an attachment to the country in which we are born.—Time and distance have no effect, unless it be in making the feeling more intense. I know of no case, more touching, none in which the strength of that natural feeling has been more strongly exemplified, than in that of these two brothers, who separated from their country in youth, engaged in the service of a nation, now foreign to us, look back with a kind, affectionate and devoted attachment, to the country of their birth. This family, (it is probably well known to you all,) were among the earliest settlers of Nantucket, an island, which has done more than any other spot, to raise the reputation of our nation, for hardy enterprise, and unblemished morals.

Shall I receive a single dissentient vote, when I propose the thanks of this assembled body of full blooded yankees, to General Coffin, and his brother, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin.

[The above motion being put to vote, was carried by a show of hands from every person present.]

REPORT I.

On Bulls—Bull Calves—and Fat Cattle.—JOHN LOWELL, Chairman.—ABRAHAM WHITE and TIMOTHY WALKER, Esqrs. Assistant Judges.

The Show, in this department, was less interesting than usual, except in the exhibition of fat cattle, in which respect, it was at least equal to any show, held under the auspices of this Society. In the first article of Bulls, there were not more than three, which the Committee deemed worthy of any premium. The best animal of this description on the ground was unquestionably Mr Prince's sired by Admiral, of whose properties he had strong marks; and on his mother's side, he had a share of the blood of the bull, formerly owned by Governor Gore, which was of the best long horned breed of Great Britain. From this bull (Mr Gore's) sprang the famous Chapin oxen (Magnus and Maximus) the first exhibited at our show.—Traces of this breed, I am assured by Mr White, my Colleague, one of the most experienced, and intelligent judges in the state, frequently appear at our "New England Smithfield," Brighton.—The second premium was awarded to John Perry, for a bull out of Cælebs, and from an imported short horn cow, Flora, so that he was a full blooded short horned animal. The third premium, was awarded to Henry Sprague of Spencer, for a bull, a descendant of Mr Parson's bull Holderness; though he had but a quarter part of the imported blood, he showed strong marks of his origin, and it was remarked by one of the judges, that no imported animal appeared to make so natural a cross with our native excellent stock, as Holderness had done. For myself, I must say, that the Fill Pail breed, imported by Col. Thorndike, has appeared to me to have afforded as useful a cross as any

one, which I have witnessed—and in this connection, I may be permitted to remark, that there was a pair of beautiful fat oxen exhibited, originally raised on the farm of Col. Jarvis, of Vermont, which were evidently of the same race with Fill Pail. I shall be much mistaken, if our native breed shall not in the end be as much improved, by this northern Continental race, as by any of the improved races of England. I can perceive no good reason, why they should not be, if equal care be taken to preserve the imported cross, since it seems to be admitted, that the fine short horned animals of Great Britain were produced, at first, by a cross from the Flemish breed of cattle.

In the department of Bull Calves, there was a lamentable deficiency. The only fine bull calf on the ground was owned by J. W. Watson, remotely descended from Denton. For the second premium, we could find no animal in the pens worthy of it.

We awarded the third premium to Nathaniel Kelly of Salem, for a bull calf out of Denton, but he had fewer of the properties of that bull than we have usually seen.

Much was said in favor of a bull of the Yorkshire breed, (as it is unwarrantably called.)—I say unwarrantably because there has been no evidence whatever, offered of the right to such an origin. The pedigree of this animal as alleged was so extraordinary, that it was impossible for the Committee to admit it. The story was, that a heifer cow, was, somehow, carried over to the famous Comet of Great Britain, produced a blue bull, which was purchased by Squire Gilchrist, for 500 dollars, which bull was the sire of the bull offered for premium. The bull offered for premium had not a single feature of Comet, or of his progeny. His form was precisely that of the Westminster breed, of low stature, round body and most enormous thighs. This low, small and round bodied breed, always fleshy, has received repeated premiums at our Show; but it was asserted by competent judges that they cannot be fattened, and that they are entirely out of credit with the butchers. As this is the most decisive test, the Committee rejected the animal. The fat cattle were very fine, both those offered for premium and those exhibited for show. The first premium was awarded to Ira Yeaman of Spencer, for a fat ox weighing 2449 pounds—the second to I. Estabrook of Athol.

The third to Ira Yeaman of Spencer, for an ox weighing 2350 pounds.

Perhaps it will be expected, that I should take notice of other circumstances, attending the late Show, which do not fall within the particular province of any of my friends, and colleagues.

First then, it may be asked, why our Show was less interesting this year in some departments than heretofore? To this, I reply, that there are two principal and sufficient causes for it. First, the establishment of other societies, in every direction, who anticipate us in time—and secondly, that the farmers adjacent to our Show, are not generally raisers of stock. There was an excitement, at first, on the introduction of foreign animals, which has subsided.—It is however surprising, that our farmers do not send down their best milch cows, which will be sure of meeting a more advantageous sale, than at the ordinary fair of Brighton. But if our Show exhibited less value in young stock, it has been every year increasing in interest in its ploughing matches. It is the

best theatre in the state, for such an exhibition, and it has done more, than any other cause, to promote the improvement of ploughs, and the art of using them with skill. After all, one of the greatest benefits resulting from the Brighton Show, is the bringing together people from all parts of the state, from the city, and from the country, creating a friendly feeling among those who were strangers to each other, and like all strangers, a little shy and repulsive. It also gives facilities for the disposal of stock, and of imported animals, and it will rise in public importance, till it vies with some of the great fairs of Europe. It becomes my duty to present the thanks of the Society to His Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Council, and to the other distinguished citizens of our Republic, who by their presence have contributed to the dignity and respectability of our institution. To the gentlemen who have acted as judges, a most laborious duty—to the Selectmen and officers of Brighton, who have done every thing in their power to render our festival orderly and pleasant. To Mr JONATHAN WINSHIP the Secretary and his friends, for their assiduity and valuable labors. To our Horticultural friends, who have loaded our tables with the finest fruits. If we do not again repeat their names, it is because we have done them ample justice at our feast. We cannot omit, however, the fine display of grapes presented by Col. PERKINS, S. G. PERKINS, Esq. and J. PRINCE, Esq.

As to the premiums awarded for newly planted orchards, we thought that our duty would be but half fulfilled, if we had not required the competitors to state their modes of planting, pruning, manuring, and all other particulars, so interesting to the public, from persons of experience and skill. We have received ample replies to our queries, which will appear in due time in the New England Farmer. We now take leave of our agricultural brethren for the present year, assuring them that we shall be, at all times, happy in communicating to them grafts, buds, and seeds which we may possess, and they may want, holding ourselves always the steward of the public, and bound to contribute our time and talents to the cause, to which our lives have been, very agreeably to ourselves, devoted.

JOHN LOWELL, Chairman.

N. B. If, in the hurry and confusion of the Show we may have omitted to take notice of any persons who contributed to its splendor, we beg them to accept as an apology, the very arduous duties which devolved upon us, on this occasion,—duties, to be sure, requiring a very small degree of talent, but which, small as they are, are difficult of performance in such a bustle and crowd. If any gentleman felt himself neglected, we hope he will attribute it to its true cause, the impossibility of the presiding officer's giving his attention at the same moment, in all parts of a crowded room. We would say one word in respect to the unavoidable expense of our dinner. No man who visits our Show and honours us with his presence, would have the selfishness to wish that the funds of the Society should be diminished—funds sacredly devoted to objects so laudable. Yet, for the two last years, owing to the want of patronage from the city, the Society incurred a loss of 150 dollars each year. This loss arises from the great number of free tickets issued. Yet, would the opulent citizens of Boston propose that we should refrain from inviting the highest Executive and Judicial officers

(Concluded on page 110.)

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

LEGHORN HATS.

As considerable attention has been paid in New England to the manufacture of Straw Bonnets, I send you an abstract, for the benefit of those concerned, of a communication in the 41th vol. of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. written by J. & A. Muir, manufacturers of this article.

The Messrs. Muirs tried the common rye grass, crusted dog's tail, sweet scented vernal, and various grasses, wheat straw, &c. and came to the conclusion, after numerous experiments, that rye straw was most suitable of any material they had used.

They sow their rye on light coloured sand, at the rate of twenty bushels of seed to the acre, after having manured well. The crop is cut when in the blossom or milky state. It is tied at the root end in small parcels two or three inches in diameter, placed in tubs, boiling water turned over it, which remains about half an hour, then spread on dry sandy ground, which is considered better than grass, being less liable to take mildew, and turned occasionally. It bleaches in two or three days if the weather is favorable. I believe the top joint alone is used in making hats.

In 1826, Messrs. Muirs raised five acres of straw, which produced 12000 scores of plat; which, supposing them to average three scores to the plat, would make 4000 hats, worth, including manufacturers' profit, £5,000 sterling, (\$22,200.) This would give constant employment to 500 persons during the whole year. The consumption of Leghorn hats in Great Britain is estimated at £500,000 per an. Were those all made at home, it would require 700 acres of poor land, and the labor of 5000 persons.—See also *British Farmer's Mag.* for May. J. BUEL.

Albany, Oct. 23, 1827.

NEW VARIETIES OF THE POTATO.

MR. FESSENDEN—The method of propagating new varieties of potatoes from the seeds has been frequently recommended in your paper. Premiums I believe have been offered, by many of our Agricultural Societies for the best varieties procured in that way. I have formerly been rather incredulous as to the utility of this method; not so much so, however, as to deter me from trying the experiment, which, though I do not consider as fully accomplished, promises well.

In the latter part of April 1826, I planted, or rather sowed a few Potato seeds on a small bed in my garden. These seeds came up; but in consequence of the attack of a small insect, in appearance much like a Flea, and the severity of the drought, and, perhaps I should say, my own negligence also, the plants had by the twentieth of June mostly perished; only six remained at that time, and they had such a sickly appearance, that I considered them as deserving but little attention.—All the cultivation they received was to keep them clear of weeds. About the middle of October I gathered my crop, which consisted of about a dozen and a half Potatoes, varying in size from that of a potato ball down to that of a small pea; six of the largest only, one from each plant, I thought proper to preserve. These, which weighed, I presume, not more than two ounces, were, in the latter part of last April, placed in a small hot bed, which I had prepared for sprouting some sweet

potato slips, and covered with about an inch of loam. In from a week to ten days they had sprouted well, and were about showing their tops. They were then carefully transplanted into six hills, distance from each other about two and a half feet. The remainder of their cultivation was as usual—the ground kept clear of weeds, and but little dirt heaped about the hills. In gathering the potato last week, I found the crop very much to exceed what I had expected. The produce of the different hills varied from each other in appearance, and in number from 8 to above 30. In the hill that contained but eight, I found one which weighed a pound. The weight of the 8 potatoes was 23 lbs. In another hill I found one which weighed 15 oz. The 10 largest in the hill weighed 3 pounds.

In one other hill, which I value most, I found 20 sizeable potatoes which weighed collectively 3 lbs. 2 oz. or 2½ oz. each. In this hill besides several small ones not weighed, there were 10 others which weighed 2 oz. One hill which contained but 6 sizeable potatoes was much earlier than the others.

The quality of these apparently different varieties will not be tested till after another crop.

Perhaps I should state that the soil in which these potatoes were cultivated was good and in good order, though not excessively rich, and with but little manure in the hill.

Respectfully yours,

Franklin, Oct. 23, 1827.

P. WARE.

LUCERNE.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I wish to add my testimony to that of Mr. LOWELL, and other gentlemen, in favor of this excellent grass, particularly for farmers, who, like myself, are stinted in pasture grounds.

I sowed Lucerne seven years ago, with summer grain. It was sown too thin,—a drought ensued, and the grain crop proved detrimental. It was so unpromising, that I ploughed it up at the end of the second year.

In 1824, I sowed 16 lbs. seed on an acre well prepared, in May, with half a bushel of winter rye. It did well. The last of August, I mowed it, principally with a view of keeping down weeds and the rye, which began to send up seed stocks. In 1825, I cut three tolerable crops, and fed to my stock green. In 1826, when the grass was supposed to have obtained its maximum, I cut it 4 times for green fodder, and gave the field a slight top-dressing of rotten dung in the autumn. This year, my stock has consisted of six cows and four oxen. All my summer pasture would about suffice for two cattle. I fed on rye bage and hay till about the 20th May, when I began to cut Lucerne morning and evening, and feed, in such quantities as I found my stock would eat up clean. By the time I had gone over the acre, the part first cut was fit again for the scythe. Two cuttings, with the small pasture, in which my cattle were permitted to run, sufficed till my meadows and grain fields were fit to turn into. I cut a third crop for hay, and I have now standing what in New England would be called a fine crop of rowen. I do not find that it has deteriorated in the least. J. BUEL.

Albany Nursery, Oct. 21, 1827.

THE DISEASE IN PEAR AND APPLE TREES.

I beg leave to add my observations and conjectures to the multiplied discussions which have ap-

peared in the New-England Farmer on this subject.

The disease has this year appeared, for the first time, partially among my pear, and pretty extensively among my apple trees. I first noticed it about the 28th May on a young Priestley apple tree. I immediately cut off the limb and found two insects, from one fourth to three-eighths of an inch long, so firmly fixed at the lower extremity of the new growth, as not to be disturbed by the operation of cutting. The exterior of the limb near this place had become black, and the leaves were brown, though the upper extremity of the branch was yet green and fresh. The disease appeared to be spreading in the direction of the descending sap. On cutting, this was more apparent, dark streaks descending down the cambium lower than the bark had yet become discolored, and partially through the sap wood to the pith. Towards evening of the same day, I discovered other trees affected, and on looking for what I supposed my depredator, I found ten or a dozen, enveloped in the dead and curled leaves. These I submitted to the inspection of an entomologist, who pronounced them of the genus *Saperda*, but who could not determine the specific name. The disease subsequently appeared in my orchards and nursery, upon trees planted last spring, and those in vigorous growth; and in several cases the tops of young trees were entirely killed, and a new growth has in every instance pushed from beneath the dead part. I have observed no material difference in regard to varieties, aspect, soil or vigor of the tree. I think the *poir d'Auch* and winter bon creien, have suffered most among the pears, both in nursery and insolated situations.

Repeated examinations have confirmed me in my first impressions, that the disease is spread by the descent of the proper or elaborated sap, from the point first affected. In some cases a spur, or small branch growing out of the trunk of the tree, has been the subject of attack, when I have observed a circle of the latter to become diseased at the point of junction. That the descending sap is first affected, is apparent from the fact, that the upper extremities of limbs remain fresh and vigorous for days, after the bark and leaves below have become shrivelled, dry and black. The sap continues to ascend, and is elaborated in the leaves, until the albumen becomes contracted by disease; but its descent at the affected portion of the branch.

The conclusion which I have come to, from a consideration of the preceding facts, is, that this disease is produced by the poison of the insect above described, or of some other, injected into the vegetable blood, or descending sap, in the young wood. Of remedies I can suggest none.

In 1803, and three or four subsequent years, I witnessed the destructive effects of this malady at Kingston. Nineteen twentieths of the pears were killed, and serious injury done to apple trees. Some persons believed, that hanging chains, hoops, or other iron upon the branches, tended to avert the disease; and others, that boring into the trunk, and filling the hole with mercurial ointment, had a like effect, with what truth I do not pretend to say.

Albany, Oct. 14.

J. BUEL.

VINES.

MR. EDITOR—Having noticed an article in your paper of the 28th ult. translated from a French work called the *Bon Jardinier*, I have been led to

examine the principles on which these vines are said to be trained. It is, I confess, quite new, and so far as I can see, quite impossible; but perhaps the respected translator can give some explanation that will remove the difficulties under which I labor. If I understand the article, five vines are to be planted within the space of eight feet, 20 inches apart. These are to be trained to a trellis eight feet square, vertically with single stems, from each of which stems two laterals are to be produced, one on each side, "until they have," says the article, "gained 4 feet each."

Now the first question is, how are the vines which are planted on the right and left of the centre one, to gain in length 4 feet each way when the two outer ones are only 20 inches from the edge of the trellis, and the 2 next only 40 inches from the same point?

The second question is, how are 64 fine bunches of grapes to be raised in a space 96 inches long by 18 inches wide?—for this is the space allotted to this number of bunches, by Mr. Porteau. If the space was chalked out on the floor, I doubt if 64 fine bunches of grapes could be placed within the lines, however close they might be stowed, without bruising.

The third question is, how are vines thus trained, to be *laid* in the winter? The body of the vine being once formed, it is to remain so, and the only pruning to be practiced is on the first bearing shoots, which proceed from the vertical branches, down to which they are to be cut annually, leaving the eye or bud in the crotch, to shoot to produce a branch the next year, and bear fruit;—thus carrying on a perpetual supply of fruit from the same spot. It appears to me, therefore, that the difficulty of protecting the vines against frost, will place this mode of pruning, in the open ground, quite out of the question.

It is not said why five vines are planted where one would answer the purpose; but I suppose it is with the view of bringing your whole tree into bearing at once; or rather your five trees covering your whole trellis with fruit at once, and sooner than it could be done from one vine. So far, I think the plan a good one, as it saves time and repays the labor of the cultivator one or two years earlier than a single tree would do.

There is nothing in the spur pruning that has not been known for many years. The former gardener of the late Gov. Gore, pruned his vines altogether by cutting close to the eye in the crotch of the wood. But I doubt if the fruit produced from these shoots will be as fine as from branches pruned in the ordinary way. To those, however, who have but little room, and a very sheltered situation, the plan may be useful, whether they use one or more plants for its operation. If they find that the vertical shoots are too near each other, as I think they must be when allowed to grow from 4 to 6 inches only apart, as laid down by Porteau, they can take out every other vertical branch, or place only six on each side of the tree, in lieu of eight. This will reduce the quantity of fruit, of course, according to the number of branches suppressed; and six vertical branches on each side the stem, will give 240 bunches only, in lieu of 320; but I believe the *weight* of fruit produced will be equally great in either case, and of course the bunches, where there are 6 branches, much larger.

The French mode of planting vines four or five feet from the wall or trellis, and laying the new

shoots annually to make roots until it reach the trellis, differs entirely from the mode recommended by the English gardeners.—The French prefer layers to cuttings for plants, and the English prefer cuttings to layers.—The English gardeners say that cuttings produce fruit sooner than layers; and the French seem to think that the great quantity of small roots you have from layers, produce the most vigorous plants.—My own experience is in favor of cuttings, both on account of their producing, as I think they do, fruit at an earlier period, and because I think they produce stronger and more vigorous plants. Mr Porteau's five vines, made from layers, when the trellis is complete and full, have 168 feet of wood on them.—I have four vines in my garden, raised from *single buds*, which have made this year from 400 to 600 feet of wood each, beside being loaded with fruit of the largest size, a sample of which I send you. The shoots of the year are of the finest kind—large—and many of them now ripe, 14 feet from their insertion. They must of course have roots that will nourish any quantity of fruit that can be raised in the space allotted for Mr Porteau's trellis, and much to spare. I counted seventy branches or shoots of this year's growth on one of these vines, which I estimated would measure on an average ten feet in length, making the wood on the vine of this year's growth 700 feet beside the old wood and what had been cut off in dressing the vines and heading down fruit bearing branches. This is no fiction—the vines are to be seen by any gentleman who doubts the fact, or whose curiosity may lead him to see them before they are cut down in the fall pruning. I have also a young vine, now three summers since the cutting was put into the ground, (one eye only) that has produced this summer three branches, measuring I think over 40 feet, viz. one vertical and two lateral branches at its base. This plant is therefore in a state of preparation to try the experiment of Mr Porteau's system, and as I believe he has crowded his bearing branches too near to each other, I shall test the eligibility of his system by giving a portion of my lateral, eight vertical branches; a portion of them only six—and a portion only four. My belief is that those that have only six vertical or fruit branches will produce the greatest *weight* of fruit; and those that have but four will produce the finest fruit and largest bunches.

When vines are planted near to each other, as is recommended by Mr Porteau, they rob each other of a portion of the nourishment that they would otherwise get, and of course they must grow proportionally weaker than either of the same plants would be, occupying the same space alone. In proportion as a plant is vigorous, while in a state of bearing, the fruit is large and may be made abundant; and I believe that one vine trained in the way proposed, may be made to produce more and finer fruit than five vines can in the same space.

If, Mr Editor, you think these remarks pertinent, you may give them a place in your paper as coming from
A BROOKLINE CULTIVATOR.

October 22, 1827.

IMPROVING THE BREED OF CATTLE.

Our attention has been drawn to this subject, by a gentleman to whose liberality, zeal and intelligence this state is much indebted.—The importance of improving the breed of cattle and domestic animals, is made abundantly manifest from the

fact, that lean stock cattle, to the value of 800,000 dollars, are yearly brought from the interior of New-York, and sold in this state, at an average advance of one-third more price, than cattle of a similar description from the interior of our own state. The cattle from New-York are of better breed than ours.—They feed easier and grow larger; and as before stated, are considered worth one third more.

Every body knows there is little or no difference in the trouble and expense of raising one cow more than another, yet one of a particular make and breed, at a given age, will be worth ten times as much as the other. One horse will travel with double the speed, and perform twice the labor of another, and with more ease to himself. So with horned cattle. One cow will give four times as much milk as another, and not cost a cent more to keep her. Also with pigs. Put two pigs of different breeds into the same pen, and with the same food, at a given time, one pig will be found twice the weight of the other.—All this shows the immense importance it is to farmers to procure the best stock. To promote this beneficial purpose, is the aim of the Agricultural Societies, and the design of their exhibitions and cattle shows.

[Pennsylvania Gazette.

HOPS.

Mr David Damon of Stetson, brought into this town last week, and stored for exportation, twenty four bags of hops, computed to weigh more than two tons, the growth of his farm the present season. It may be well for farmers in this beer-drinking country to turn their attention more towards raising this article of produce.—Eastern Repub.

Stoves.—It has been a desideratum with house keepers, to find some plan by which they could combine the *comfort* of a ten-plate stove and the *economy* of anthracite coal. If we were not deceived, two ingenious mechanics have succeeded in supplying this want. We called in at the Poultry, No. 394 Market-street, yesterday, and saw in full operation a very simple contrivance, but one calculated to effect much good. It consisted of an iron box, with a *grate* bottom, slid into the furnace or body of a common ten plate stove—the outward end completely closing the entrance, excepting an aperture in the lower part of the box to admit a draft of air. This box was filled with anthracite coal, which burned admirably, and gave more heat than is usually imparted by the common quantity of wood. As this box may be put into the stove and drawn out with as much ease as a stick of wood, there seems no reason why it should not be tried in families—the cost will be about \$1 50 or \$2.—Our opinion is, that it will be found to answer all the purposes of a family for cooking and heating rooms.—United States Gazette.

INCONVENIENCES OF BEING A GREAT MAN.

Cowley, in one of his essays, speaking of a successful votary of ambition, says "He never set his foot beyond his threshold, unless, like a funeral, he have a train to follow him; as if like the dead corpse, he could not stir, till the bearers were all ready. It is an unpleasant constraint to be under the sight and observation and censure of others; as there may be vanity in it, so methinks there should be vexation too of spirit: and I wonder how princes can endure to have two or three hundred men stand gazing upon them whilst they

are at dinner, noticing every bit they eat. Nothing seems greater and more lordly than the multitude of domestic servants; but even this too, if weighed seriously, is a piece of servitude; unless you will be a servant to them (as many men are,) the trouble and care of yours in the government of them all, is much more than that of every one of them in their observance of you.

CONCLUSION OF MR. LOWELL'S REPORT.

or distinguished *strangers*? Is not the character of the State essentially involved in the hospitality of its public festivals? and can any honorable and high minded man justify to himself the withholding a trifle, (much less than he would pay to see a favorite actor) when he must be sensible that in affording his aid he advances the character of the State for hospitality, and promotes (what is of much higher moment) a good and kindly feeling between the city and the country?

It is no small moment, that, when strangers from other states, or foreigners, or respectable citizens from the interior, visit our Show they should see a fair representation of the talents, and respectability of the metropolis, and its vicinity. In the interior shows, you always meet the best and most enlightened part of their Society. Should we alone fail in presenting the *elite* of our population? We have, it is true, always many such at our board, men, endowed with every qualification, to do honour to their country—but there are also many, too many, who are unwilling to make a trifling sacrifice—in our judgement, too lightly regarding the valuable practical effects of these celebrations.

REPORT II.

The Committee on Milch Cows, Heifers, &c. at the Show of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Brighton, Oct. 17, consisting of Messrs JOHN WELLES, THOMAS WILLIAMS of Noddle's Island, and JOHN MEARS of Dorchester, Report

That they could have wished more fully to have perceived that whilst the face of the country every where presents the marks of improvement in our stock, whilst the zeal of our farmers is awakened and their judgment displayed by a recurrence to the imported breeds as well as the most careful selection of our native cattle, the pens at our annual cattle show might have afforded, as relates to the dairy, to those who honored the day and its exhibitions, at least more multiplied instances of those improvements that have been effected. This is due to the liberal encouragement of the government to the efforts of the society and to the deep interest which should be taken in what has such intimate relation to the staples of the country. The committee trust, that the good sense of those, whose character is thus at stake, may be relied on, to give at their own holiday, such an increasing display, as the country can make, and is alike due to their own character, and to the many visitors, whose opinions are often founded on the appearance of the annual show of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. It will be seen however, that there were not wanting many very fine and productive milch animals, as well as beautiful heifers not only amongst those offered for premium, but those for exhibition also.

MILCH COWS.

The premiums on milch cows, your committee award as follows:

To Oliver Shed, of Weston, for his cow, of native stock—the first premium, \$30 00

From the milk of this cow there was made, from June 11th, to Oct. 11th, inclusive, from eight to eleven pounds of butter per week, viz. June and July, over ten pounds; August and September, to Oct. 11th, nearly nine pounds per week. This was supposed to be a native cow of fair appearance.

To James Robbins, of Watertown, the second premium for his cow, of native stock, \$20 00

From the milk of this cow, in May and June, there was made from ten to thirteen pounds of butter, and nearly eleven pounds on an average. Also of fair appearance.

To John Meriam, of Concord, the third premium, for his native cow, \$15 00

It appears that this cow had given for some time, ten quarts at a milking: and held out (it was said) well. Her milk had been made into butter but a short time, and then gave ten and a half pounds per week. This cow was small, but well proportioned.

MILCH HEIFERS.

For the best milch heifer, the committee award the first premium to J. W. Watson, of Princeton, \$15 00

This heifer was of the Holderness breed. Mr. W. states, she came in, in May last, and her calf weighed on the 16th of June, when killed, 23½ pounds a quarter. For several weeks following, she gave 23 to 24 quarts of milk a day, and made ten and a half pounds of butter a week. In September her milk was again kept separate, and she gave 16 quarts a day, and made 7½ pounds of butter a week. She had no other than pasture feed.

To Aaron Pike, of Milton, the second premium for a milch heifer, \$10 00

This heifer came in at a disadvantage, in the opinion of the committee, being only 18 months old, she was probably, in part, of the imported breeds, of good appearance, and the animal was thought under all circumstances, thus entitled.

HEIFERS.

For the best heifer, not having had a calf, the Committee award the 1st premium to H. Sprague of Spencer \$12 00

For his heifer 2½ years old. This was ¾ Holderness, and of fine appearance.

To J. W. Watson of Princeton, the Committee award the 2d premium \$10

This was of the Holderness breed, and of good promise.

To John Ellis of Brighton, the Committee award the 3d premium \$8

This was a fine Heifer ½ Holderness 3 years old.

To Aaron Willard jun. of Boston the Committee award the 4th premium \$6

This animal was but about 8 months old and could hardly be considered more than a calf being still with a cow. But the Committee thought few animals have appeared at the cattle show of more promise. Mr Willard states that the heifer was from his imported Durham cow; sired by the bull of John McIntire of Needham which received the second premium in 1824.

Amongst the animals entered for premium several were thought worthy of notice.

Richard Richardson of Ashby had a cow which calved on the 7th of January; the calf was in high order in March, and then marketed—another was

put to the cow and disposed of in June; These brought about \$15. A third was at her side excessively fat for which he had refused \$25—This is a rare instance of product, and there can be no doubt of the value of the animal.

Nathan Adams of Medford entered a cow for premium also—this was of the "Fill Pail" Breed of good figure, promise and milch properties—But there was a deficiency of statement in those several particulars which could have entitled her to a premium.

Doctor Benjamin Austin also entered a cow which had a fine calf of the Coelebs Breed at her side—but as to this and several other animals the committee had no particular representation, those who had them in charge being drawn away perhaps by the ploughing match or other spectacles of the day.

The Committee thus close the detail of these observations, made requisite on the distribution of the prizes. Should they in any case be supposed to have erred in judgement, they can only say that in all instances they have been of one opinion.

It would be an ill return for the zeal and meritorious exertions of those who presented fine animals for exhibition, only not to notice those instances which were conspicuous and gave interest to the show.

Mr Parsons exhibited his productive Alderney cow with a full blood yearling—Mr Seaverns a strongly marked heifer of the same breed—Mr Z. Cook of Dorchester exhibited a cow and beautiful calf of the Bakewell breed crossed by Coelebs—There were several other promising heifers from Holderness, Coelebs and Denton.

Mr Mears exhibited a heifer, a cross of Holderness and Coelebs on the Bakewell Breed, 17 months old, of fine figure, which weighed 780 lbs. Mr Welles exhibited 2 heifers of the Herefordshire breed, (Sir Isaac) a cow and 4 heifers from Denton, and several cows and heifers from Holderness and Coelebs.

The Committee repeat that the want of greater fullness in display did injustice to the condition and capacity of the country. But this it is in the power of our Farmers to correct. They will not suffer the apprehension to prevail that they are indifferent to the fruits of their own exertions—that no useful competition can be excited, or that any well advised efforts for the encouragement of agriculture can be unavailing.

All which is submitted

By order of the Committee,
JOHN WELLES, Chairman.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 26, 1827.

In our last, we stated the whole number of ploughs entered for the ploughing match at Brighton, to be thirteen, of which ten started for the premium—instead of which we should have said that there were 26 ploughs entered; of which 20 started for the premium; the others could not be accommodated with ground. Perhaps so great a show was never before exhibited in Europe or America, nor was there probably over a piece of ground so well broken up in so many minutes.

At the dinner at the late Show in Brighton, the following toasts were announced from the chair:

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—may

their respective cultivators perceive at last, that they are copartners, not rivals, and that the success of one does not involve the depression of the other.

The United States—may their "Highways and By-ways" be as smooth as canals, and have as little friction as railways, so that the most distant citizens may become neighbours.

The President of the United States—may the measures of his successors, in all future time, furnish as little ground as his has done, for principled opposition.

The Navy of the United States—the cheapest and safest defence of a free state—may it continue to deserve, and ever receive the cordial support of the whole nation.

The Two great Free Nations—may they be united in advancing liberal and enlightened opinions, nor suffer this great cause to be retarded by mutual jealousy or rivalry.

All Societies throughout the Union devoted to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts—Zeal and success to their efforts.

American Literature—the best security for the preservation of liberty, and without which liberty would be deprived of all its lustre.

Agricultural Journals—A new branch of the Press; the best means of raising the farmer to his just rank, and of promoting a rapid progress of his art.

The late benefactors to the Agriculture of this State, the Messrs CORNINS—Rival brothers, who could find no home so dear as the land of the Pilgrims, nor any employment of their ripened years so grateful as contributing to its welfare.

Among the premiums offered by the Agricultural Society of Salem, New Jersey, is one of five dollars to that labouring man who can give satisfactory evidence that he has been strictly honest, faithful and sober during three years which he has lived with any family or farmer; and another of one dozen silver spoons or five dollars to that woman of the same character.

Healthy Society.—At a late term of the Supreme Court in the populous county of Worcester, Mass. there was but one bill of indictment found, and no conviction for a criminal offence. How much have free schools contributed to produce this admirable moral condition among that people!

A hint to housewives.—A lady, who was fond of having her house well arranged, discovered, to the amazement of her acquaintance, the art of making all her servants keep every thing in its place. Even in the kitchen, from the most minute article to the most unwieldy, every thing was invariably to be found in its allotted station; the servants were thought miracles of obedience; but, in fact, they obeyed because it was the easiest thing they could possibly do. Order was more convenient for them than discord; and with their utmost ingenuity to save themselves trouble, they could not invent places for every thing more appropriate than those which had been assigned by their mistress' legislative economy.

Bunker Hill Monument.—The progress in the erection of this great public work is certainly very slow; and, we should think, much more so than is

necessary or can be advantageous. Time is money, saith the sage Franklin, and if the saying be true, we doubt whether the present subscriptions will prove adequate to the erection of the monument. If they do not, years will elapse, to a pretty round number we suspect, before great additions can be made to the funds. It is true that great care and attention are necessary in a work of so much importance, but still some little regard should be paid to the progress of the work. But two courses above the base are yet laid, and within the last fortnight a portion of these have been removed and again replaced. The cause of removal is stated to have been the placing of too much mortar between the stones. The two courses make eight steps in the inside. The work looks neat and substantial, and when finished will do honor to the projectors.—*Charlestown Aurora*.

Brock's Monument.—This is a very imposing structure.—Its height is 118 feet.—It stands upon the Queenston Mountain, near 3000 feet higher than Niagara river. The spot where the gallant General fell, (whose fame this work is designed to perpetuate) lies upon an elevated plain between the Mountain and the village of Queenston.—The bodies of Gen. Brock and his Aid, Col. McDonald, lie in a vault beneath this massive pile.

Black Rock Gazette.

Neatness.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says he has travelled up and down Ireland 3500 miles, and never saw a girl so filthy, but that a gentleman might venture to shake hands with her by the intervention of a pair of tongs.

The Duke of St. Alban's intends to commence the shooting season in good earnest. His Grace, it is said, has ordered fifty canisters of powder, sixteen bags of shot, with two double-barreled guns, with gold touch-holes and armorial bearings, of the value of two hundred guineas.

How the game will fall before such costly instruments! Any body could kill birds with such guns!—*London paper*.

Those who are always endeavoring to be witty, whose every sentence, even in common conversation, is evidently a trap to catch applause, are foolish and disagreeable companions. True wit is always produced without apparent effort.

The National Intelligencer gives an account of a most remarkable cure of consumption, from the use of the tea of liverwort, taken cold as common drink.

An eminent physician in this country says—"that from personal knowledge nineteen out of twenty cases of consumption in females originate in tight lacing."—Pho! there has been enough said upon this subject. None of our fair readers believe it. You might as well attempt to put the tail of a live eel into curling paper, as to make them credit it.—*Bellows Falls pa.*

A pedlar in New-Jersey, who went by the name of "Cheep Johnny," has been committed to jail in that State, charged with having entered a store through the roof, and taken goods of considerable value, which he was found selling cheap.

There is a tree in Mexicana, which is so tender that a man cannot touch any of its branches but it withers presently.

Thomas' Almanack.

This day published by Richardson & Lord, at their town and country bookstore, the Old Farmer's Almanack for 1823, by R. B. Thomas, Esq; containing the usual quantity of new, useful, and entertaining matter, together with the sun's declination. Country traders supplied by R. & L. at the lowest rate. In the press, and will soon be published, the Miniature or Pocket Almanack, likewise the Massachusetts Register for 1823. 14

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1823.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & HEARDEN, 12, 13, Washington Street, and at the Booksellers generally, the New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1823. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, in addition to the usual miscellaneous matter contained in similar works, contains a Calendar of the Courts for each State in New England, the Sun's declination; and 10 pages of agricultural matter on the following subjects:

On Sowing Seed Corn in copers water—on Small Farms—on Charcoal—on Fish used as a Manure—on Grapes or Pin in Poultry—Agricultural Axioms—on Faiden Fruit—on Stagger in swine—How to raise Cabbages, which shall not be chib-footed by the Green of Mould—on How to Fatten Poultry—A cheap method of preventing the disagreeable smell of Privies—Root Steamer, with a drawing—on Grafted Trees—on Painting walls to Mature Fruit—on Cattle stalls—S-gas of a good Farmer—on Drying Peaches—on the value of Time—Machines for gathering Clover Heads, with two illustrative engravings—Sir Astley Cooper's Childian Outment—Recipes for the Ladies, containing Directions for making several kinds of Cake.—Miscellaneous, &c.

This Almanack may be purchased, wholesale and retail of O. D. Cooke & Son, Hartford, Conn.—Hollbrook & Fessenden, Brattleborough, Vt.—Isaac Hill, Concord, N. H.—John Prentiss, Keene, N. H.—John W. Foster and Childs & Sparhawk, Portsmouth, N. H.—Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland, Me.—Whipple & Lawrence, John M. Ives, Salem—Ebenzer Steedman, Newburyport—Hilliard & Brown, Cambridge—Ezra Collier, Plymouth—E. & G. Merriam, West Brookfield—Clarendon Harris, Worcester—A. S. Beckwith, Providence—G. Thorburn & Son, No. 67 Liberty Street, New York—and by booksellers and traders generally.

Country Dealers and others supplied on the most favorable terms.

Bull Young Admiral.

The above named superior animal, of two years old this summer, 3-4ths of the "Improved Durham Short Horns," of 1-4th the "Gore breed," and obtained the first premium at Brighton, is offered for sale at the low price of one hundred dollars,—or would be let for two or three years, to a respectable man, on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN PRINCE.

Rochester, Oct. 25, 1827.

Mr PRINCE can also sell two or three fine 2 year old heifers in milk—of the half blood of the "Durham Short Horns," and from first rate native cows.



For Fruit Trees.

WM. PRINCE, the proprietor of the *Lincoln Botanic Garden and Nurseries* at Fushing, L. I. has the pleasure of informing the public, that his nursery now contains 17 varieties of the Apple, 202 of Peas, 76 of Cherries, 139 of Plums, 25 of Apricots, 84 of Peaches, 20 of Nectarines, 104 of Almonds, 14 of Melberries, 6 of Quinces, 16 of Figs, 16 of Currants, 15 of Raspberries, 47 of Gooseberries, 20 of Strawberries, 257 of Grapes, 49 of Ornamental Trees. Above 500 of the above kinds of Fruit are not to be found in any other collection in America.

The different varieties cannot be otherwise, than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other trees are generally of large size. Catalogues may be obtained at the New England Farmer office, gratis, and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet attention.

Early Top or Tree Onions.

These produce onion at the bottom and a bunch of small ones on the top of the seed stalk. The small onions are proper to plant very early in the spring, and seldom fail to produce a good crop under proper cultivation. They should be planted in rows ten or twelve feet apart, and set two or three inches apart, and one inch deep, taking care to place the bottom downwards. They soon spring up, and from their size and vigorous growth, are not subject to be destroyed by insects. Should they put forth seed stalks, as many of the larger ones will, they should be broken off soon after they appear, otherwise the onions at the bottom will not be so large. These onions are mild, grow to a large size, and are, generally, raised with less trouble than the common kind.—Just received for sale at the Farmer Office.

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street. Boston, a large variety of Grass Seeds, comprising LUCERNE, FOWL MEADOW, ORCHARD GRASS, HERD'S GRASS, RED TOP, RED and WHITE HONEY-SUCKLE, CLOVER &c.—with the latest assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, to be found in New England.

Also, 20 bushels fresh Canary Seed; genuine English Rape-Seed; Hemp Seed, &c. for birds.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

That man is happy if he be content,
 Whose days in rural innocence are spent,
 The ground he holds, if his own can call,
 He blames not Providence because 'tis small;
 Let gay and toilsome greatness others please,
 He loves of homely littleness the ease.
 Can any man in splendid rooms attend,
 His precious hours in heartless visits spend,
 When in the fresh and beautiful fields he may
 In pleasing occupations spend the day;
 In rural toils, pre-requisites of ease,
 Where health comes dancing upon every breeze.
 If there he man whom good men ought to hate,
 Dependence and attendance be his fate,
 Let him be lucres or ambition's slave
 Possessing still, but still the more to crave.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.

By the art of man plants may be inured to circumstances foreign to their usual habits. Though plants in general are limited to certain habitations destined for them by nature, yet some are, and probably the greater number may be, inured to climates, soils, and situations of which they are indigenous. The means used are acclimating and culture.

Acclimating seems to be most easily effected in going from a hot to a cold climate particularly with herbaceous plants. Because it often happens that the frosts of winter are accompanied with snow, which shelters the plant from the inclemency of the atmosphere till the return of spring. Trees and shrubs, on the contrary, are acclimated with more difficulty, because they cannot be so easily sheltered from the colds, owing to the greater length of their stems and branches.—The acclimating or naturalization of vegetables is to be attempted by two modes: by sowing the seeds of successive generations, and by the difference of temperature produced by different aspects. The former is well exemplified in the case of the rice plant which is grown in Germany, from seeds raised there, while if seeds from its native country, India, are used, they will not vegetate.

"Some plants," Humboldt observes, "which constitute the object of gardening and of agriculture, have time out of mind accompanied man from one end of the globe to the other. In Europe, the vine followed the Greeks; the wheat, the Romans; and the cotton, the Arabs.

The general effect of culture on plants is that of enlarging all their parts; but it often also alters the qualities, forms, and colors: it is never, however, alters their primitive structure. "The potatoe," as Humboldt observes, "cultivated in Chili, at nearly twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, carries the same flower as in Siberia."

The influence of culture on fruits is not less remarkable. The peach, in its wild state in Media, is poisonous, but cultivated in the plains of Spain and Egypt, it becomes one of the most delicious of fruits. The effect of culture on the apple, pear, cherry, plum, and other fruits, is nearly as remarkable; for not only the fruit and leaves, but the general habits of the tree, are altered in these and other species.

The vine and the fig are not indigenous to France, but are now naturalised there by birds. In like manner the orange is naturalised in the south of Italy. Many herbaceous plants of the

Levant are naturalised both in France and Britain; some, as the cabbage, cherry and apple, were probably naturalised during the subjection of England to the Romans. The narrow-leaved elm was brought from the Holy Land during the crusades. Buckwheat and most species of corn and peas came also from the East, and along with them several plants found among corn only. The country from whence the most valuable grasses migrated is not known. Erucce says he found the oat wild in Abyssinia, and wheat and millet have been found in a wild state in hilly situations in the East Indies. Rye and the potatoe were not known to the Romans. The country of the former Humboldt declares to be totally unknown.

Casting our eyes on man, and the effects of his industry, we see him spread on the plains and sides of mountains, from the frozen ocean to the equator, and every where he wishes to assemble around him whatever is useful and agreeable of his own or of other countries. The more difficulties to surmount, the more rapidly are developed the moral faculties; and thus the civilization of a people is almost always in an inverse ratio with the fertility of the soil which they inhabit. London

"She has finished her education."—Do you observe that young lady with a compressed shape—an enormous French hat—a superabundance of chains, bracelets, crosses, golden hearts, &c. &c. miming her steps through Broadway? "She has finished her education." Observe Miss Prisey with her hair in *papilote*, her slipshod, her calico morning gown unhooked, her eyes half closed, and her mouth in the sulks, slide to the breakfast table at 9 o'clock. "She has finished her education." Only mark the fine, bold, independent air which Miss Dashiway puts on as she sails through the drawing-rooms—a nod to one—a smile to another—Harry, how do you do, when do you marry? Bless us, a quadrille. Bennet, play "Go to the Devil, and shake yourself." "Engaged, sir, for the next six cottillions." "She has likewise finished her education." Observe that young lady at the Piano, thrumming the march in the Freyschutz, and squealing out of all tune and harmony, *una voce*, or "Love was once a little boy."—"She also has finished her education."

The fact is, that young ladies at the present day finish their education before they have actually commenced. They mistake the mere elementary and introductory part of their education for the commencement, when, in fact, the commencement may be dated from that period when mind and faculty develop themselves and embrace in a comprehensive manner, all the details and items of early instruction, giving to each, force, stability and finish.

It is before the flower puts forth its genial buds, that it is taken from the parent stalk, and though admired and caressed for a time, it soon withers.

The Liverpool Albion, in noticing this subject, remarks—

"There is a lady, of whom I have some knowledge, that 'finished her education,' by leaving peculiarly good advantages at an early age. She is now a wife and the mother of six children. She plays well upon the piano—sings sweetly—dances elegantly—is very polite, &c.—but her husband must, and actually does, put all the children to bed, and takes care of them through the night; and as to her table, the bread is execrable, to one who has visited his grandmother's pantry—and her

coffee—O! her coffee!—It would cost her her head, if the very scent of it reached the Grand Turk's palace—and yet the lady has finished her education."—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Borrowing.—We have frequently frowned when the following question has been put to us by the newspaper-borrowing gentry:—"Will you lend me your last paper? I only want to read it." Now what in creation do such folks think newspapers are printed for except to read—and if they want them why don't they pay for them, and thus remunerate the printer? A man might with the same propriety, go to a baker and say, "Sir, won't you lend me a loaf of bread—I only want to eat it."

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long-Island near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and grafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
 FLOWERING SHRUBS,
 AND
 PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
 ZEB. COOK, Jr.
 Rogers' Building—Congress-Street.

Winter Keeping for Horses in the vicinity of Boston.

Where the most faithful care may be relied on, may be had on application to Major Samuel Jacques, Charlestown, or at the N. E. Farmer Office. An early application is desirable.

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a large variety of Grass Seeds, comprising LUCERNE, FOWL MEADOW, ORCHARD GRASS, HERD'S GRASS, RED TOP, RED and WHITE HONEY-SUCKLE CLOVER, &c.—with the largest assortment of Garden and Field Seeds, to be found in New England.

Also, 20 bushels fresh Canary Seed; genuine English Rape Seed; Hemp Seed, &c. for birds.

Vine Dresser's Guide.

A few copies of the American Vine Dressers' Guide, by Alphonse Loubat, just published; for sale at the Farmer office, price 50 cents.

In Press, by E. Littell, Philadelphia, and will speedily be published and for sale in Boston, by R. P. & C. Williams, No. 79 Washington-street:

The Apocalypse of St John, or Prophecy of the Rise, Progress, and Fall of the Church of Rome; the Inquisition; the Revolution of France; the Universal War, and the final triumph of Christianity. By the Rev. George Croly, A. M. H. R. S. L.

Baltic Cloths and



Constantly for sale by B. F. WHITE, No. 11 Kilby street, Boston.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1827.

No. 15.

REPORTS

OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT III.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match with one yoke of Oxen, consisting of E. HERSEY DERBY, JOSIAH TYCORN, Esqrs. and Deacon ELIJAH COREY—Report

There were sixteen entries for ploughing, ten only of which could be accommodated with Lots, which were laid out thirty rods each.

Most of the ploughs were of the improved kind with cast iron mould boards.

The ploughing was to be five inches deep, and the furrows not more than ten inches in width.

Fifty minutes were allowed for the performance of the work.

The shortest time taken was thirty-eight minutes, and the longest fifty-seven.

The Competitors were requested not to hurry their cattle, as the goodness of the work, together with the good management of the Ploughmen, and the general appearance and tractability of the Oxen were to be the principal criterions in awarding the Premiums.

The Committee state with pleasure that most of the ploughing was of the first order. That done by A. A. Wheeler of Concord, would have entitled him to one of the first premiums, had the work been completed within the time allowed.

They award as follows:

1st premium to Joseph Barrett, of Concord	\$15
Same as ploughman	8
Same as driver	4
	\$27
2d do. to George M. Barrett of Concord	\$10
Same as ploughman	5
The driver	3
	\$18
3d do. to Samuel Hear, of Lincoln	\$6
Same as ploughman	3
The driver	2
	\$11

E. HERSEY DERBY, *Chairman.*

REPORT IV.

The Committee on Agricultural Inventions, &c. report as follows, viz.

Messrs. Jackson and Wright presented for premium, in behalf of Mr. Charles Reed, of East Bridgewater, the inventor, a machine for hammering stone; to be worked either by hand, horse, or water power; a certificate was produced, stating, that with four picks or hammers applied to the machine, it hammered and finished handsomely in two hours and a half, a stone measuring on the surface five feet two inches in length, and one foot in width; the depth of stone picked before the finish, averaged three quarters of an inch; the finish was made by applying to the machine two finishers or smoothing pickers—a stone was also produced and shown the committee,

which was hammered and finished by the machine, and the work well executed. The committee thought great credit was due to Mr. Reed for his invention, but think the usefulness of this machine in its present form, has not been sufficiently proved by experiment, and do not recommend a premium.

Mr. J. R. Newell, of the Agricultural Establishment in Boston, presented for premium, in behalf of Mr. Russell Burke, an improved Side-hill-plough. The committee took some pains to test the improvement in this plough, and had a number of furrows turned with it; they could not but notice the ease and despatch with which the mould board was shifted at the end of the furrow, and was of opinion it would answer for many kinds of level grounds; with its present mould board it is calculated to turn up and leave the soil very light, and with a little variation in the mould board, it might answer equally well for sward land; it is simple in construction, and not easily put out of order. The committee considered it such an improvement on the southern side-hill-plough, (one of which is now in the hall of the society) that they recommend a premium of twelve dollars to be paid to Mr. Newell for Mr. Russell Burke.

Mr. J. R. Newell also presented for premium, Mr. Howard's self-governing plough, which is regulated by a wheel at the end of a bar attached to the beam of the plough, and projecting horizontally, and may be easily fitted to the beam of any plough. A single furrow is first struck out in which the wheel is to run, the width of the furrow is given by adjusting the wheel on the bar. The committee saw a number of furrows turned, and the plough went the length of the furrows without being touched by the ploughman or driver; it appeared to answer the description given by Mr. Howard, who produced a certificate signed by twelve persons in Hingham, in which they state that the plough has been used in their presence, and answers the purpose of conducting and regulating itself in such manner as set forth by Mr. Howard, and renders a ploughman unnecessary, except to adjust the wheel, enter the plough in the ground, and turn it when at the end of the furrow, the same person can do all that is required of a driver. The committee were of opinion it would not answer for stony land, or where the surface is very irregular; they however consider Mr. Howard entitled to a premium for the inventions, and recommend the sum of twelve dollars to be paid him.

Mr. John Mears of Dorchester, presented for premium an improvement made by him, in the manner of ironing an ox yoke, also a shackle applicable to the draft chain. Mr. Mears handed the committee the following specification. "The improvement of the yoke, other than has been presented to a former committee of the society, consists in the band encircling the beam, with the ring passing through an eye at the under-part of the band, and firmly secured to it; instead of the staple passing through the beam, thereby weakening the part on which the greatest strain is brought, the staple operating as a pry or lever to split the yoke, whereas the band being secured

with screws on the top of the yoke has a tendency to prevent splitting in any direction; it may also be adjusted to the strength or other circumstances of either ox, by turning the nuts and slipping the band towards either end of the yoke." Of the Shackle, Mr. Mears said it was for chain draft, to connect the oxen to the plough or other instrument, at such distance as is thought most proper; by passing the pin through any link of the chain. It preserves the links of the chain from injury by doubling through the ring of the yoke, it drops the chain from the yoke, and thereby gives a correct line of draft from the plough to all the leading cattle, instead of hooking to the staple as is the common practice; it prevents the yoke from being twitched forward by every irregularity of movement in the leading cattle; it facilitates their travelling and makes it more easy for the ploughman in directing the plough. The committee thought it would be an improvement if the small round bolt that passes through the ends of the shackle, was made of an oval form, it could then pass through the links of the smallest chains used for draft, and the strength not be diminished,—for the improvement in the manner of ironing the yoke, and for the shackle, they recommend a premium to Mr. Mears, of ten dollars.

Mr. Mears also presented for premium, a Scythe case, for the safe transportation of scythes to and from the salt marsh or fresh meadows lying distant from home; it was a box in which six or eight scythes with the rifles, could be easily and readily packed, and in such manner as to render them secure from doing or suffering harm; it was simple and convenient for the purpose mentioned by Mr. Mears, but the committee do not recommend a premium.

A newly invented Lamp-taper and wick, a Pruning-saw set in a small frame with a socket in which a pole was secured, the top of the frame was made sharp for the purpose of cutting the twigs or suckers by an upward or downward motion—and an improvement in securing the Crane neck hoe plates to the shanks were severally offered for premium. Some ingenuity, and skill in the workmanship was evident, but the committee did not think them entitled to a premium.

Mr. J. R. Newell presented for exhibition a number of articles that attracted attention, and gave evidence of great improvement in many of the agricultural implements. The committee felt great satisfaction in examining his new invented corn-sheller. Howard's double mould board plough which was much improved by the addition of a coulter, and an alteration in the shape of the share to which the coulter was secured, his self-sharpening plough, a hand garden plough, Darby's patent boxes for carriage wheels, Gault's and Crosby's patent churns, and Bailey's improved hand corn mill. And they hope Mr. Newell will be fully remunerated for any trouble or expense incurred, by an increased application at his Agricultural Store, not only for such articles as were exhibited by him, but for any other useful agricultural or horticultural implements.

Oct. 17, 1827.

GORHAM PARSONS,
DANIEL TREADWELL,
DAVID MOODY.

REPORT V.

The Committee on Manufactures award to
 Slater & Howard of Dudley, for the best Broad
 Cloths, (blue and black) the first premium \$20
 To the same for their Drab Cloth, 2d prem. 15
 Slater & Howard, for the best Cassimere,
 first premium, 12
 Benis Watertown Factory, for the best sat-
 inett, the first premium, 8
 Sylvanus Hollbrook, of Northbridge, for the
 second best, the 2d premium. 5
 Richard Jaques, of Newbury, for the best
 household woollen cloth, the first premium, 12
 Jedediah Wood, of Marlboro', for the second
 best do. the second premium, 8
 Mrs. Stephen Fales, of New Braintree, for the
 best blankets, the first premium, 6
 Lucy Bancroft, of Pepperel, for the next best,
 the second premium, 4
 Frances Foster, of New Braintree, for the
 best flannel, the first premium, 10
 George M. Barrett, of Concord, for the next
 best, the second premium, 7
 Mrs. John Hunter, for linen sheeting, the se-
 cond premium, 4
 B. C. Perkins, of Becket, for linen diaper, the
 second premium, 5
 Richard Jaques, of Newbury, for the best car-
 peting, (household) the first premium, 15
 Lydia Foster, of New Braintree, for the next
 best, (household), 7

GRATUITIES.

Harriet Gilbert, of Norton, for a hearth rug, \$3
 Emerline Patterson, of Boston, for a lace cap, 1
 Maria L. Prouty, of Boston, for do. 1
 Abigail E. Clough, of Boston, for a lace veil, 2
 Mary Hyler, of Boston, for do. 1
 Augusta Delano, of Kingston, for a cotton
 counterpane, 2
 Rebecca W. Brooks, of Lincoln, for fine wor-
 sted hose, 2
 To the Medway Manufacturing Company for
 hearth rugs, 3
 Hannah H. Wheeler, of Grafton, for do. 3
 Mary Fisher, of Westboro', for straw bonnets, 2
 Louisa Brigham, of Marlboro', for specimens
 of painting on velvet, 3
 Sarah Tappan, of Roxbury, for woollen hose, 2
 Miss Heath, of Roxbury, for a muslin mantle
 and lace veil, 4
 Pamela H. Allen, of Bridgewater, for lace
 work, 2
 Harriet Allen, of do. for lace trimmings, 2
 Emerline Allen, of do. for a black lace veil, 2
 Miss Childs, of Roxbury, for do. 1
 To a young lady, of Salem, for a bead belt, 2
 To a child, twelve years of age, for a van-
 dyke, of silk weed, 1
 Fanny Penniman, of Boston, for a hearth rug, 2
 Elizabeth Sherman, of East Sudbury, for a
 specimen of artificial flowers, 2

Among the numerous articles of manufacture
 offered for exhibition only, the committee noticed
 specimens of beautiful lace from the Ipswich Fac-
 tory. The factory prices were affixed to them,
 which were lower than the prices of imported
 lace of the same quality. There were two pieces
 of cotton duck, from the Benis Watertown Fac-
 tory, of very substantial fabric. This kind of
 duck has been for some time in use, and is highly
 approved. The carpeting from the Medway Fac-
 tory, an imitation of the Kidderminster, was of an

excellent quality; the patterns were well chosen,
 and the colors bright and in good taste. This
 branch of manufacture has obtained a firm footing
 and is rapidly extending itself in this country.—
 Among the various specimens of household indus-
 try, the patch work carpet, by Miss Bates, of
 Weymouth; and a bed quilt of the same fabric,
 by another lady, were much commended, as works
 of patient industry.

The articles of fancy work were numerous—
 such as specimens of lace work, ornamental paint-
 ing on velvet and fabrics of the Turkey Down &c.
 The Committee having selected those among them
 which they considered the best, to receive the
 amount usually awarded in gratuities, are happy
 to bear testimony to the ingenuity, skill and taste
 discovered in many of them, which they did not
 feel authorised to compliment by on award of mone-
 y.

Mr Munroe of Concord, whose writing and draw-
 ing pencils have been noticed in former years, for
 their good appearance and cheapness, offered a
 large assortment the present year, and among them
 a specimen of the *self painting* pencils. The Com-
 mittee had no opportunity to make such a trial of
 them as to test their quality.

R. SULLIVAN,
 SAMUEL APPLETON, } *Committee.*
 EDW. TUCKERMAN,
 JOHN LEMIST.

REPORT VI.

*The Committee on Merino Sheep, and Swine, con-
 sisting of JOHN HEARD, JR. SAMUEL JAMES, Jr.
 Esq. of Charlestown, and Mr. WM. STONE, of
 South Boston, Report,*

That the Merino sheep offered for premium this
 year, were fewer in number, and more inferior in
 quality, than those in former years; and which
 they attribute in a great degree to the encourage-
 ment that has been given for the increase. The
 flocks having become too numerous to be sup-
 ported on the valuable land near the metropolis, have
 been driven into the interior, and so remote that
 gentlemen cannot or do not exhibit them at the
 Brighton show. That they have increased in
 number, and in fineness of fleece almost without
 a parallel, since their first introduction into this
 country, is certainly true; many of our hills bear
 evident marks of the fact, and if the premiums
 alone are an inadequate inducement,—patriotism,
 public spirit, and a desire to promote the best in-
 terest of their country, should prompt gentlemen
 to contribute their share of the gratification of
 the visitors of the cattle show; and induce others
 to imitate their laudable example.

In deciding the premiums for Merino sheep, the
 committee were governed principally by the fine-
 ness of the fleece; but they did not totally disre-
 gard the form and appearance of the animal.—
 They had more difficulty in determining, whether
 they should award any premium, than to whom to
 award it; and after some consultation and con-
 sideration, they have awarded to

Joseph Barrett, the second premium for a Meri-
 no ram, \$10 00

There was no ram of so superior a quality as to
 be entitled to the first premium.

The Merino ewes, presented for premium, were
 examined with great care and attention, by the
 committee, in hopes that they might find a requi-
 site number of sufficient fineness of fleece to

award one of the premiums; but having a regard
 to their duty and responsibility, and the regula-
 tions of the society, they could not discover any
 that were entitled to either of the premiums, for
 they believed, that as good, and better Merino
 ewes were not uncommon.

They have awarded to Oliver Tilton, for the
 best sow, the first premium of \$12 00

To George Everett, for the next best, the se-
 cond premium, \$8 00

To Jacob Melvin, for the next best, the third
 premium, \$5 00

To Silas Dudley, for the best boar, the first
 premium, \$12 00

To Joseph Dudley, for the next best, the se-
 cond premium, \$8 00

The third premium was not awarded.

To Oliver Tilton, for the best pigs, not less
 than two in number, nor less than four nor more
 than eight months old, the first premium, \$10 00

There were none offered, that the committee
 considered entitled to the second premium.

The committee regret that they have not been
 able to make a more satisfactory report, upon the
 most important and useful stock of the farmer;—
 and hope that the "untiring zeal" of their fellow
 countryman, Gen. Coffin, to promote the best in-
 terests of his native land, and which has been so
 justly and deservedly noticed by the President of
 this society, may stimulate our brethren in the
 country, to more active exertions to improve their
 stock, and excite in them a spirit of emulation to
 excel at their annual exhibition.

The chairman of this report cannot close it,
 without first stating, that in deciding upon the
 premiums that were to be awarded, he requested
 the gentlemen, who were associated with him,
 and who are so generally and justly distinguished
 for their knowledge, experience, and sound judg-
 ment, in the estimation of stock, to examine and
 decide the premiums by themselves, if they could
 agree, believing, that their decision must in that
 event give universal satisfaction, and that the
 gentlemen perfectly coincided in opinion, and
 were united in the premiums that are above
 stated.

JOHN HEARD, Jr.
Chairman.

Oct. 17, 1827.

REPORT VII.

*The Committee on working oxen, having attended
 to the duties of their appointment, report,*

That seventeen yokes of oxen were entered for
 premiums, and of these, fourteen have been sub-
 jected to the examination of your Committee.
 Their strength and docility have been severely
 tested.—The attention which seems to have been
 paid by all the competitors, to the selection, match-
 ing and training their oxen, bears honorable tes-
 timony to the interest which is taken in this impor-
 tant branch of our annual exhibition. After duly
 considering the claims of the respective owners, as
 it regards strength, docility, form and equality of
 match, your Committee have unanimously agreed
 to award the Society's premiums as follows—

To Luther Whiting of Sutton, for his 4 years old
 oxen, the first premium of \$25

To Charles Clark of Framingham, for his yoke of
 5 years old oxen the second premium of 20

To Col. John Bigelow, of Sherburn, for his yoke of
 4 years old oxen, the second premium of 15

To Hiram White of Sutton, for his yoke of 4 years
 old oxen the fourth premium of 12

To Silas Dudley of Sutton, for his yoke of 5 years old oxen the fifth premium of \$8

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

Brighton, Oct. 17, 1897.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PREMIUM FOR FOREST TREES.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture have offered a premium for raising white oak trees expressed in the following terms: for the best plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, and which trees shall be in the most thriving state on the 1st of September, 1897."

I apprehend, that the purport of this premium has been misunderstood. Two applications (it is said) have been made for it this year—one from Salem for trees, which have only had the growth of the present year, and another from Princeton for 3500 trees on one acre and twenty-two rods, which are certified to be from two inches to 5 inches in height.

Surely no person could reasonably conceive, that seedlings of this size were "Trees" in the common acceptance of the term—They are technically called seedlings.—In using the term "plantations of trees," the Trustees intended trees planted out from a nursery of the size, at which trees are usually planted—say from six to eight feet high—or if sown on the ground, in which they were to stand, that they should have attained that height. It would be a great waste of the money given by the State for this purpose, if the Trustees should award a premium of 100 dollars equal to the average value, through the State, of four acres of land, for one year's growth of oak seedlings, which it would be for the interest of the raiser to plough in and make another application the succeeding year. This hint may explain to future applicants the nature of the Premium, and show them that they can have no hope of success, until their plantations shall have arrived at a size to entitle them to the appellation of trees, and to secure to the State their future growth as such.

It will be recollected, that when this premium was first offered in 1820, three years were allowed for claiming the premium, indicating the opinion of the trustees, that no judgment could be formed in a less period.

A FARMER.

On the importance of Liquid Manure in Horticulture, and the peculiar advantages of Soot as an Ingredient for that purpose.

By Mr JOHN ROBERTSON, F. H. S. Nurseryman, Kilkenny.

Amongst the many advantages which horticulture has derived from Mr Knight's enlightened application of science to its practice, we may reckon as not the least important, his earnest and repeated recommendation of liquid manures. In general liquid manures have not had that importance attached to them by gardeners which they merit. They may at all times be resorted to with advantage; but in a number of instances, and particularly where immediate effect is required, no other manure can be so well applied. To enumerate their uses and preparation, however, would demand more consideration than I am able to bestow;—my present object being solely to point out a material

for the purpose, which I have long availed myself of with success, though it seems to be overlooked by most gardeners—it is soot.

Sir II. Davy characterizes soot as "a powerful manure, possessing ammoniacal salt, empyreumatic oil, and charcoal which is capable of being rendered soluble by the action of oxygen, or pure vital air;" all which component parts rank high as nutritious or stimulous manures. On meadows I have used soot with great advantage in substance, and though sown by the hand, one dressing gave me always heavy crops of hay for two successive seasons; but this is a wasteful mode of applying it, a great proportion of its ammonia, one of its most active ingredients, being volatilized and dissipated in the atmosphere. When dissolved in water, there is no waste: it is all available, and for horticultural purposes I have mostly used it in that state, mixing it up in the proportion of about six quarts of soot to a hogshhead of water. Asparagus, peas, and a variety of other vegetables, I have manured it with as much effect as if I had used solid dung; but to plants in pots, particularly pines, I have found it admirably well adapted; when watered with it, they assume a deep healthy green, and grow strong and luxuriant. I generally use it and clean water alternately, and always overhead in summer, but except for the purpose of cleansing, it might be used constantly with advantage; and though I cannot speak from my own experience, never having had either scale or bug on my pines, yet I think it highly probable, as the ammonia it contains is known to be destructive to these insects in a state of gas or vapour, that in a liquid state, if it does not totally destroy them, yet that it will in a great degree check their progress.

Other materials for liquid manures are often difficult to procure, and tedious in their preparation; but soot, sufficient for the gardener's purposes, is almost every where at hand, and in a few minutes prepared.

Were gardeners more generally aware that no manures can be taken up in a state of solidity, by plants as food, and that they can only be absorbed by them in a gaseous or liquid state, to which all the solid manures applied must be previously reduced, before any benefit can be derived from them, they would in many cases facilitate the process by using them in a liquid state. In houses where the rain has not access, it appears to me superior to any other mode of administering manure to trees.

Kilkenny, Aug. 4, 1826.

[Lou. Mag.]

We insert the following statement. It would be difficult to contradict it perhaps in any part.—We submit it as an ingenious conjecture, and shall be happy to correct any supposed errors that may be suggested in it. It met our eye in some publication from which we extracted it.

An etymologist has lately published the following analysis of the English language. "Its vocabulary," he says, "is composed of 6,621 words of Latin origin—4,361 of French—2,068 of Saxon—1,283 of Greek—660 of Dutch—229 of Italian—117 of German—83 of Spanish—11 of Gaelic—81 of Danish—and 18 of Arabic; besides many other of ancient Teutonic, Hebrew, Swedish, Portuguese, Flemish, Russian, Egyptian, Persian, Cambrian, and Chinese.

Gardiner Lyceum.—We are gratified to learn, that Mr. John H. Lothrop, has been appointed

Principal of the Gardiner Lyceum, and will shortly enter upon the duties of his office. Mr. Lothrop has been for several years tutor at Yale College, a situation which he filled with ability and with satisfaction both to the trustees of the institution and to the scholars that were under his charge. We are happy to say that the Lyceum was never in better order. The scholars are remarkably correct in their deportment, and attentive to their studies.—*Gardiner Intel.*

PEARS.

Albany Nursery, Oct. 13th, 1827.

MR. SKINNER.—The improvement of this excellent table fruit has for many years been prosecuted with zeal, in Flanders. Gentlemen of fortune, amateurs, and nurserymen, have vied with each other in producing superior varieties; and every year brings us acquainted with the names of new kinds possessing uncommon merit. The Flemish gardeners are now enabled to furnish a succession of pears for the table, during the whole year, surpassing in excellence most of the old varieties.

Dr. Van Mons, professor of agriculture in the University of Louvain, has taken the lead in this branch of horticultural improvement. Some idea of the extent of his labors may be formed, from his manner of improvement, and the extent to which it has been carried. His method, is, to select seedlings of promising appearance, bearing analogy in wood, foliage, &c. to some good known variety, and when they fruit, to select seeds of the best, plant them, cull the best plants, and when these bear fruit, to select the best for planting again; and so continue to the fifth and sixth generation, culling the best plants and best seeds for propagation. In this way he has produced an infinite number of fine varieties. It is stated, that in these operations, which have been continued nearly forty years, he has raised eighty thousand seedling pears. When we consider that the same have been employed by him to procure new and valuable varieties of the apple, peach, apricot, and other fruits, we cannot but admire the industry and patience which have distinguished his labors, nor avoid the expression of our gratitude for the benefits which he has conferred on society.

Dr. Van Mons' labors have had the further beneficial effect of stimulating others to imitate his example; and we find among the propagators of choice new varieties, the names of the Duke d' Aremberg, of Brussels; Count Caloma, Chevalier Neilis, and M. Stoffles, of Malines, &c. The horticultural periodical publications of Great Britain and France, canvass the relative merits of these new pears, and furnish lists of the choicest varieties, drawn up by amateurs and experienced nurserymen. I find them all, with partial exceptions, enumerated in the collection in the London horticultural garden, from which I have received and propagated about thirty kinds, and taken measures to obtain the other most esteemed varieties in the spring.

J. BUEL.

"The experiments of Professor Van Mons afford a hint of in valuable importance to the gardener and farmer; that if seed is selected only from the best plants, a progressive improvement may be depended on. This truth was amply demonstrated by the late Mr Cooper, of New-Jersey. It furnishes another striking analogy between the vegetable and animal kingdoms. Bakers and other distinguished breeders, succeeded in their great improvement of live stock, by breeding only from the best individuals. Loudon pays you a great compliment in calling you Farmer the best agricultural paper published in any country and I believe a just one; but I ought not to say this, as you have been in Albany twice without calling on me.—*Am. Farm.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

QUESTIONS

Proposed to the claimants of the premiums offered by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, for the best orchards.

1. How many apple trees have you planted out on your farm since 1816—and at what periods? Specify particularly.
2. Of what sorts of fruit is your plantation composed? Be as precise as you can.
3. Was your plantation made on old cultivated fields, or on land never before broken up?
4. In what manner were your trees planted—deep or shallow? did you put stones beneath or above them?
5. How have you managed your orchard, since it was planted? Has it been kept in tillage, or if laid down to grass have you dug round your trees, and at what season?
6. Have you applied tan, or manure of any sort to them, and how often?
7. What has been your mode of pruning? Have you kept the centre of your trees open? At what season of the year have you pruned, and which from experience have you found best, fall, spring or summer pruning?
8. What applications have you made to the bark of your trees? Have you applied any washes and of what sort?
9. Have you suffered from insects on your trees and what remedies have you applied? Has the borer visited them, and what have you done to relieve the trees, or to extirpate the insects?
10. Have your trees been subject to canker, and have you found this to proceed from wounds either by pruning or accident, and have you applied any thing, and what to check the canker?
11. At what distance were your trees set one from the other in every direction.

JOHN LOWELL, *Chairman.*

REPLIES.

TO THE HON. JOHN LOWELL,

Chairman of Committee, Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on Apple Trees.

SIR—The following are correct answers to the eleven questions which you proposed relative to the management of apple trees, together with such observations as opportunity would permit.

1. In the month of April 1820, I planted out 300 apple trees; they were from Sherburne, and of small size. In 1821 I planted about 200 apple trees from New York, likewise small.

2. By Dea. Leland's bill, there are in the first 300 trees, 177 Baldwins, 97 Russets, and 26 Greengings—By the New York bill, there are 32 different kinds of fruit.

[These trees were selected by me, then a fellow of the College, from Prince's nursery.—J. L.]

3. The field was a new one, having never been planted but twice.

4. My trees were planted shallow, merely covering the roots—the land being rocky, I deemed it useless to put stones in the holes, (which were large,) and were filled with common earth loam, being mixed with small stones, yet in land without rocks, I should put in abundance of them.

5. The two first years the land was in tillage; the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth years it was in grass; the last year it was broken up and planted; once, while in grass, the trees were dug around in the spring—in summer two shovels of compost

were put to each tree, at the distance of 4 feet, and chopped in with a hoe.

6. For the last two years I have applied apple pomace to the most unthrifty, which has improved their thrift extremely—I have never put any manure within four feet of the trees.

7. I pay no regard to keeping the centre open more than any other part of the tree, being careful that no one limb crowds another, wishing always to balance the top as equally as possible; I take off small limbs at any season, but large ones should always be taken off late in the spring.

8. Three years ago I scraped the bark where it was rough, and put on a wash, made of lime, potash, clay and water, made as thick as white wash.

9. My trees have suffered but very little from insects, except the Borer, and these have not been numerous, for I watched them closely. In no case have I found one where I applied pomace; where I find a Borer has commenced operations, I take my knife and cut them out.

10. I have seldom discovered any canker or mildew, when I do, I rub it off. If I injure the bark when at work among the trees, I take off the bark thus injured, and rub the place thoroughly with dirt; this I do likewise when I take off a limb, which prevents the weeping, equal to composition. I take the whole care of the trees myself, and when ploughing among them I generally plough next to the trees myself.

11. My trees are set in rows north and south—east and west, and exactly twenty-eight feet asunder, both ways; this makes it convenient in planting, as every tree will occupy the place of a bill of corn or potatoes.

Respectfully submitted,

N. HARDY.

[Mr. Hardy is a lessee of the College Farm.]

NEW ZEALAND SPINAGE.

MR FESSENDEN.—I wish to introduce to the notice of your readers an account of the New Zealand Spinage, *Tetragonia expansa*, which is described at large in the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society. I am decidedly of opinion that it is a very valuable addition to our esculent vegetables. I received but 3 seeds which I sowed in a hill in the month of May; it has spread over a piece of ground at least 6 feet every way, and I could have gathered the leaves in plenty during the months of July and August. It is well known that the month of August is the worst month in the year for vegetables. The common spinage, if sown in the spring and summer, runs almost immediately to seed, and therefore is of but little use: the *Tetragonia* or New Zealand Spinage, seems remarkably well adapted to fill up the chasm in the vegetable market during the summer months; but it will also continue to produce until very late in the fall. Since I exhibited the mess which was cooked on the 16th at an evening meeting of the Horticultural Society, we have had a pretty smart frost, which injured some of it, but not very materially. I can soon gather some, (it was not protected). The New Zealand Spinage is well calculated for small families, which have but small gardens; a bed will afford a mess at any time, without any more trouble than keeping it clear of weeds during the summer and fall; the leaves look much like the common prickly spinage, but of a thicker consistency, and I think with the inspecting committee,

it is finer eating, having no disagreeable taste, but very pleasant; indeed it is so raised in public opinion of late, in London, that it is recommended to plant the seeds in pots in a hot bed, and turn out the plants in the open ground, in order to produce it earlier, and seems to be considered a standard necessary vegetable.

I remain, sir, with respect,
your obedient serv't,
MICHAEL FLOY.

New York, Oct. 25, 1827.

From the Halifax Nova Scotian.

AGRICULTURE IN BRITISH COLONIES.

The attention which is now directed to the Agricultural improvement of the neighboring Colonies is a proof of an enlightened acquaintance with the true sources of national wealth. In Canada, we observe, one of the acts, that have lately received the sanction of His Majesty, appropriates the sum of £1600 for the encouragement of the Agricultural Associations established throughout the Province. The bill assigns £505 to the District of Quebec, £210 to that of Montreal, and £185 to Three Rivers; and confers the power on the District Societies of granting premiums to any County Institution in proportion to the number of the inhabitants. Ploughing matches and fairs are incorporated into their system of rural economy; and valuable prizes are offered impartially for the cultivation of green crops, the improvement in the breeds of cattle, and the introduction of domestic manufactures. In P. E. Island the same ANIMUS is breathing. A central Society has been established in Charlotte Town; and although its influence has been retarded during the past season, from a Legislative grant being withheld, on account of some difference between H. M. Council and the Lower branch, yet we are aware that a liberal and active feeling exists in its favour, and that seeds have been ordered to a considerable extent for the ensuing spring. Chiefly do we turn our regards to the elastic spirit which is exhibited in New-Brunswick. Convinced at length by the repeated suggestions of the Executive, and by sad but impressive experience, that it was violating all the just principles of political economy to throw their entire dependence upon the timber trade, and thus subject the country in its trade and industry to such paralyzing reverses, the public mind has been aroused, and a portion of its energy has been employed in bringing science to dignify the labours of the plough. From time to time we have announced cursorily to our readers the various steps of their progress—we have copied, as far as our limits would permit, both from the addresses of His Excellency Sir Howard Douglass, and from the reports of R. Simonds, Esq.—the intelligent Secretary of the superintending Institution at Fredericton, such extracts as were most interesting to us, and which at the same time, exhibited the proofs of a patriotic and animating success. During the past season, however, we have been delighted in witnessing the higher enterprise with which this zeal has been inspired. We have marked the evidence of this in the importation of a great variety of finer animals for the improvement of the domestic stock. A few weeks ago we mentioned the arrival of a Mr Greenslade, of the Parish of Springfield, with a large variety of animals, and we have again the pleasure to announce that another importation has reached St John, of 6 Bulls

and 6 Heifers of the approved Durham breed, and seven full blooded Dishley Rams. These are to be sold in the city by public auction on the 25th inst.; and as a loss on the price is invariably incurred, the difference is made good from the provincial funds. Before us lies the list of prizes which are to be paid at the cattle-show to be held at Fredericton on the 9th inst. embracing stock, fruits, and domestic manufactures,—a sum was set apart at a late general meeting for the importation of a number of new implements—and, on the failure of the wheat crop, we notice a strong recommendation to the farming classes to resort to oatmeal! These are all the tokens of a fresher spirit—but in addition to these we would mainly instance the enlistment of the Press in this great cause. We receive no journals now from the sister Province in which a part is not appropriated to the instruction of the farmer. We regard all these signs, like the brightness of a natal star, as revelations of future benefit. It is by the pursuit of this course, so happily commenced, that the advocates of these Provinces will prove to the Ministry our capability of supplying the West India possessions with bread corn, and thus induce them to add flour and wheat to the list of prohibited articles. Could we only accomplish this point, and we know the resources are in the country, there would remain no barrier to our prosperity; and that progress which is already so evident, would receive an impetus, that, like the power of gravity, would speed us on with an ever accelerating motion. A country that can raise maize and the grape, and be uncongenial to the cereal tribes, which perfect in Lapland and Archangel!—we laugh the man to scorn who can make the assertion, and would recommend not an answer but a strait-jacket, as the reward of such ignorant presumption.

ONTARIO CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The first Cattle Show and Fair, of the *Ontario Agricultural Society*, under its second formation, was held in Canandaigua, N. Y. on the 2d inst.—The mildness of the day, together with the lively excitement created in the breasts of our worthy yeomanry, by the re-organization of this favorite institution, caused a very respectable and numerous assemblage of our citizens, from different parts of the county.

From the very short notice of the existence of the Society, it was not to be expected that this exhibition of domestic articles, would be equal, in point of variety, beauty and number, to those of former years, when the society had become systematized, and when sufficient notice of the premiums offered was given, to enable the enterprising farmer and manufacturer to become a successful competitor. The exhibition, however, was such as to convince the friends of the society, of its future usefulness and importance; and as the funds in the treasury are sufficiently ample, to warrant a more general and valuable list of premiums for the next year, the farmer may most confidently expect a full and flattering reward for his industry and perseverance; and the mechanic, for the efforts of his genius, in devising means to lessen the labor of the farmer.

On the close of the examination by the several committees, of the different animals and articles offered for premiums, the members of the society, many ladies of our own and the neighbouring towns, together with a numerous concourse of citizens, repaired to the Town House, where an

eloquent and learned address was delivered by Z. Barton Stout, Esq. of Richmond, which will be presented to the public in a pamphlet form.

The society made choice of the following persons, as officers for the ensuing year:—

John Greig, *President*,
Thomas D. Burrall, *First Vice-president*,
Z. Barton Stout, *Second do. do.*
Thomas Beals, *Treasurer*,
Francis Granger, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Bloomfield—Bani Bradley,
Richmond—Joseph Garlinghouse,
Bristol—Richmond Simmons,
Naples—Ephraim W. Cleveland,
Gorham—Lemuel Morse,
Farmington—John Lapham,
Manchester—Addison N. Buck.
Seneca—Robert C. Nicholas,
Phelps—David McNeil,
Hawesell—Joel S. Hart,
Canandaigua—Henry M. Mead,
Victor—Darius I. Lewis.

The society after discharging the duties of the day adjourned, and partook of a dinner at Blossom's Hotel.

The following memorial was presented by Z. Barton Stout, Esq. and adopted by a unanimous vote of the society:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: The Memorial of the Ontario Agricultural Society,

Respectfully represents,

That your memorialists are, many of them, engaged in the growing of wool; for which article, they have, hitherto, scarcely been able to obtain a market, or remunerating price. That, after having for many years attended, with great care and expense, to the obtaining of the finest woolled breeds of sheep, and the multiplication of their flocks; they now find them, greatly depreciated in value. That they attribute this depreciation to the insufficiency of the laws, intended to protect our woollen manufacture; and the inadequacy of the duties on foreign wool.

Your memorialists view the interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, as inseparably blended, and dependent on one another. The extensive establishment of manufactures, creates the best and most stable demand, for all the products of the soil. Agriculture and manufactures, therefore, must flourish or decline together. When mutually flourishing, they are inexhaustible sources of national wealth; and increase both the ability and inclination of our fellow citizens for foreign commerce.

Your memorialists believe, that if adequate protection to our manufactures and wool growers, should not be granted, that many of the former must be ruined, in their business; and the latter be compelled to sacrifice their fine Merino and Saxon flocks, to the knife of the butcher. The evil to our country, of such results, cannot be too earnestly deprecated.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray, that your honorable bodies will give this important subject early consideration, and extend such remedies, in the alteration and increase of duties on foreign cloths; and the increase of duties on foreign wool, as you, in your wisdom, shall deem

necessary for the interests of those concerned, and the welfare of our common country.

Canandaigua, Ont. co. N. Y. Oct. 2d. 1827.

MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourth annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, for Merrimack County, was attended at Boscawen on Thursday and Friday last. The weather was very favorable, considering the season of the year, and the concourse of people unusually numerous. Every facility was offered, for a pleasant exhibition, by the hospitable inhabitants of Boscawen—and seldom, if ever, have our citizens been more gratified on a similar occasion. The show of neat cattle and stock of various kinds was generally good, and exceeded that of former years. The fancy articles, and articles generally of domestic manufacture, as well as the specimens of vegetable productions, have been seldom exceeded, even in older and more extended Societies. We have not now time to particularize, and it is the less necessary, as the Reports of the different awarding Committees will hereafter be published. We can, without arrogance we believe, give credit to our County of Merrimack, for as much spirit and liberality in the support of agricultural associations, and in the encouraging and rewarding the spirit of improvement, which is happily abroad in the land, as to any other county in the State. More we would not presume to claim, and less it would be fastidiousness in us to refuse.

At 1 o'clock the Society formed in procession and proceeded to the Meeting House, where after prayer by the venerable Dr Wood, (himself a pattern of all good works and good husbandry) an Address was delivered by the Hon. Matthew Harvey, President of the Society. The address was a plain, practical, and unassuming performance, aimed at the instruction, rather than the momentary gratification and amusement of the audience. The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr Price, of the West Society in Boscawen. After the exercises in the Meeting House, the Society repaired to Mr West's Inn, where a good and substantial entertainment was provided for them. At the close of the dinner a number of appropriate sentiments were given, under the inspiration of a choice supply of the spirit of old orchard.

We are not able, at this time, to give a list of the premiums awarded, nor to furnish any account of the Ploughing Match on Friday.

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year.—

BOSWELL STEVENS, of Pembroke, President.

John Farmer, Boscawen, Vice President.

John Whipple, Hopkinton, Secretary.

Samuel C. Bartlett, Salisbury, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

George Kent, Concord.

Richard Greenough, Canterbury.

Ebenezer Dustin, Hopkinton.

James Patterson, Dunbarton.

Daniel George, Warner.

Josiah Babcock, Andover.—Concord Register.

Peaches.—Hon. Benjamin Vaughan, of Hallowell, has put into the market this year, ten bushels of very fine peaches, raised on trees growing in his celebrated garden. Though we know of gentlemen in this State, who have succeeded in raising a few peaches for private use, these, we believe, are the first raised in Maine that have been sold in market.—*Gardiner Intell.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1827.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

VINES.

MR FESSENDEN.—In giving to the public the best translation in my power of Mr Porteau's and Mr Vilmorin's treatise, on the latest and most approved mode of treatment of the Grape in France, I had hoped to render an acceptable service to the public. I had supposed that as we were overwhelmed with British works on the subject, where they force the grape, the French mode, more adapted to our climate, and to common usage, would be interesting, and perhaps useful to us.—It was far from my thoughts to suggest any thing new to your experienced correspondent at Brooklyn, so long and so intimately conversant with horticultural science, and more especially with the grape. I am grieved that he disapproves of the plan recommended by Mr Porteau and Mr Vilmorin, two of the most distinguished cultivators in Europe. But I find some consolation in perceiving that he did not comprehend this plan, and I hope by explaining it, I may remove or abate his opposition to a fair trial of it.

1. His first objection to it arises from an imperfect attention to the text. He supposes that there was a trellis exactly 8 feet square; and he asks, how could the outside vines be trained 4 feet each way on such a trellis? Neither Messrs Porteau and Vilmorin, nor the Translator ever had an idea of such a trellis, eight feet in length only. They conceived the idea of a grape wall, at Thomery, 1000 feet in length, at least, and furnished with a trellis the whole extent of the wall, before the grapes were planted. Your intelligent correspondent will at once perceive, that in such a case, no difficulty could occur in the training, but lest he may still feel a difficulty in training grapes in this mode, I send you a beautiful drawing by my worthy friend, William Dean, of Salem; to whose goodness I was indebted for a loan of the "*Bon Jardinier*."—By this, your correspondent and others who visit you, will see, that the grape may be trained, as described, and it is geometrically demonstrated, that every branch, and every bearing shoot, and every bunch, will have its proper place, without interference. Every ingenious man will at once perceive, that the same vine might be trained equally well in the opposite direction, yet occupying only sixty-four square feet. I have estimated, by calculation, that a wall of many thousand feet in extent, may be entirely covered with bearing spurs, without a vacancy, exceeding six inches, and yet no branch cross each other.—It is a point, susceptible of mathematical demonstration, that no mode of training, but the horizontal one can give so great an extent of bearing wood, without interference. Every departure, at whatever angle, till you arrive at the vertical, constantly increases the difficulty of arrangement, and crowds the fruit more together. I say, this is mathematically demonstrable. The Thomery gardeners have adopted the most economical, and the most simple mode of training. I hope this will remove one objection of your correspondent. The horizontal mode of training has one other good effect; it checks the tendency to useless, and injurious, and enormous growth; and if the grapes thus trained, will bear for twenty successive years, without suffering the spur to exceed one

half inch in length, all we can desire, is attained. So far as to your correspondent's first objection, founded, as he admits, on misapprehension of the plan.

2. The second objection of your correspondent is, that it is physically impossible that 64 bunches of grapes could grow on the space allotted to them by Mr Vilmorin. To this I reply, first, by the sagacious and sound answer of Dr Franklin, when a similar physical objection was made to him, "Tay." Secondly, I had at the extremity of one branch this year, ten fair bunches, fully ripened, which, if the branch had been cut off, could have been placed without any confusion in a box one foot square. I see no reason why a whole vine, to which Mr Vilmorin allows only sixteen eyes, could not produce and ripen half that quantity in proportion, for that is all he states. But it seems that your correspondent thinks the thing impossible; to which the Thomery gardener replies, it may be impossible in your untried apprehension, but it is a fact, that I do raise and ripen this quantity, every year. Here, then, we have theory in direct opposition to experience. Which shall prevail?

But we are told that Vilmorin has announced a Munchausen story, which would have subjected him to the ridicule of all Paris, before the sheets of his "*Bon Jardinier*," could have been well dried. In order that this folly may rest on its author, and not on his unhappy Translator, we give the original words: "Quand le cinquieme cep sera assis parvenu a avoir ses deux bras, long de 4 pieds chacun, on aura sur une surface de 8 pieds carres 80 coursons, qui etant toilles a deux yeux, donneront, chacun deux branches, quis produiront chacune 'au moins,' deux grappes d'excellent raisin, ce qui fera 320 grappes, sur une surface de 8 pieds carres."

Let Mr Vilmorin and your correspondent settle the dispute of physical impossibility between them.

3. The third objection of your correspondent is, that the grapes so trained cannot be laid to be protected during our winters.

In the first place, they can be laid in our old mode as well as before; but one of the excellencies of the French mode is, that they can be laid with more ease. We have only to bend the vines down exactly as they are trained—one branch to the right and the other to the left. I am bound before I close, to acknowledge one error in the translation. I took "crossettes" for layers, but it is plain from the subsequent parts, not translated, that the Thomery gardeners only use "cuttings," distinctly called "crossettes non enracinees," and the layers are called "marcottes"—so that the Thomery gardeners entirely agree with your intelligent correspondent, on this point. On one point, he is entirely at variance with the French gardeners. Their objection to the Thomery plan is, that it is too slow; and they plant their vines so near together, because their roots having little space cannot send out these luxuriant shoots which are so much our pride, and are the dread of a French cultivator, whose bread depends on the profit and quality of his vines.

I should not have been so full in my remarks on the severe critique of your correspondent, if I had not known the weight which his experience and authority would give to his remarks; and if these remarks had not stamped the character of folly and absurdity on the treatise of Mr Vilmorin; and of course on the Translator, as incapable of per-

ceiving the absurdity and impracticability of the French practice. I have little confidence, that our first trials of the French mode will have success. Our vines have been too much exhausted by great and useless growths of wood, to expect immediate effects from the French method, such as the Thomery gardeners experience. Least of all should I look to the luxuriant vines of your correspondent for a fair trial, because it would require five or six years of vigorous pruning before his vines could be tamed to a purely fructiferous state. Nor, if every man had his skill and experience, should I counsel the adoption of the French mode; but for common practice I am inclined to believe it the best; and have thought it a duty to meet at once a denunciation of an untried experiment.

The Translator of the condemned Article.

The Show and Fair of the Litchfield County Society was held at Litchfield, on the 17th inst. The exhibitions are said to have been more numerous and interesting than have heretofore been known for several years. An Address was delivered on the occasion by Mr J. P. Brace.

HEMP.

In reference to the article which appeared in our paper of Saturday last, taken from the "*Spirit of '76*," we learn that the Commissioners of the Navy have been desirous, for years past, to employ cordage made of American hemp on board the vessels of the navy, but have been hitherto discouraged, by the unsuccessful result of various experiments on that subject.

The failure, it is well understood, is not attributable to any defect in the quality of the article, but to the improper mode of its preparation. Dewatering, which is understood to be a more simple process, has been resorted to, instead of the old and well tried method of water-rotting, and hence the staple of the article has been materially injured, and the strength of the cordage proportionably diminished.

When the growers of American hemp shall adopt the last mentioned process, there can be no doubt, that the substitution of native for foreign cordage, in our national vessels will be a speedy and a certain consequence.—*Nat. Int.*

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Rockingham Agricultural Society, at its late meeting.

JOHN FOLSOM, President, in place of Col. Cilley resigned.

John Harvey, Vice President.

Samuel Cushman, Treasurer.

Ichabod Bartlett, Cor. Secretary.

Samuel T. Gilman, Rec. Secretary.

Joseph Towle, Marshal.

George O. Hilton, Dep. Marshal.

The Governors of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, have appointed Thursday, the 29th of November next, for a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer.

It is estimated, that there are 15,000,000 of square feet of Salt Works in Barnstable county, Massachusetts; producing not less than 450,000 bushels of Salt annually.

The number of sheep and goats in the State of Massachusetts, in the year 1784, according to the valuation taken in that year, was 224,307; cows

137,467; oxen and other neat cattle, 162,552;—swine 85,671.

The great Cattle Show and Exhibition of the Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania, took place on Thursday and Friday last. These exhibitions have already had the effect of stimulating the exertions and enlivening the practice of the Pennsylvania farmers. John Hare Powell, Esq. one of the most active members of the Society, has probably done more towards improving the breed of cattle, than any other man in the country. His beautiful farm on the Schuylkill presents those fine Durham short horn cattle, which are exhibited at the cattle shows. For some of these which he has imported, he has given as high as six or eight hundred dollars; and his calves from this breed are so fine, that they sometimes command \$200 a piece.—*Poulson's Am. Daily Ad.*

One hundred and twenty-five copies of the Declaration of American Independence, with fac-similes of the signers, were sold at auction, recently, in London, for thirty-five guineas.

On the employment of the wood and bark of the Chesnut tree in dyeing and tanning.—The bark of the chesnut tree contains twice as much tanning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice as much colouring matter as logwood. The colouring substance of chesnut bark is to that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1.857 to 1.—Leather prepared with this substance is more firm and solid, and yet more supple. This bark is the best substance for making ink; mixed with iron it becomes a blueish black. The liquor drawn from this bark appears blue at the outside, like indigo; but it gives on paper the finest black. In dyeing it has a greater affinity for wool than sumac has, and in other respects it differs very little from sumac and gall nuts. The colour obtained from this substance is unchangeable by air and light.

A rare instance of honorable conduct.—About ten years ago, a gentleman engaged in mercantile pursuits in the interior of this state, met with reverses, gave up all his property, compounded with his creditors, and was fully and unconditionally discharged by them. A few days since he called upon them respectively, several of whom reside in this city, and paid every farthing of the original debts, with interest to this time, amounting to near \$20,000. We are happy to add that his creditors here, presented him with a service of silver plate, as a testimony of their high regard for him personally, and as their admiration of the exalted principles by which he had been governed.

[Albany Argus.]

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a regular meeting of the Inspecting Committee, on Tuesday evening the 16th inst. seven heads of very fine and clear cape Broccoli, weighing about two pounds each, were presented by Mr Wilson.—Six fine real blood beets, weighing 15 lbs. 6½ ounces, by Mr Hattrick.—Several apples from Monmouth county, New-Jersey, sweet on one side, and tart on the other, presented by Mr Goshen.

Mr Floy exhibited a fine kind of Double Dahlias; also Silver, Orange, and Scarlet Cocksooms. Mr F. also presented a basket of New Zealand Spinage, the seeds of which were sent to the Society last spring from Paris, under the name of *Tetra-*

gonia Cornuda. Some of it was cooked and found to be of a very mild and agreeable taste.—The plant is described at large in the London Horticultural Transactions, by the name of *Tetragonia expansa*. It is a very useful vegetable and will, undoubtedly, through the instrumentality of the N. Y. H. Society, be speedily introduced into our markets. It grows very luxuriantly, is hardy, and capable of standing heavy droughts, and not easily injured by frost. It should be sown early in the spring. Four or five plants will supply a small family during the whole summer and fall. In this respect in particular, it is decidedly preferable to the common spinach, which requires to be sown several times in the course of the summer.

N. Y. Farmer.

See also Mr Floy's communication, on page 116 of this day's New-England Farmer.

Consumption.—A medical gentleman residing in Prince William County, Va. has addressed a communication to the editors of the National Intelligencer, describing the powerful effects of a simple plant called *Liverwort* in a case of formidable pulmonary disease. The patient had been for five years subject to distressing affection of the lungs, during which period he frequently discharged from half a pint to a pint of blood at a time. He was greatly reduced, and so far gone in what his friends thought consumption, that they entirely despaired of him, and abandoned all hopes of his ever being restored; as the ordinary remedies, and almost every thing that could be thought of, had been tried in vain.

In this desperate situation he was advised to try the *Liverwort*, in the form of infusion, or a strong tea, to be used cold, as a common drink. In less than ten days, he derived the most positive benefit, and in four weeks, every violent symptom had vanished: no cough, no expectoration or discharge of blood or matter—a fine appetite, general health much improved, gaining flesh and strength rapidly and such a change in his whole appearance, as both astonished and delighted every friend he had. He is not the only one that has experienced its salutary influences. There are several others in his neighborhood who have been laboring under breast complaints, or pulmonary consumption, and who have been relieved by it.

Subscription.—Select Table Grapes.

MR ANDREW PARMENTIER, Proprietor of the Horticultural Botanic Garden at Brooklyn, two miles from the City of New York, offers to the public, by subscription, one dozen of the most select and choice GRAPES, for the table, many of which are in a bearing state, and have been seen at his establishment with the fruit, and only fifteen months planting.

Names of the twelve sorts.

No. 1. White Chasselas.—2. Chasselas of Fontenelle.—3. Yellow Chasselas of Thonery.—4. Golden Chasselas.—5. Musk Chasselas.—6. Royal Chasselas.—7. Large Maroc.—8. White Muscat.—9. Violet Muscat.—10. Black Muscat.—11. Grey Muscat.—12. Large Frankenthal.

The Subscribers will receive their Vines between the 15th of Oct. and 14th of Dec. and the 1st of April and 15th of May 1828, free of freight or postage to New York, well packed in moss in such a manner as to go several hundred miles farther than New York.—Mr. Charles Swan, Grocer and Tea Store, No. 357 Broadway, and Messrs. Grant Thorburn & Son, Liberty-St. New York, are empowered to receive the subscriptions. Price six dollars the dozen, and the plants to be paid for when delivered.—The subscription receipt will be accompanied by directions on the best mode of cultivating and planting the vine. The same sorts of Vines may be had separately. Price 75 cts. with package, except the Golden Chasselas and Royal Chasselas.—Mr. P. will designate the different kinds of most congenial to each soil and situation for to make vineyards, and furnish the roots at 25 cents each. Mr. P. warrants his vines to grow, and will replace those the spring or the fall after the plantation, that is not growing; provided, the person has followed his directions. References for the above assertion, to Dr.

Vanderwever, Col. Gibbs, Messrs. Wm. Page, Rulif K. Schenck, Richard Arden, Joun Farr, and all the Gentlemen who have bought their vines of him.—The fall is the best time to plant the vines in a sand or light soil, which is the best for the vines. Orders can be directed to Mr. P.'s establishment, post paid.—Mr. Swan will deliver gratis, the Provisional Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees of Mr. P. which may be had of his agents at Boston, Russell, New England Farmer office, at Hartford, Mr. E. W. Bull—Worcester, Messrs. Luther Tucker & Co.—Pulford, Mr. Lewis F. Allen—Richmond, Mr. Heningway. Brooklyn, Sept. 23, 1827.

Superb Bulbous Flower Roots.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, direct from the most eminent dealers in Holland, a large assortment of bulbous flower roots, comprising the finest varieties of

Double white hyacinths, with purple eye

" pure white hyacinths

" red diademe de Flora

" dark blue hyacinths

" yellow rose allips

" porcelain blue hyacinths

" early clarendon tulips

" red donna Eleonora hyacinths

" white and purple Franklin hyacinths

" jonquilles and lilies

" yellow melistole

" white hyacinths, with yellow eye

" belle Agathe hyacinths, porcelain blue

Large yellow crown imperial; large red & gold striped do

silver striped do Persia fritillaries; Chinese yellow

tiger lilies; large yellow crocus; yellow pomponne lily; cloth of

gold crocus; princess Esterhazy hyacinth; superb dragon flower;

pelicaudus narcissus; purple crocus; warren crocus; gold

crocus tulips, &c. Likewise, plain and coloured bell glasses.

Purchasers may rely on the excellence of the above, as they

were not purchased at auction, but are imported direct from the

best florists in Holland, and are remarkable for their size, beauty

or delicacy of tint.

Gooseberry Bushes.

Persons in want of superior varieties of Gooseberries, can procure the bushes, by sending their orders to the office of the New England Farmer. They are from Glasgow in 2¢ each; the fruit is fine flavoured and large; (some may be seen at this office measuring 3 and 4 inches in circumference) and of white, red, and yellow colour. The price will not exceed \$1 per dozen.

M'Mahon's Gardener.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, a further supply of M'Mahon's American Gardener. This work is the most elaborate of the kind ever published in this country, comprising ample directions for the management of the kitchen garden, fruit garden, orchard, vineyard, nursery, pleasure ground, flower garden, greenhouse, hot house, and forcing frames, for every month in the year.

500 Grape Vines.

For sale in Charlestown, by Samuel R. Johnson. The above choice vines are of the *Superb* table species, all raised from cuttings, and are from 3 to 4 years old, most of them in a bearing state.—One for the above may be supplied by J. R. Newell's Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, or by the subscriber in Charlestown; price for each vine is from twenty-five to fifty cents, according to its age and size; all the above vines have been trained to trellises, and insured to be as healthy vines as can be presented for sale. SAMUEL R. JOHNSON.

Farnham's Grater Cider Mill.

We the undersigned, having seen Joel Farnham's Grater Cider mill in operation at the farm of Mr John Parkinson in Roxbury, state as our opinion that the principle of said mill is well calculated for the purpose of grading apples for the cider press, and superior to any thing of the kind we have seen. We witnessed its operation, and found its motion to be equal to about 400 revolutions per minute. At this rate it ground one bushel of apples in 55 seconds, with an eight inch cylinder. We are also of opinion that with a cylinder with longer points, vegetables might be very advantageously cut for the use of animals. Roxbury, Oct. 27, 1827. JOHN PRINCK, JOHN PARKINSON, NATHAN SMITH.

I the undersigned certify that I was present at Mr Parkinson's at the time the said mill was in operation, and am fully of the opinion that it will perform all that is above stated.

J. R. NEWELL.

For further information, application may be made at the Agricultural Warehouses, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1828.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLER & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and by the Postmasters generally, under the title of *England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

Typo-graphia.

An historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the art of Printing, with practical directions for conducting every department in an office; with a description of Stereotype and Lithography, illustrated by Engravings, Biographical Notices, and Portraits. By T. C. Hansard. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Statesman.

CHRISTMAS CEREMONIES.

England was merry England when
Old Christmas brought his sports again.
"Twas Christmas broad'd the nightliest ale;
Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol of would cheer
A poor man's heart through half the year."—SCOTT.

In default of recent news, it may be interesting to the reader to trace the origin of customs, where the primary motive has ceased to operate. The practice of decorating churches and apartments with evergreens at Christmas, is supposed by many to allude to the people's strewing branches in the way of the Saviour when he entered Jerusalem; by others, to the taste of the monastics in the early periods of the church, who hung their altars with ivy and laurel, emblems of devotion and triumph, to enhance the grandeur and solemnity of their rites.

But the practice of ornamenting places of worship with evergreens, springs from an earlier date. The Druids decked their houses and places of worship with evergreens in December, that the Sylvan spirits might repair to them and remain unhurt by the frosts and storms of that chilling season. On the accession of christianity, councils of the church forbade Christians to decorate their houses with Bay or Holly, but afterwards permitted it, in order to accommodate its ceremonies to the old mythology in such things as were not fundamental. An ancient writer says that "trimming of the temples with hangings of flowers, boughs, and garlands, was taken of the heathen people, which decked their idoles and houses with such array."

In the earliest ages the Mistletoe was held pre-eminent for such uses over every other plant or tree. The Druids venerated it, for its mystical origin. Growing as it does upon the oak, without resembling it, they deemed it a miraculous production, and believed it possessed of charms and defences against evil. It was cut by them from the tree with great ceremony. The prince of the Druids ascending the oak, cut the Mistletoe with a golden sickle in the presence of all the people, and then presented it to the other Druids, who received it with great reverence, and distributed it, as a sacred talisman and blessing for the new year. It was, however, at length banished from the churches because it was held sacred by the heathen, and might therefore mislead christian worshippers to a profane respect for it, or to believe, as the Druidical rites had taught them, "that it had the power of proclaiming pardon and freedom to all wicked people, towards the four quarters of heav'n."

The mince-pie, and the Christmas-pie, those "favorite peculiarities" of the Christmas festival had also their appropriate derivation. The former being a compound of the choicest productions of the East, represents the offerings made by the wise men, who came from afar to worship, bringing spices. The coltin shape of the true old English Christmas-pie "is in imitation of the manger" wherein the infant Jesus was laid. "This pastry is a learned composition, being a mixture of meats, tongues, chicken, eggs, sugar, raisins, lemon and orange peel, with wines and various kinds of spices."

The mention of the "Christmas log" will kindle the feelings of every New Englander, as another well known feature of this joyous festival. It was in Old England the great indispensable, to have "a bough heaped-up, over-heaped-up, all attracting fire;" and the larger the log, the merrier the defiance which was given to the cold without. All the demons of frost, and the spirits of the storm were laid by the potent spell. A charun, this, in these northern climes, which needed not the aid of superstition to enforce it. Then comes the feast, and dance, and song—and then the grave reflect on the glorious occasion; and the gay rejoice with mirth and gladness, and gifts, on the solemn festival which commemorates

"The day that gave
"To man a saviour—freedom to the slave."

Peace.—The name of peace is sweet and lovely; it is the calm of the world, the smile of nature, the harmony of those gentle and well-tuned airs, which are struck from melodious instruments. A blessing inferior only to holiness; and a great glory is shed over the land where righteousness and peace meet together, and kiss each other.

A writer in the Worcester Spy, condemns the present militia system, and states that the annual expense of the militia reviews in Massachusetts alone is \$217,000 per annum. What would the people say, were this enormous sum drawn from their pockets by direct taxation?

Allan Cunningham.—This excellent poet has written much, and among all the effusions that he has offered to the world, not a word or a line can be found that can offend the most fastidious. It is said of him, that like too many of the sons of genius and of song, he has to contend with the hard hand of poverty, and that the strains of his lyre are often interrupted by the sigh of grief, and the murmur of human suffering.

Sleep.—Sleep has often been mentioned as the image of death; "so like it," says Sir Thomas Brown, "that I dare not trust it, without my prayers." Their resemblance is indeed striking and apparent; they both, when they seize the body, leave the soul at liberty, and wise is he that remembers of both, that they can be made safe and happy only by virtue.—*Adventurer.*

A Vermont paper, in remarking upon the late publications on perpetual motion, says "when a man shall contrive to raise himself by pulling at the waistband of his breeches, we shall then have perpetual motion."

Rattle Snakes.—A few miles from this place, in Saratoga county, a young man took his gun one day last week, and went up the side of Palmettown mountain. While searching for game, he discovered near him a rattle snake of enormous size, upon which he levelled his piece and shot it through the head; he had no sooner done this, than, on looking around, he found that he was surrounded on every side by these venomous serpents. He then took a club and commenced killing, and before they could make good their retreat, he had forty of them lying dead before him. He took four of them and returned home. On measuring them they were found to be over four and a half feet in length, and nine inches in circumference.

[Glens Falls Observer.]

Manufacture of Salt.—The New Bedford Courier estimates the quantity of salt works in the counties of Barnstable and Bristol, at 1,636,700 feet. This is equal to a superficial surface of 16,367,000 square feet of vats, for containing the salt water. The greater part of these salt works are in the county of Barnstable.

Longevity.—Old Arthur Wall, of Wake Forest, (North Carolina) completed the hundred and ninth year of his age on the 15th ult. A few days ago, he walked three miles, but said he was somewhat fatigued, and thought he discovered by it, that old age was creeping upon him.

Fruit Trees.

WM. PRINCE, the proprietor of the *Luxuriant Eutaw Garden and Nurseries* at Flushing, L. I. has the pleasure of informing the public, that his nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple, 292 of Pears, 46 of Cherries, 139 of Plums, 25 of Apricots, 84 of Peaches, 20 of Nectarines, 10 of Almonds, 14 of Mulberries, 6 of Quinces, 16 of Figs, 16 of Currants, 15 of Raspberries, 47 of Gooseberries, 20 of Strawberries, 257 of Grapes, 690 of Ornamental Trees. Above 600 of the above kinds of Fruits are not to be found in any other collection in America.

The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inculturated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other trees are generally of large size. Catalogues may be obtained at the New England Farmer office, gratis, and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet attention.

Bull Young Admiral.

The above named superior animal, of two years old this summer, 3-lths of the "Improved Durham Short Horns," of 1-lth the "Core Breeds;" and obtained the first premium at Brighton is offered for sale at the low price of one hundred dollars.—or would be let for two or three years, to a respectable man, on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN PRINCE.

Roxbury, Oct. 25, 1897.

Mr PRINCE can also sell two or three fine 2 years old heifers in milk—of the half blood of the "Durham Short Horns," and from first rate native cows.

Moring Sheep for Sale.

One hundred, the greater part Ewes, at Winchendon, county of Worcester, Mass. Apply to Seth Tucker Junr, of said Winchendon. Also about one hundred at Windsor, County of Berkshire, in said Massachusetts. Apply to Edward Withington of said Windsor; or application may be made to Nathaniel Tucker of Milton, County of Norfolk.

Extensive Nurseries.

FOR SALE at the KENRICK Establishment in NEWTON, one mile from Agricultural Hall in Brighton the greatest quantity and variety of Fruit and Forest Trees known at any other place in New England.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, and directed to the BRIGHTON POST OFFICE, will be speedily received and punctually attended to; or they may be left at the grocery and seed store of Mr JOSEPH BRIDGE, in Court street where Catalogues may be furnished gratis.

Trees will be sent to Boston when ordered, and suitably packed in mats, for shipping or distant conveyance by land, if desired; but distant gentlemen should employ some agent to receive and pay for them.

N. B. Great care will be taken to preserve the roots.

Early Top or Tree Onions.

These produce onions at the bottom and a bunch of small ones on the top of the seed stalk. The small onions are proper to plant very early in the spring, and seldom fail to produce a good crop under proper cultivation. They should be planted in rows ten or twelve feet asunder, and set two or three inches apart, and one inch deep, taking care to place the bottom downwards. They soon spring up, and from their size and vigorous growth, are not subject to be destroyed by insects, should they put forth seed stalks, as many of the larger ones will; they should be broken off soon after they appear, otherwise the onions at the bottom will not be so large. These onions are mild, grow to a large size, and are generally raised with less trouble than the common kind.—Just received for sale at the Farmer Office.

This day published by Richardson & Lord, at their town and country bookstore, the Old Farmer's Almanack for 1898, by R. B. Thomas, Esq. containing the usual quantity of useful, and entertaining matter, together with the sun's declination.

Country traders supplied by R. & L. at the lowest rate. In the press, and will soon be published, the Miniature or Pocket Almanack, likewise the Massachusetts Register for 1898. 14

THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance. Gentlemen who procure fire responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

HORTICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

VINES.

You will do me the favor to acknowledge the following errors of the press, in the extract from the original French of Porteau's and Vilmorin's Treatise on Grapes; errors, I know to be very natural in printing a foreign language, from a badly written copy.

The points over all the participles were omitted—*tailles* was put instead of "*tailles*," *yeaux* for "*yeux*," *donneront* for *donneront*—*quis* for "*qui*"—and *produirent* for "*produiront*." "*Grappes d'excellent raisin*" is so put in the original, and I suppose is a French idiomatic expression, though it would be vile grammar in our language. These are trifles, but might be imputed to me. I shall now give you the reasons of Mr Vilmorin, which I omitted in the translation, because I thought no reason necessary in support of authority so high; and I believed that the public would not require them—and, indeed, to judge by the numerous thanks I have received from intelligent men, I should suppose that I was not mistaken.

"TRANSLATION."

"We admire, say Porteau and Vilmorin, as many others do, those branches of the vine, which are carried to 200 feet in length,—and we admit, that there are parts of a wall, which can only be covered by branches, the roots of which are very distant, but we recollect, that when a such has extended beyond a certain distance, it no longer gives fine bunches, but at its *extremities*—the spurs of the centre no longer produce anything but small bunches, [*grappillons*] and soon die of inanition. This inconvenience doubtless occurred to the Thomery gardeners, and by an admirable calculation, they fixed upon the length of eight feet for each vine. It follows, from this arrangement, that the sap is equally distributed to all the spurs—and that all the bunches are well nourished, and more beautiful."

"We should also, here remark, that, though the branches at Thomery are only eight feet long, they do not throw out extraordinary shoots, because, the plants being set at 20 inches distance only, apart from each other, their roots dispute or contend with each other for nourishment. The cover of the wall also, extending over the vine 9 or 10 inches, contributes to check the growth, not *sinning by any excess* (ne *penchant par aucun excès*) its fruit has all the qualities which it is susceptible of acquiring."—Such is the strong, and to my understanding, the sound language of men, living in a country, which has cultivated the grape ever since the invasion of Julius Caesar, before the birth of our Saviour, and which raises one million of pounds of grapes, for every pound, raised in England & America united.

Knowing, that your "Brooklyn correspondent" has set his face against this French mode of training, and that he is, from his long experience, and great success, a host in himself, I have set myself to work, to brush up my old acquisitions on this subject, by revising the English and French authorities on the culture of the vine. The result

is, that in the British works, I find nothing but chaos. As you would naturally expect from people, who raise the grape as a luxury only, no two writers agree with each other in the proper mode of training, or pruning. Every new writer from Hitt to Hayward, has his own scheme. I would not intimate, that in forcing grapes the English gardeners are not eminently successful. But they are so in twenty different ways. They are so attentive, so neat, so utterly indifferent to expense, that success is hardly to be avoided. In France, on the other hand, it is an affair of subsistence—it is the great staple of their whole country, even to the north of Paris—yea, to a latitude 4 degrees north of Quebec. From the history of the culture of the vine in France which I have carefully gone over, I find, that the plan of planting their vines very near to each other, in all the middle, and especially the northern provinces, has been of high antiquity. In 1763 an innovator appeared in France. Mr Maupin in his treatise, entitled, "A New Method of Cultivating the Vine," contended that the vines should be planted 4 feet from each other. All France was alive to this question.—The experiment was fairly tried and failed, and the French returned to their old system of close planting, and of short pruning. This is the true history, and, if ever the vine shall be successfully cultivated here for profit, not for luxury, for the market, not for the dessert of the opulent, I predict that we shall adopt that mode.

All the French writers admit, that where the soil is very rich, and the situation sheltered by hills, you may extend to much greater length your bearing wood, and permit more luxuriant growths, and that, in such places, your bunches will be much larger. Such is the fortunate site of your intelligent correspondent at Brooklyn. He enjoys natural advantages beyond the power of art, and he has added to them artificial ones, surpassing his natural benefits. Sheltered from all cold blasts by a lofty hill—his garden in rapidly descending terraces, protected also by a noble wall, if the grape were left to itself it could not fail to flourish. Transport his vines in their present state, to an exposed plain, and transport with it the intelligent owner, and not one bunch of his grapes would ever ripen, on espaliers, unprotected by a wall, if he should pursue his system of permitting one vine to make 700 feet of new wood in a season.

His experience is no better adapted to common use, than that of a man, who had only cultivated the vine in a grape house. Every one, who knows his seat is sensible, that more judgement could not possibly be shown, than he has done—but it is a judgement exercised in a sort of *Paradise*.—My fate has been far different. To me, every possible natural disadvantage has been opposed. I think, therefore, for my fellow sufferers, and I feel persuaded, that for them, the cheap, simple, moderate training of the Thomery gardeners promises success. I have a happy chance of trying the experiment, this year, for a friend. I have planted against a common country stone wall, a set of vines, which I shall train on the Thomery plan, and I promise to give the public an impartial account of its success. My own vines (35 years old) do not in my judgement, offer a fair field for

the experiment. Too much has perhaps been said on this topic, yet too much can hardly be said, if we can succeed in making the culture of the European hardy grapes practicable.

I was much pleased, with a thought of the younger Mr Kenrick, of Newton. Excited by the account of training the grape, at Thomery, he said, he was resolved to try a quarter of an acre, but never to extend them above the first rail, say 6 or 9 inches from the ground. In this way he could protect them, on the north by boards, and have successive rows not farther distant than currants are planted. I may as well throw off all disguise of fictitious names. J. LOWELL.

Roxbury, Nov. 6, 1827.

ISABELLA GRAPE.

This grape has been introduced into the interior of this state, with great success. A Lockport paper mentions that a vine brought to that village from Prince's garden, Flushing, three years since, has borne between 5 and 6 bushels of grapes, of a quality and flavor superior to any other kind heretofore introduced into that part of the country.—The grapes are about the size of a musket ball, and grow in large compact clusters. The trouble and expense of covering with earth for the winter, which attends almost every other species of grape cultivated in this country, is saved by the cultivation of this. It is found to do well, by remaining upon the trellis during the severest winters.

We look forward with much hope to the general cultivation of the vine in the fine valleys of the west, and to the manufacture of those light wines, which may supersede the use of rum and whiskey—the last of which is now manufactured so extensively and cheaply, that it can be sold for four cents per pint. [N. Y. Statesman.]

SHADE TREE.

"When to build, is the question a man should reflect upon a great while, and perhaps not build at all; but when to plant he should not reflect, but plant immediately."

Now is a good time to plant and transplant the generality of shade and forest trees. We are all aware of the very great addition that ornamental trees are to dwellings, especially in towns and open parts of the country; but few attend to having them planted. The inhabitants are either tenants and "going away," or defer the matter year after year for lifetime. Tavern keepers are too insensible of the great advantage that a shade in front of their houses would be to them, or we should not see so many naked fronts. Any one who has travelled during the heat of summer, knows the comfort of stopping at a tavern where his horse and himself can be refreshed under the cool shade of trees; and that he would rather travel miles than be subjected, whilst resting, to the burning rays of a meridian sun. A garden and a few ornamental trees, add twenty-five per cent to the value of any dwelling in the estimation of a person of taste; and both these are in the power of every one to command; and to procure which would be a healthy recreation.

The naked and exposed appearance, and the ab-

sence of all horticultural decorations about dwelling houses generally throughout the country, has frequently been remarked by travellers and strangers a national defect, and a glaring want of taste. It is said, "that he who can make two spears of grass grow where only one grew before, ought to be considered as a public benefactor;" and we may add he that will induce our countrymen to make gardens and plant trees, will be no less a benefactor; he will relieve us from a reproach, and raise the value of the country, not only in the estimation of all lovers of comfort and neatness, but also in price.—*Pennsylvania Gazette.*

The following remarks of Mr PHINNEY and Mr DAVIS, are in reply to the Queries proposed by Mr LOWELL, and inserted in the New England Farmer, page 116 of the current volume:

To BENJ. GUILD, Esq.

The following reply to the inquiries of the Hon. Mr. Lowell, and others of the Agricultural Committee, relative to my orchard, is made by your very respectful and obedient servant,

ELIAS PHINNEY.

In 1822 I planted out 205 apple trees, in 1824, 150; and in 1825 and 1826, forty; making in all, 395, most of them in one enclosure. They consist of Baldwins, Roxbury Russets, and Rhode Island Greenings, with a few Porters. The distance each way between the trees, is about two rods. They were all grafted or budded in the nursery, the latter promise to be better trees than the former. I consider budding preferable to grafting. The wound occasioned by the process of budding heals sooner, and the trunk is more perfect. The ground upon which I planted my orchard was entirely new, having been ploughed, for the first time, in the fall of 1821. It had been for many years overrun with a large and thick growth of shrub oaks, and whortleberry bushes, and some small pitch pines. It was originally covered with a pretty heavy growth of oak and walnut trees, which had been cut off about thirty years before. From that time, till 1821, it had been used for a pasture, though a single cow could hardly have found support in the whole lot. The soil is generally a light, rich loam, upon a gravelly, and, in some parts, a ledgy bottom. The orchard is on the declivity of a hill, having a south and southeast exposure. Most of my trees were taken from the nursery in November, the roots placed in trenches, and covered with dirt until the following spring. This was done to avoid the necessity of setting them out before the ground had become warm and dry. If left in the nursery till spring they are seldom or never taken up until the sap has begun to flow. When removed after this takes place, the check occasioned by the removal, if not fatal to the tree, often injures its future growth. The best time to take up trees, is unquestionably, when the sap is least active. If taken up late in autumn, and the roots secured from the sun and air, they may be kept with perfect safety until the middle of May, and planted out at this time with proper care, and as near the surface as possible, vegetation commences almost instantaneously; they will not require to be supported by stakes, and will grow nearly as much the first, as in any future year.

I planted my trees as near the surface of the ground as possible. In some instances, where the

roots would admit of it, they were placed upon the surface, without digging any holes, and the dirt placed upon the roots—those set out in this way have invariably flourished the best, and have kept their erect position quite as well as those set deeper.

No stones or rubbish were placed at the roots of my trees when planted out. Every substance that would be likely to ferment was carefully avoided, as a slight degree of fermentation in any thing placed in contact with the roots, would be apt to destroy the small fibrous roots, or prevent their shooting; and thereby check the growth of the tree. The life of trees will be more certain, and their growth better promoted, by putting nothing at the roots, when first planted out, but the vegetable mould of a good virgin soil. The descending roots & those which crossed or interfered with others were cut off. The small fibrous roots were suffered to remain. These, however, when they have become dry, either from exposure to the sun or air, or from having been a long time out of the ground, should be taken off, for the obvious reason that others will not put out so soon when those, which are dead, are allowed to remain.

The land upon which my orchard is set, as I before stated, was ploughed for the first time, in the fall of 1821,—since that time, it has been in tillage; though so filled with roots and stones that little could be done by tillage for the two first years. It was sowed with barley the last spring, and about the first of September the stubble was turned in, and the land sowed down to grass, except a space of about six feet in diameter round each tree; which, as heretofore, is to be hoed and kept clear of weeds and grass. By keeping the surface of the earth about my trees loose and clear from weeds and grass, they have never apparently suffered the slightest check in their growth in the driest seasons. Late in the fall of each year, I have had put round the roots of my trees, a small quantity of compost, made of rotten lime, bones, and some coarse ashes. This manure after remaining about the roots for the winter, is mostly removed in the spring and thrown at a distance from the trees. The hoeing commences as soon as the weeds appear, and is continued as often as it is necessary to keep them down and the ground loose.

The subject of pruning is one next in importance to that of a good cultivation of the soil, in which trees are planted. I commence pruning as soon as the leaves put out after planting. By pruning trees when small, much labor is saved, and the injurious effects of late pruning are avoided. The wound occasioned is small and heals over very soon. I have invariably pruned my trees while the sap is flowing most freely, and the growth the most rapid, which is usually about the first of June; and in most cases covered the wound with a mixture of lime, and clay, with a portion of hair worked in, to prevent its cracking and falling off. By this method, the wound occasioned by taking off a branch, if not more than half an inch in diameter, heals completely over the first season. I take off all branches which at the time of pruning interfere, or seem likely, from their direction hereafter to interfere with others; and all such others as are required, in order to give the top an equal balance.

In the next place, I take off such branches, as seem likely when they shall have become large

to prevent a free admission of the sun and air to every part of the top. This I consider a very essential part of pruning, as every precaution should be taken while the tree is young and in vigorous growth, to avoid the necessity and the risk of removing large limbs when it shall have become old and feeble. This mode of pruning keeps the centre and all the parts of the top sufficiently open.

I have never scraped or split the bark of my trees. Soon after planting I noticed on a few of them, small insects adhering close to the bark.—I attempted to destroy them by an application of lime mixed with clay and some other substances, but without effect. I then applied a wash made by dissolving a pound of potash in four quarts of water, which has entirely destroyed the insects, and has kept the bark perfectly clear and smooth. I have applied this wash once a year,—generally about the middle of May.

My trees have not been visited by borers, nor any other insects, injuriously, except those above stated; nor with canker or black mould. The best remedy for insects, canker and all the evils and disorders, to which trees are subject, is, in my opinion, a healthy and vigorous growth, which may always be secured by careful planting, good tillage, and judicious pruning.

ELIAS PHINNEY.

Lexington, 12th Oct. 1827.

MIDDLESEX, ss. October 12, 1827; Then the aforesaid Elias Phinney made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement.

Before me, Wm. GORDON,
Justice of the Peace.

BENJ. GUILD, Esq.—In compliance with the request of the Hon Mr LOWELL, I make the following replies to you, respecting the general management of my apple orchard in this town.

1. I planted out from the nursery in April 1819, one hundred and twenty-five apple trees, and in the spring of 1823, about thirty more.

2. They consist of Baldwins, Greenings, Russeings, and Spitzenburgh, about one quarter of each kind, excepting fifteen, which were imported from France.

3. They were purchased (excepting the above fifteen) of Mr John Kenrick of Newton, and Mr Enoch Baldwin, of Milton, and were budded or engrafted by them.

4. They were generally planted in land broken up for the first time, which had been a rough, stony pasture, and covered with small trees and bushes of various kinds, which had been offered for sale at twenty-five dollars the acre.

5. They were planted a little deeper than when growing in the nurseries, and the best soil was put at the bottom of the holes, and the holes dug large. The rows were planted forty feet, and the trees in the rows, fifty feet distance from each other.

6. The ground has been in grass for six years, but has always been kept open about the trees, by digging every year, and one year I planted potatoes around them.

7. They have been freely pruned every year in the month of May, and generally cut from the centre of the tree.

8. They have been manured every autumn, with a compost, consisting of bullocks' feet, bones, marine shells, tan yard and street manure; and the first year I had the piths of ox horns driven down about them.

9. After pruning in May, the body of the trees have been washed over with soft soap, and a little old slacked lime intermixed to make it adhere to the tree.

10. They have been infested by the borer, and great pains taken in cutting them out, after which the wounds have been plastered over with Forsyth's composition, and last year I washed them over with pot ash water.

11. They never have required scraping, the bark having always been kept clean and bright by the washing with soap.

Respectfully, I am, sir,

your obedient servant,

CHARLES DAVIS.

Roxbury, Oct. 1, 1827.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have thought proper to state that in 1823, the tops of many of the trees became so heavy that they began to grow crooked, and I had them staked and tied, with a piece of mat under each cord. Two years after it was discovered the borer was making havoc under the mats, and on examination found two or three trees had been quite destroyed, and some others considerably injured. The mats were immediately removed.

C. D.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, Oct. 3, 1827.—Then the above named Charles Davis, Esq. personally appeared and made solemn oath to the truth of the above statement subscribed by him, B. GUILD.

DRESS OF CHILDREN.

Is there any reason, aside from fashion, why the dress of children should be so contrived as to leave naked their arms, shoulders, and upper part of the chest? If there is none in favor of this custom, there are reasons, and serious ones, too, against it.

That leaving these parts uncovered is uncomfortable to the individual, any one may be convinced by making the experiment upon himself. Let him leave his arms, and the upper part of his chest exposed to the variations of temperature during the waking hours of almost any one day; and if, on trial, his feelings compel him to restore to those parts their usual covering, let him have compassion enough on the children under his care to furnish them with a similar protection against the vicissitudes of the weather.

But the objection on the score of comfort is not the greatest one. This mode of dressing is also detrimental to health. The state of the lungs and other internal organs, greatly depends upon the state of the skin; and is in no way more often disordered, than by any cause which interrupts the due process of insensible perspiration in the latter. In tropical countries this fashion might be tolerated with impunity. But in ours, and especially in the New England States, where the temperature of the atmosphere sometimes varies fifteen or twenty degrees in the course of a few hours, it is entirely out of place. If such as have arrived to years of discretion will hazard their lives by conforming to the absurdities of fashion, the worst is their own; but to impose this kind of penance upon young children, merely to gratify the pride of their parents, is cruel,—is inexcusable.—*Con. Journal.*

A few nights ago, says a New-York paper, 2535 eels were caught at one haul at Owego, averaging from one to five pounds each—more than 3000 pounds.

GYMNASTICS.

The following account of a swimming school at Amberg, in Bavaria, we find in the New-York Statesman, taken from the papers of that country, which give splendid accounts of the success of some of the scholars.

The soldiers of a regiment of infantry were enabled to go down 24 feet under water, and swam about from an hour to an hour and a half. They jumped from an elevation of 39 feet, with their uniform on; and bore at the same time the weight of 30 pounds. They found and took from the bottom of the river, guns, muskets, &c. which had been lost there a long time before. Another experiment was made at Passau. The best swimmers separated into three parties, and swam for a long time without touching the earth. The first party had in their centre a musician who played on the clarinet. Before them on a table was placed wine, and the swimmers drank to the health of the Colonel who was on the bridge. The second party composed of officers, had before them a table covered with refreshments; the third also ranged themselves round the table. It is represented as a curious spectacle to see men eating and drinking and amusing themselves in the middle of a stream on tables the water bore up.

SEEDS.

It is a very general impression among gardeners, that several species of garden seeds cannot be raised in America in perfection; among these are the invaluable species of battersea, early York, and early sugar-loaf cabbage. English seeds must, therefore, be imported at an expense of 4 or 5 dollars the pound, to set our crops annually.—*This is an error.* Experience has taught me that these seeds can be raised in as great perfection in our country as in England. These species of cabbage are generally sown very early, in hot-beds, for early use, and come into perfection and full head early in July, and consequently the crop is exhausted before fall, and none left to propagate the species. To obviate this, I have reserved a few seeds, sowed them early in June, and set the plants late; by which means I have had a good supply of heads in the fall. This late crop is as easily preserved as any other species of cabbage, and, if so preserved, and set in the spring, will yield a plentiful supply of seed. During the war, I resorted to this expedient, and for five years past have had complete success. Some precaution is, however, necessary in setting these peculiar species: they should be carefully separated, and set at a distance from other species; otherwise they will degenerate and intermix with the other kinds, and produce a mongrel species. So careful are the English gardeners to prevent this mixture of sorts, that nets are thrown over each kind when in blossom, to prevent the bees from carrying the farina of one kind to another, to mix and spoil the varieties. The same precautions, I have no hesitation in saying, will produce any one species of cabbage seed in as great perfection in this country as in England or France.—*Albany Plough boy.*

ONIONS.

The practice recommended in the 2d volume of the Memoirs of the Agricultural Society of raising onions, by sowing the seed in the month of August, has been so fully tested near Philadelphia, that every farmer ought to adopt it. To continue the old practice is absurd when they may obtain

equally good crops by adopting the new mode, and have the use of the ground upon which they are sown from March until August, and considering that the labour attending the new mode is much less than that necessary in the old. Onions have even been raised by the writer of this, as large as the common onion, by sowing white Portugal onion seed early in the spring in good ground, thin, and keeping them clear of weeds. The Portugal onions grow very large, and are remarkably mild and of a pleasant flavour. But whether the seeds be native or imported, they should always be sown in drills, on account of the great ease with which they are kept clean. The same rule ought to be observed with respect to all GARDEN VEGETABLES. The practice is now commonly followed by those who make it a business to attend the Philadelphia Market with vegetables. The neatness and beauty of a garden is also thereby greatly promoted; a consideration that ought not to be overlooked, for it is one that will serve to stimulate to greater industry in attending to it.

ORCHARDS.

We recommend to especial notice the remarks of the Hon. Mr. LOWELL on our first and second pages, relating to the subject, delivered before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society at its recent exhibition at Brighton. They demonstrate what many farmers already know, and what more we trust, will know, by experiment, that fruit trees may be cultivated so as to become more productive and profitable than most other products of the farm in a few years. It is doubtless in some part owing to the circumstance that they do not bring to the cultivator immediate profit that we see so few thrifty orchards. The annual income for the labor bestowed upon them must, it is true, be dispensed with for the few first years: but taking ten years collectively, and labor can in no way probably be so profitably employed upon land as in the production of fruit trees. It is also to be taken into the account, and reckoned among the inducements to the cultivation of fruit trees, that they lessen scarcely at all, the other products of the soil. Nearly as much grain or grass will be produced on lands covered with orchards as without them.

It is a common error, too, that a peculiarity of soil is necessary to the production of fruit trees. We have seen them thrive on almost every variety of soil; and on steep acclivities as well as level land. Nearly all that is required, we are told, by cultivators, is that the earth about the roots be kept loose by light manures; or, if the soil is strong, by other light substances. As a matter of profit as well as gratification in the production of rich and valuable fruit, we repeat the belief, that labor can scarcely in any way be so advantageously employed. Undoubtedly a far greater number of orchards have been planted in this neighborhood as well as in other parts of N. England within the last five or six years than in any equal number of years before. Still, more may and should be done in this way for individual as well as the public benefit.—*Taunton Reporter.*

Hay press.—M. B. Bliss of Pittsford, Maine, has for sale a new constructed Hay Press, built on wheels, and transportable. If it can be offered sufficiently cheap, it must possess very great advantages over a standing press.

[From the Christian Spectator.]

FRUIT A SUBSTITUTE FOR ARDENT SPIRITS.

In lately reading in the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia, Vol. X. article Horticulture, my attention was arrested by the following remark: "It is a just observation of an eminent horticulturist, (Mr. Knight) that the palate which relishes fruit is seldom pleased with strong fermented liquors, and that as feeble causes, continually acting, ultimately produce extensive effects, the supplying the public with fruits at a cheap rate, would have a tendency to operate favorably both on the physical and moral health of the people."

Upon comparing the observation here made, with the habits of various persons with whom I have been acquainted, I was led to conclude that it was founded in truth.

Viewing the subject to be one of some importance, I then endeavored to ascertain whether the fact alleged received any support from the known habits of different nations. In the northern countries of Europe the finer fruits, if raised at all, are raised only in small quantities. Even in England, cherries and peaches, and pears, and apples, fitted for the table, are seldom brought to perfection without the aid of walls, and coverings, and artificial heat; and in cold seasons, even apples of the harder kinds do not ripen in the open fields. But in England, and in all the other northern countries of Europe, the intemperate use of strong fermented liquors prevails every where to a very great extent. On the other hand, in France, and Spain, and Italy, and the other countries in the south of Europe, where most of the fruits above mentioned are raised with ease and in the highest perfection; and where in addition to these they have an abundance of the most delicious grapes and figs; and in many places, olives and oranges; together with many other fruits peculiar to warm climates, drunkenness among all classes of society is almost wholly unknown. It is worthy of remark also, that savage and uncivilized nations, who have seldom any fruit except such as grows wild, are almost universally greedy after ardent spirits.

The diversity which prevails in Europe with respect to the use of ardent spirits has sometimes been resolved into the influence of climate. In cold regions it is thought there is naturally a much stronger propensity for ardent spirits, than in regions where the climate is more mild and uniform. But this opinion is wholly unsupported; nay it is contrary to well established facts. In Nubia, lying within the torrid zone, there is a universal prevalence of intoxication; uncivilized nations possess the same propensity for intoxicating liquors in warm, as in cold regions; and in our own country as free use is made of ardent spirits at the south, as at the north.

The cause of the temperance which prevails in the south of Europe, it is believed, will be found in the use of fruits; which are very abundant in those countries where the vine flourishes. But the tendency of wine to create an intemperate appetite is comparatively so small, the quantity of weak and therefore harmless wine made and consumed in countries producing the vine is so great, and so excellent is the fruit itself, that the vine may doubtless with propriety be cultivated for the purpose of checking intemperance.

In the United States of America, though well

fitted for the production of fruit, throughout nearly their whole extent, drunkenness is every where very common. This may perhaps be considered an anomaly. But it admits, I think, of a satisfactory explanation. The original settlers of this country were principally from the British Isles; and brought with them a taste for fermented liquors which they had contracted in their native land. For a long period, they were of necessity wholly destitute of fruit, with the exception of a few inferior kinds which grew wild. And even to this day the more delicious fruits—such I mean as are suited to the climate, are by no means extensively raised. On probably nine tenths of the farms in the State in which I reside, which is one of the oldest, there is little fruit of any value, with the exception of apples, and these often not grafted. Peaches were formerly common, but now they are very rare—though with a little pains easily raised in any quantity. English cherries, with the exception of a few places, are by no means abundant, often none in a whole township. Good pears, in any considerable variety, are seldom seen. And strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries, are cultivated only in a small number of gardens. Here and there an individual is attentive to the raising of fruit. Though but few families, probably not more than one in five hundred, are well supplied the year round, with the various fruits suited to the season. Hitherto, therefore, in the country, the use of fruit can have had but a partial influence in promoting temperance. In confirmation of the origin of intemperance in this country as above explained, it may be stated, that in Cuba, settled by the Spaniards, a people distinguished for their temperate habits, as was lately asserted in the New York Advertiser, "there are no drunkards!"

The manner in which fruit is made to supply the place of fermented liquors is easily explained, and the statement, it is believed, will correspond with what most persons have experienced, or observed. In the intervals of our regularly established meals, we all occasionally, and very many of us constantly, either feel, or fancy that we feel, the need of some slight refreshment. At such times, if fruit is not to be had, many persons resort to fermented liquors, and thus insensibly lay a foundation for intemperance. But if they are in possession of delicious fruits, these are almost always chosen by temperate people in preference to the choicest wines. This need of refreshment is more especially felt in summer, consequent upon the exhaustion occasioned by heat and fatigue. Fruit is then found to answer the double purpose of quenching thirst, and recruiting exhausted animal nature, and in the most perfect manner. It is in the highest degree—I refer only to the case of temperate persons—grateful to the palate—refreshing to the system—and salutary in its remote and grateful effects. The man, indeed, whose appetite is not satisfied with delicious fruits alone, already possesses a dangerous fondness for spiritous liquors. It may be thought by some, that the laboring classes of the community would set but little value upon the substitute here proposed for ardent spirits. Whether they would or not, it is certain that the use which they make of ardent spirits is detrimental. But what reason can be assigned why they should value fruit less than other men? They have the same appetite; and fruit is equally refreshing to them. The reformation of drunken laborers, by the substitution

of fruit for ardent spirits, is certainly not expected; nor indeed the reformation of any other class of drunkards. But in those cases where the natural taste has not been vitiated by the use of ardent spirits, it is believed that fruit would be chosen by laborers invariably, in preference to ardent spirits, allowing at the same time, that they were properly aware of the danger of intemperance. Nothing certainly can be conceived of, more suited to the wants of a laborer, toiling in the dust or sun, athirst and weary, than a plate of strawberries, a melon, or a basket of cherries, or peaches, or apples. With these and other fruits, which might easily be raised in sufficient abundance, together with such simple drinks as common beer, milk, and molasses and water; and cider when desired, the laboring classes of the community would undoubtedly be able to perform the greatest quantity of work, with the highest health and in the best spirits.

The expense of cultivating fruit is much less than is generally supposed. In the court yards and gardens connected with most houses, there is ground sufficient, and ground usually uncoccupied, for raising in abundance every variety of fruit suited to the climate, with the single exception of apples. The original expense of procuring the trees is trifling; and even this may soon be wholly saved by a little pains in raising them.

The importance of providing substitutes for ardent spirits has frequently occurred to the benevolent, and various substitutes have been suggested. In recommending fruit for this purpose, it is not designed to have it take the place of other suitable substitutes; but to have it introduced into their number, with that rank and importance in the scale to which its just claims may entitle it.

FARMING IN ALABAMA.

Extract of a letter from the interior of Alabama, to the Editor of the Vermont Chronicle.

Northern Farmers might prosper here without much aid from slave labor. The price of the government land is a dollar and a quarter an acre, and the best improved lands are purchased for ten dollars. The great object of farmers here being their cotton crops, they have hitherto paid comparatively little attention to the ordinary comforts of life. The stock are without pasturage, and are suffered to run at large in the range, as it is called, or the woods, and the cows are milked only when they may be allured to the pens by the calves. Of course, cheese is not made, and but little butter. Still this is naturally a fine country for stock; and even as they are managed, or rather without any management at all, they grow to a larger size than any I have ever seen. They literally occasion no expense, as it is unnecessary to lay up in the summer their support for the winter; for there is no month in the year when they do not find grass and herbage enough for subsistence. A New-England farmer, indeed, would manage differently here; for by taking a little pains, he might find his account in furnishing for the market the best of beef, butter and cheese, and this without intrenching upon his staple crop. *Wheat* is another neglected item here. It is but two years since cotton fell to its present low price, (about 8 cents) and although the soil is said to be well adapted to this grain, the farmers have not yet fallen into the practice of raising it, while they give from 6 to 8 dollars a barrel for flour. There is no doubt that the extensive and extremely fertile cot-

on lands here would produce the cane to any extent, while the uplands have proved well adapted to the culture of the vine.

This State indeed is new. The virgin forests of Alabama, in her greater extent, still hold in silent majesty the empire that nature has given them, with no tenants but her own. The deer, the bear, and the panther, roving at large, or contesting their ancient rights with newer claimants, have not long learned to startle at the footsteps of man, and to dread the power of intelligence and art. As these wilds gradually yield to another, as Alabama swells in population, and her future institutions, under the care of the wise and virtuous of her sons, shall become the fruitful dispenser of science and pure principles, she must become, with a single exception (Slavery) one of the most favoured members of the confederacy.

From Flint's Western Monthly Review.

FARMING.

If one half the zeal, energy, and expense, that blots so many gazettes with low and coarse abuse, setting the community by the ears, for the sole gain, and the paltry purposes of a few demagogues and office-seekers, were bestowed upon the advancement of agriculture; if the people were half as ambitious to improve and beautify their fields, as they are to settle the nation; and half as angry with thistles, thorns and poor fences, as they are with their political opponents, who, probably, wish just as well to the country, as themselves—we should have more productive fields, less complaints of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundantly more good feeling. From Pittsburg to New-Orleans the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of farmers are as stationary in theory, as they are in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book-farming is the mere, useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated scientifically, and on principles, which have been brought to the test of the most rigid and exact experiment. We would tell them, that N. England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the exertion of mere brute strength—but bring mind, and plan, and system, and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveller sees verdure, and grass and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rock, and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St Pierre so beautifully said, are those, who cause two blades of wheat to mature where only one did before. The fields—the fields, ought to be the morning and the evening theme of Americans, that love their country. To fertilize, improve and beautify his fields, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizement, power, and wealth, may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source. Com-

merce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring. We consider agriculture, as every way subsidiary, not only to abundance, industry, comfort and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion. We shall always say and sing "Speed the plough." We shall always regard the American farmer, stripped to his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of nobility among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, the moderate use of cider, and, if he will rear it himself, of the generous juice of the grape; but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey; and we shall inly invoke upon his labors the blessing of God, and say of him, 'peace be within thy walls.'

STOCKBRIDGE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourth Anniversary of this Society took place on the 2d ult.

It gave to the Society a pleasing proof of its increasing usefulness, and an extension of its beneficial effects, far beyond the expectations of its earliest friends.

The Society has now existed long enough to show, that it has done, and is working great good to all interested in it. Almost every thing exhibited for premium, or show, was superior to that of last year; and we are happy to add, that it is gaining interest with the public in proportion, as it is becoming more useful. Though the day was very unpropitious, the collection was much larger than on any preceding anniversary.

The ploughing match was far better than that of any former year, though it commenced just at the termination of a violent rain. Seven fine teams ploughed, and the difference in the quality of the ploughing was scarcely perceptible.

After the ploughing, the people returned to the village, and viewed the animals, entered for exhibition, and the domestic manufactures. We have never seen so fine a show of animals: we understand that a yoke of working cattle exhibited, have since been sold for \$140—one year-olds for \$50. Seventy-five dollars were offered for a last spring calf which was refused.—These are facts sufficient to induce every farmer to spare no pains to procure the best breed of cattle.

The Domestic Manufactures were such, as justly to gratify the pride of every friend of improvement. They displayed great taste in the arrangement, and choice of colors, were remarkable for the fineness and firmness of their texture, and much exceeded in amount, and variety, the exhibitions of any preceding occasion. It is a matter of great congratulation, that our enterprising, intelligent and industrious females are giving so much of their time and attention to this branch of industry. They are doing much, not only for themselves, but much to introduce a wholesome spirit of economy in the expenses of living.

At one o'clock an excellent dinner was prepared at Mrs Hicks', at which were about 150 guests.

Mr Mark Hopkins delivered an excellent and very appropriate Address, which was much applauded for the valuable instruction it contained, its pure morality and the heartfelt interest expressed in the real respectability and happiness of Agriculturists.—*Berkshire Star.*

Cheap enough.—Good beef steak may be bought in our market at a cent and a half per pound.

(Fayette's (Missouri) pap..

CATTLE SHOW IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

On Thursday last, pursuant to notice, the Annual Cattle Show for this City and County took place at the Block House. The Animals lately imported from England were exhibited for the inspection of the public, and the best judges upon the ground pronounced themselves to be highly pleased with the appearance of the Cattle in all points, and considered them to be a valuable acquisition to the Country.

Some persons expressed their surprise that so few creatures were brought forward for premium; this has grown out of the following circumstances:—By a regulation of the Board of Directors, such Cattle as had once obtained a premium, were ever afterwards ineligible for competition. All likewise under a certain age were inadmissible, and others were kept back by their owners, because they could not state with perfect precision, the exact quantity of food consumed by them. When, however, the state of the Country is taken into consideration, we shall cease to be surprised that so few were competitors. Our attempts at improvement and exhibition are but of recent date, and there is not yet such a sufficient number of the improved stock, as will furnish a regular and full supply above a certain age, from year to year. This no doubt will soon be obviated. Several very fine young Cattle were produced on the present occasion, not for premiums, but to show what is in progress. And as the Board of Directors become more fully acquainted with the actual state of Cattle in the Country, their regulations will no doubt be so framed, as to open the widest possible field for competition, consistent with the promotion of the ultimate design.

After the business of the Cattle Show was concluded, and the premiums awarded, the Annual Meeting was held at the Coffee House, and the Report of the last year's proceedings was read; and was received with marked approbation.

His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, the Patron of the Institution, presided, and a number of respectable gentlemen, besides the Directors, were present. It was to us a most pleasing and gratifying sight, to see such an assemblage of gentlemen of the first respectability and intelligence, with His Majesty's Representative at their head, evincing the most lively interest in our Agricultural concerns, and labouring to devise means by which they may be most effectually promoted.

We should by no means be discouraged by small appearances at the beginning; let us labour to improve our system, and then steadiness and perseverance will bring us to a favorable result.

[St John's (N. B.) Gazette]

FARMING MATTERS.

Last year, the crop of hay in Berkshire, was much shortened by the drought, and the farmers disposed of their cattle at almost any price, in order to reduce their numbers in proportion to the means of wintering them. Some went still further, either from an over apprehension of starving their cattle, or else that they might have hay to sell, which, being nearly a hundred per cent. above the ordinary price, held out a prospect of considerable gain. But this in some cases was not realized, because too high a price was asked, or else there was really more hay on hand, after all the fears, than the markets required, and consequently considerable was summered over. The present season has been exceedingly favorable to the crop.

of hay, and cattle being scarce, for the reasons above mentioned, their price is now from 50 to 75 per cent. higher than it was last year, and farmers, who were so anxious to dispose of them a year ago, would now be glad to buy them back again.

From those circumstances the farmer may learn the following lesson: 1st. Not to give away his cattle when hay is scarce, if there is a possibility of wintering them. 2d. Whenever the crop of hay is likely to fall short, (which may be determined in the month of June) to secure a sufficiency of food for his stock, by sowing Indian corn, oats or millet which may be mown and converted into the most valuable fodder.—*Berkshire American.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1827.

FALL PLOUGHING, LIME, &c.

Land which is composed in part of clay, or is what is called a stiff soil should be ploughed in the fall, and laid as light as possible, so as to expose it to the action of the frost, which will greatly assist in subduing it. Fall ploughing too will destroy grubs, and other insects, by exposing them to the winter's severity. The fall of the year is likewise a proper season for the application of quick lime to your ploughed fields. With regard to the best mode of applying lime, its quantity, &c. we can give no better directions than are contained in an article, published in the *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, vol. iii. page 124, communicated by Daniel Buckley, Esq. of Salisbury, Pa. from which the following is extracted:

"The method of applying lime, which I have adopted in common with my neighbors, is, in the first place, to plough up a sod field with a strong team, in the spring or fall,—harrow it the way it is ploughed, and mark the field into as many squares as you intend to put on half bushels, say 100 on the acre, which will bring the furrows about 20 feet apart each way, and require 50 bushels to the acre. This quantity I have found to be most profitable. When the lime is burnt, and as soon as it is cool enough to handle, it ought to be hauled on the land already marked, and a half bushel deposited in the centre of each square, in as compact a heap as possible. If water is convenient, I prefer to slack the lime immediately, rather than to wait for rain, as it becomes finer and can be more easily spread. As soon as it has slackened it is immediately spread and well harrowed. This method I prefer for Indian corn, barley, oats, rye and potatoes. On all the above crops I have experienced a great benefit from lime the first year after its application. With potatoes, I add about 15 two-horse loads of barn yard manure to the acre, before planting. A second liming is often given, and much approved of, after an interval of three or more years. This amalgamates better, and can be more intimately mixed with the soil.

"There are good farmers who differ as to the quantity of lime that is most profitably applied.—Some say 60 bushels on the acre, some 70, and some more. I have applied 100 on an acre of lime stone land, at a dressing; but have not been able to discover any benefit from using it thus freely, nor any injury, except in the loss of lime."

It is observed in "*Letters of Agricola*" that

the application of lime is matter neither of mystery nor of deep philosophical research. If the necessary quantity be given to land, and properly mixed with the soil, it is a thing of much less moment than we are apt to imagine, whether it be applied in its caustic or mild state, and for this reason that there is a natural progression from one to the other."

London remarks that "In the application of lime to arable land there are some general rules commonly attended to by diligent farmers, which we will give nearly in the words of a recent publication.

1. As the effects of lime greatly depend on its intimate mixture with the surface soil, it is essential to have it in a powdery state at the time it is applied.

2. Lime having a tendency to sink in the soil, it should be ploughed in with a shallow furrow.

3. Lime may either be applied to grass land, or to land in preparation for green crops or summer fallow, with almost equal advantage; but in general the latter mode of application is to be preferred.

4. Lime ought not to be applied a second time to moorish soils, unless mixed up as a compost, after which the land should be immediately laid down to grass.

5. Upon fresh [or new] land, the effect of lime is much superior to that of dung. The ground, likewise, more especially if it is of a strong nature, is more easily wrought; in some instances it is said that the saving of labour would be sufficient to induce a farmer to lime his land, were no greater benefit derived from the application, than the opportunity thereby gained of working it in a more perfect manner."—*General Report of Scotland.*

Advantages of lime.—Though there are exceptions to the rule, yet, in general, it may be confidently asserted, that unless where a soil has by nature enough of calcareous matter in its composition, for the purposes of vegetation, it can neither be brought into its most fertile state, nor will other manures be so useful as they ought, if lime, or some other calcareous earth, be not previously applied. The utility of lime to turnips is so great, that though in the same field, where no lime had been applied, the crop died away; yet in the limed part the turnips flourished with unabated vigour.

[Code of Agriculture.]

Dr Cooper, in the last Philadelphia edition of Willch's Domestic Encyclopedia says, "Oyster shells are frequently burnt into lime, to lay upon land. They are a better manure when ground without burning, owing to the remains of animal matter in them. A good lime compost is the following: spread on any platform under cover, 6 inches of mould, then 3 inches of well burnt lime, slack it with water in which common salt has been dissolved at the rate of 1½ lbs. of salt to each bushel of lime; cover it with 6 inches more of mould. Before laying it on the land turn and mix this compost heap, and lay 300 bushels of it for each acre."

GARDENS.

The neglect of gardens among the farmers of the United States generally, is a common remark among all observing foreigners who visit us. In England, Scotland and France every cultivator, whether of his own estate, or of rented land, prides himself in the possession of a neat paled garden, which he renders not only useful to his

family, but highly ornamental. Every member of a household might take a part in the lighter cultivation of such a spot, and the exercise, while it added to their bodily vigor, would afford them great satisfaction. The laborious parts of the work, in the spring, being done by the male parts of the family, the keeping the plants free from weeds should be attended to by the females. The few gardens that are seen among our farmers are miserably overrun with weeds, which are permitted to increase, until their removal becomes so serious a job as to appal every one: and hence it is often difficult to find a beet, parsnip, or carrot among the weeds. Whereas, if a few minutes only were regularly bestowed by some one of the family every day, as the season progresses, the weeds would be kept under, and the vegetables would be increased in size and flavor by the operation of the sun and air.

PAINTS.

Earthy paints are more durable when exposed to the air than the metallic paints. White lead, in particular, by a small mixture of yellow ochre, produces a more pleasing as well as a lasting colour than white lead alone, which decomposes in a year or two, in the air. The colour it assumes is a cream colour, and has a full and rich appearance. It has been very extensively tried with success in Philadelphia.

NOXIOUS VAPOUR EXPELLED FROM WELLS.

Before any person is sent down into an old well to repair it or get anything out which may have fallen in, let a candle be let down. If it burns clear he may safely go down; if it goes out it is a sign that it contains foul air, which will destroy life. In this case take a hoop, rather smaller than the well, attach to it round the rim of the hoop, a strong bag or cloth, and tie the bottom together. Then by three strings to equisope the hoop, suspend it to one long rope, and let it down. Raise it suddenly and it will bring up the bad air, which is much heavier than common air. Do this twice or three times, and in two or three minutes all the bad air may be brought out. Try it with the candle, and if that burns, the person may safely go down.

This experiment, which was suggested by Robert Patterson, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been repeatedly tried with success.

TAINTED BEEF RESTORED.

A writer in the *New York Evening Post*, says "In the last fall I procured an acquaintance of mine in the country to put up a barrel of fat beef for my family's use during the winter. The barrel of beef was sent me agreeably to contract; but before I had used one quarter part of it, I observed it tainted, and so much as to smell quite offensively. The beef being very fat and fine, I was loth to throw it away, I made the following experiment: I procured a half bushel of charcoal, and after taking out the beef, and throwing away the offensive pickle, I repacked it in the barrel, laying the pieces of charcoal between the pieces, and making a new pickle, and adding a little salt petre. I covered the beef, and in about six days found it as sweet and good as it was when first put up."

BOSTON POULTRY MARKET.

Our market has been well supplied, lately, with the greatest variety of wild fowl, and fine poultry, so as to suit the taste of any epicure; comprising

canvas back ducks, red heads, brants, black ducks; blue bills, whitebelly ducks, teal, woodcock, snipe, and various other kinds of birds; wild goose, mongrel goose—and all kinds of poultry—and some fine venison.

AGRICULTURAL EXTRAS.

Mr WILLIAM STONE, the intelligent and able superintendent of the city farm, connected with the House of Industry at South Boston, has left at the office of the New England Farmer, several fine roots of the Mangel Wurtzel Beet, weighing 18, 19 and 20 lbs. each.

Still larger.—Mr NATHAN TUFTS 2d of Charlestown has left with us, for public inspection, several roots of Mangel Wurtzel, the largest of which weighs 20½ lbs.—Six of these weigh collectively 99½ pounds.—We hope that both Mr Stone and Mr Tufts will give us some account of their mode of managing their crops, and the amount raised per acre.

Mr Joseph Parker of Wilton, N. H. has raised this season, one of the old fashioned Crook Neck Squashes weighing 3½ lbs.

Potatoes.—J. Locke Esq. of Andover, raised this season from one seed potato one bushel and a half, in number 225, of excellent potatoes; 39 of which weighed 81½ pounds. Total weight 81½ lbs.

On the farm of Mr Timothy W. Dexter, in Cumberland, R. I. were raised the present season, from one potato five pecks, lacking one quart, weighing 85½ lbs.

Mr James Eustace, of South Reading, from 25 hills of potatoes obtained 4 bushels and ½ peck; 8 of those hills produced 2 bushels. They were of the kind called long reds. The potatoes were planted in the common way, with hills of the usual size, and without any intention to note their product; and it is not known to us whether they were put in the ground whole, or cut, nor the quantity of seed made use of.

A huge Radish.—A radish was raised the present season, in the garden of Dr. Noah Whitman, of West Bridgewater, weighing *nineteen* pounds! Its length was twenty-four inches and its circumference, (half way from the bottom) was twenty-two and a half inches.—*Column. Rep.*

Price of Wheat in Ohio.—In the Mansfield Gazette, printed in Richland County, (Ohio), we observe an advertisement, offering *thirty-one and a quarter cents*, in cash, or *thirty seven and a half*, in salt or dry goods, per bushel, for WHEAT. If the farmers can afford to raise wheat at that price, their county is very appropriately named *Richland*.—*Balt. Pat.*

A certain preventive of birds taking seeds out of the ground in gardens &c.—"Mix together one pound of tar gas, quarter of a pound of brown spirits of tar, and a quarter of a pound of grease; into this dip some shoe-maker's thread or twine, and draw it several times over the newly sown beds, supported a few inches from the earth on the top of sticks." *Robert Gorton, Chemist Druggist, Wolverhampton, April 11, 1827.*

The Aurora Borealis, which was remarkable in our hemisphere, for several nights, the last of August, was noticed in England about the same time, and described as uncommonly extensive and bright in its appearance.

[From the New England Medical Review and Journal.]

A cure for the Asthma, by Dr. Francesco Chiarento.—This gentleman having observed that no means would relieve those who were affected with asthma so promptly as a free current of wind, he imagined that distending the lungs with air by means of bellows would produce the same salutary effect. He, therefore, being himself afflicted with this disease, introduced the nose of the bellows into his mouth, and having compressed his nose, he blew with considerable force, and for a considerable time, a large quantity of atmospheric air into his lungs. The operation was completely successful, and that with the aid of this simple instrument he could overcome in a few minutes the most violent attacks of the asthma. After having performed this experiment on himself a number of times, he then performed it on others, and with the same success. From the numerous experiments which he has performed, and from the many observations which he has made of their results, Dr. Chiarento does not hesitate to say that he regards the blowing of air into the lungs, as a means, not only capable of relieving with great promptness the attacks of asthma, but also radically curing this disease, when it is not the effect of great organic alteration.—*Antol. di Firenze, September, 1825.*

Apples a year old.—We were presented last week with a sample of apples, of the growth of 1826, which had been kept to this time in a sound state, by Mr Nathan Warner of Woodbury.—His method of preserving them is very simple, and one that may be easily practised. The apples are to be laid down in dry flax seed chaff, where they remain until some time in the month of June following, when they are to be overhauled, those that are unsound thrown aside, the chaff spread out and dried, and the sound apples packed down again along with the chaff as at first. Managed in this way Mr Warner has had plenty of fresh apples through the whole of the past season and until the ripening of the same fruit this autumn.

[New Hampshire Journal.]

500 Grape Vines.

For sale in Charlestown, by Samuel R. Johnson. The above choice vines are of the *Street variety* species, all raised from cuttings, and are from 3 to 4 years old, most of them in a bearing state. Orders for the above may be supplied at J. R. Newell's Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, or by the subscriber in Charlestown; price for each vine is from twenty-five to fifty cents, according to its age and size; all the above vines have been trained to trellises and insured to be as healthy vines as can be presented for sale. SAMUEL R. JOHNSON.

Subscription.—Select Table Grapes. MR. ANDREW PARMENTER, Proprietor of the Horticultural Botanic Garden at Brooklyn, two miles from the City of New York, offers to the public, by subscription, one dozen of the most select and choice GRAPES, for the table, many of which are in a bearing state, and can be seen at his establishment with the fruit, after only fifteen months planting.

Names of the twelve sorts.
No. 1. White Chasselas.—2. Chasselas of Fontenbleau.—3. Yellow Chasselas of Thomery.—4. Golden Chasselas.—5. Musk Chasselas.—6. Royal Chasselas.—7. Large Maroc.—8. White Muscat.—9. Violet Muscat.—10. Black Muscat.—11. Grey Muscat.—12. Large Frankenthal.

The Subscribers will receive their Vines between the 15th of Oct. and 14th of Dec. and the 1st of April and 15th of May 1828, free of freight or postage to New York, well packed in moss in such a manner as to go several hundred miles farther than New York.—Mr. Charles Swan, Grocer and Tea Store, No. 357 Broadway, and Messrs. Grant Thorburn & Son, Liberty-St. New York, are empowered to receive the subscriptions. Price six dollars the dozen, and the plants to be paid for when delivered.—The subscription receipt will be accompanied by directions on the best mode of cultivating and planting the vine. The same sorts of Vines may be had separately. Price 75 cts. with package, except the Golden Chasselas and Royal Chasselas.—Mr. P. will designate the different kinds of most congenial to each soil and situation for to make vineyards, and

furnish the roots at 25 cents each. Mr. P. warrants his vines to grow, and will replace those the spring or the fall after the plantation, that is not growing; provided, the person has followed his directions. References for the above assertion, to Dr. Vandewater, Col. Gibbs, Messrs. Wm. Page, Rufel R. Schenck, Richard Arden, John Burr, and all the gentlemen who have bought their vines of him.—The fall is the best time to plant the vines in a sand or light soil, which is the best for the vines. Orders can be directed to Mr. P.'s establishment, post paid.—Mr. Swan will deliver gratis, the Provisional Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees of the P. which may be had of his agents at Boston, Mr. Russell, New England Farmer office—Hartford, Mr. E. W. Hall—Rochester, Messrs. Luther Tucker & Co.—Buffalo, Mr. Lewis T. Alcon—Richmond, Mr. Hemingway. Brooklyn, Sept. 20, 1827.

Grass Seeds, &c.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a large variety of *Grass Seeds*, comprising LUCERNE, FOWL MEADOW, ORCHARD GRASS, HERP'S GRASS, RED TOP, RED and WHITE HONEY-SUCKLE CLOVER &c. with the largest assortment of *Garden and Field Seeds*, to be found in New England. Also, 20 bushels fresh Canary Seed; genuine *English Rape Seed*; Hemp Seed, &c. for birds.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828. Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Bookstores generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

This day published by Richardson & Lord, at their town and country bookstore, the *Old Farmer's Almanack* for 1828, by B. Thomas, Esq. containing the usual quantity of new, useful, and entertaining matter, together with the sun's declination. Country traders supplied by R. & L. at the lowest rate. In the press, and will soon be published, the *Miniature or Pocket Almanack*, likewise the *Massachusetts Register* for 1828.

Gooseberry Bushes.

Persons in want of superior varieties of Gooseberries, can procure the bushes, by sending their orders to the office of the New England Farmer. They are from Glasgow in Scotland; the fruit is fine flavored and large, (once may be seen at this office measuring 3 and 4 inches in circumference) and of white, red, and yellow colour. The price will not exceed \$4 per dozen.

Superb Bulbous Flower Roots.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, direct from the most eminent florists in Holland, a large assortment of bulbous flower roots, comprising the finest varieties of

Duoble white hyacinths, with purple eye
" pure white hyacinths
" red diademe de Flora
" dark blue hyacinths
" yellow rose tulips
" porcelain blue hyacinths
" early claret tulips
" red donna Eleonora hyacinths
" white and purple Franklin hyacinths
" jonquilles and lilies
" yellow melicote
" white hyacinths, with yellow eye
" belle Agathe hyacinths, porcelain blue

Large yellow crown imperial; large red do; gold striped do silver striped do Persian fritillaries; Chinese yellow tiger lilies; large yellow crocus; yellow pomponie lily; cloth of gold crocus; princess Esterhazy hyacinth; superb dragon flower; polyanthus narcissus; purple crocus; martagon lilies; golden crown tulips, &c. &c. Likewise, plain and coloured bulb glasses. Purchasers may rely on the excellence of the above, as they were not purchased at auction, but are imported direct from the first florists in Holland, and are remarkable for their size, beauty or delicacy of tint.

Farnham's Grater Cider Mill.

We the undersigned having seen Mr Farnham's Grater Cider mill in operation at the farm of Mr John Parkinson in Roxbury, state as our opinion that the principle of said mill is well calculated for the purpose of grinding apples for the cider press, and superior to any thing of the kind we have seen. We witnessed its operation, and found its motion, to be equal to about 400 revolutions per minute. At this rate it ground one bushel of apples in 55 seconds, with an eight inch cylinder. We are also of opinion that with a cylinder with longer points, vegetables might be very advantageously cut for the use of animals. Roxbury, Oct. 27, 1827. JOHN PRINCE, JOHN PARKINSON, NATHAN SMITH.

I the undersigned certify that I was present at Mr Parkinson's at the time the said mill was in operation, and am fully of the opinion that it will perform all that is above stated.

J. R. NEWELL.

For further information, application may be made at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

Typo-graphy.

An historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the art of Printing, with practical directions for conducting every department in an office; with a description of Stereotype and Lithography, illustrated by Engravings, Biographical Notices, and Portraits. By T. C. Henshaw. Just received and for sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.

Miscellaneous.

THE MOTHER'S DIRGE.

BY WILLIAM CAREY.

From bubbling streams, or springs that rise
In mountain grot or willow vale,
Bring water, while I close the eyes,
And kiss the lips so cold and pale.

From tufted grove and shadowy glen,
Untrodden by the feet of men,
From sedgy banks and fragrant fields,
Bring every flower that nature yields;
And scatter every breathing sweet
On lov'd Maria's winding sheet.

Blest spirit newly freed from pain,
While o'er thy faded cheek I bend,
(Belov'd, and watch'd, and wept in vain,)
A moment more thy light suspend.

Behold, while hovering on thy wing,
With water from the bubbling spring
I wash thy limbs; I spread thy bier;
And lay thee down with many a tear,
Clad in thy shroud of spotless white,
To slumber through a weary night.

Thy tender smile, thy soothing voice,
Thy playful innocence no more
Thy fond, fond mother shall rejoice—
Thy little dreams of joy are o'er.

Of the mild graces of thy mind,
No token wilt thou leave behind;
No trace of thee will soon remain,
But in this breast a mother's pain;
A mossy grave; a humble stone,
To tell thy years and name unknown.

NEW ENGLAND.

"Thy cottage homes, New-England,
How beautiful they stand
Amid the goodly green-wood trees
O'er all the pleasant land."

Such would, perhaps, have been the words of that "eloquent muse," the gifted poetess of England, in the beautiful stanzas descriptive of the rural scenery of the clime of our ancestors, if they had been applied to the land of the Pilgrims. It is a goodly sight to look on the green hills in the glowing spring time, when the insect hosts hum over the opening buds and the mild and balmy air winnows fragrance from the expanded blossoms, when the mighty power that regulates the course of the seasons, exerts its most mysterious action, and herb and tree are swelling with renovated freshness. But the landscape affords a more delightful prospect when the forest has put on its robe of many colors, and he who will climb the heights overlooking, like watch-towers, the yankee land, and stretch himself out under the shade of the huge walnut, in one of those sun-bright days that gladden the declining year, may contemplate a richer picture than poet or painter ever imagined. The sabbath stillness of the cool and invigorating air will be broken only by the dashing of the serene and withered leaf in the silver stream that winds along the hill side down into the valley, or the frolicking of the squirrel gathering in his harvest of nuts. Beneath him he may see fields covered with flocks and herds, or perhaps goodly plantations of honest pumpkins sunning themselves and turning up their yellow backs among the cornhills, to prepare themselves for the festivities of the "thansgiving" that comes as sure as time himself. He must be blind indeed if he does not refresh his eye on the orchards with their rosy-checked fruits, and

the gardens with the jolly sun-flowers lolling their broad good-humored faces over the walls, and the roofs peeping out from among the trees, with the smoke rolling up in graceful curls.

"Thy free, fair homes, New-England—

Long, long at freedom's call
May hearts of native proof be reared

To guard each hallowed wall,

And green forever be the groves,

And bright the flowery sod,

Where first the child's glad spirit loves

Its country and its God." *Worc. Agts.*

Militia.—Much has been said and written by the malicious wits of the present day, against our militia system. But really all this availeth nothing; they might as well blow their puny breath against a hurricane, or attempt to climb a rainbow, feet foremost. Who knows better what is for the good of the country than our Legislature, three fourths of whom are, or have been, militia officers? But in order to silence the tongue of malice "forever and a day," we will endeavor to set forth a few of the numberless advantages of our militia system.

1. It is the "bulwark of our country." This being a self-evident proposition, cannot be made plainer by argument. A cart load of the finest syllogisms in the country would not render it a whit plainer or truer.

2. It makes a very interesting spectacle for little boys and great girls—which is certainly a matter of no small importance, when it is considered that many of our country towns are not blest with a show of wild animals, above once in two or three years.

3. By burning a nation sight of powder, it makes way with a good deal of "villainous saltpetre" and every thing under heaven that is villainous ought to be attacked *et cetera*, and blown "sky high, sky high," as Johnny Randolph saith. Again, it removes from the face of the earth, along with the villainous saltpetre, a vast deal of that "infernal drug" which is so offensive to all well bred noses, that it ought to meet with no quarter whatever in a polite and christian country.

4. It teaches men to love their enemies—"How! teaches men to love their enemies, quoth? A system of warfare teach men to love their enemies? A most heterodox way of loving truly!" Harken one moment—friend; there is no warfare about it; on the contrary, it is as gentle as a "sucking dove," and as peaceful as ever a toysoph in all the country. Nay, it teaches men to love their enemies almost to their own ruin—in truth they become enamoured of *blue ruin* itself. They hug the "black Betty" that contains it to their bosoms, and hang upon her lips, until at length they are glad to find a fence to hang upon.

5. It "wakes the soul by tender strokes of art"—by those soul-touching strains of music so melodiously beat out of windy sheepskin, or blown from the brazen throats of braying bugles, or sweetly and ingeniously hammered out of a tinutinary, triangular bit of steel.

6. It makes a holiday for men—full grown—from five and a half to six feet high—and between 18 and 40 years of age. Men absolutely require a *play-day* of some kind or other; and if they were not drawn out three or four times a year for military duty, would unquestionably run mad with domestic confinement, and breaking from their fields and shops, would prick up their ears, and prance and kick, to the manifest danger of all civilized society.

7. Being confined chiefly to the poorer class of our citizens, it helps to divest them of the little cash they have in their pockets, and prevents it from being lonesome, which a solitary dollar might otherwise be. And herein it is a fulfilment of scripture—"from him that hath" but a precious little, "shall be taken away, even that which he hath."—*Berkshire American.*

Destiny.—Hunt has recorded in the "Periodical of Pise," one of those little tales, so common in the East, inculcating the great oriental dogma of fatality. Solomon was walking in his garden with one of his attendants, when he observed a strange and fearful figure approaching them. "Solomon," said the attendant, "who is that mysterious being, his appearance fills me with dread; send me, I pray thee, to the remotest mountain of India." The king in his quality of magician, sent him thither. The figure approaching, said, "Solomon, how came that man here? My errand was to seize him on the furthestest mountain of India!"—"Angel of Death!" replied Solomon, "thou wilt find him there!"

Bull Young Admiral.

The above named superior animal, of two years old this summer, 3-4ths of the "Improved Durham Short Horns," of 1-4th the "Gore breed," and obtained the first premium at Brighton, is offered for sale at the low price of *one hundred dollars*—not would be let for two or three years, to a respectable man, on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN PRINCE.

Roxbury, Oct. 25, 1827.

Mr PRINCE can also sell two or three fine 2 years old heifers in milk—at the half blood of the "Durham Short Horns," and from first rate native cows.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

One hundred, the greater part Ewes, at Winchenden, county of Worcester, Mass. Apply to Seth Tucker Jun, of said Winchenden. Also about one hundred at Windsor, County of Berkshire, said Massachusetts. Apply to Edward Whittington of said Windsor; or application may be made to Nathaniel Tucker of Milton, County of Norfolk.

Water Keeping for Horses in the vicinity of Boston.

Where the most faithful care may be relied on, may be had on application to Major Samuel Jaques, Charlestown, or at the N. E. Farmer Office. An early application is desirable.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.
Nursery, at Flushing, on Long-Island near New York.

IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and grafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if oral demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
Rogers' Building, Congress-Street.

McMahon's Gardener.

Just received at the New-England Farmer office, a further supply of McMahon's American Gardener. This work is the most elaborate of the kind ever published in this country, comprising ample directions for the management of the kitchen garden, fruit garden, orchard, vineyard, nursery, pleasure ground, flower garden, green house, hot house, and forcing frames, for every month in the year.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure *five* responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

REPORTS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT VIII.

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments, consisting of the Hon. THOMAS L. WINTHROP, Chairman,—Hon. ISRAEL THORNDIKE, Hon. WILLIAM PRESCOTT, BENJ. GUILLO, and JOHN C. GRAY, Esqs.—to whom was also committed the inspection of sundry articles of Manufacture, for which premiums were offered. Report,

That six parcels of cheese of more than one year old, and seventeen parcels of cheese of the present year, from the dairies of farmers in New Braintree, in the county of Worcester; one parcel of old cheese, from the dairy of Mr. B. C. Perkins, of Becket, in the country of Berkshire; and one parcel of new cheese, from the dairy of Mr. Luther Chamberlain, of Westborough, in the county of Worcester, were offered for the Society's premiums—of the old cheese, that from the dairy of Mr. Elisha Matthews was considered by your committee to be the best, and they award to him the premium of ten dollars. Mr. Hollis Tidd is entitled to the premium of five dollars, for the next best. They award to Mr. Welcome Newell the premium of ten dollars, for the best new cheese; and to Mr. Roswell Converse, five dollars for the next best. To Mr. Charles Cuttler, of Weston, they award the premium of fifteen dollars, for the best sample of butter; to Mr. Michael Crosby, of Bedford, the premium of ten dollars, for the next best; to Mr. Luther Chamberlain, seven dollars for the next best; and to Mr. Adam Hemenway, of Framingham, the premium of five dollars for the next best. The butter and cheese now offered, is superior in appearance and flavor to any heretofore exhibited; this in part may be attributed to the past favorable season, and in part doubtless to more particular attention in the manufacture. Mr. Ebenezer Withington, of Dorchester—Mr. Timothy Wellington, of West Cambridge—and Mr. Jonathan Parker, of Newton, severally, offered samples of honey for premium. Your committee award to Mr. Withington ten dollars, taking into consideration the quantity of his honey, and also his communication on the best mode of managing bees. There were only two competitors for the premium offered for the best sample of currant wine. Mr. John Heath, of Roxbury, and Mr. William Kenrick, of Newton—to the former the committee award the first premium of ten dollars; and to Mr. Kenrick, the premium of five dollars. In the opinion of your committee, but little, if any improvement has recently been made in the manufacture of this article.—Two barrels of cider were offered for the Society's premium; the committee after carefully tasting the liquor, were of the opinion that the cider in neither of the casks was sufficiently good to be entitled to a premium. It is much to be regretted that our brother farmers pay so little attention to the manufacturing of a liquor, which ought in our country, generally, but more particu-

larly in the northern States, to be substituted for ardent spirits; and when carefully made is superior to the common wines of Europe.

Mr. John Webber, of Beverly, exhibited his annual offering in aid of the show, of some canisters filled with excellent mustard, of his own manufacture. All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS L. WINTHROP, Chairman.

The following letter of Mr. BALDWIN was accidentally omitted last week. It is in reply to the Queries of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society to the several successful claimants for the premiums on orchards. These Replies have proved very interesting and acceptable to those engaged in the management of orchards and nurseries.

1. I have planted 305 trees.

in 1816	44 trees,
1817	98
1818	30
1819 & 20	78
1821—27	55
— 305.	

2. The following is a list of the trees, of which I know the kind of Fruit; the rest are of the various best kinds, generally winter fruit.

Russet	94
Greening	37
Baldwin	18
Nonsuch	5
Pearmain	3
Golden Russet	4
Cat Head	6
Ribstone Pippin	5
Spitzenburg	8
Pumpkin Sweeting	2
Peck's Pleasure	2
Porter	1

185 known

120 unknown

305

3. Except three trees, they were all raised from the seed, and grafted or inoculated on the farm.

4. They were all planted in newly broken up ground.

5. They were planted 6 or 8 inches deep—no stones were put beneath them, nor any unusual mode of planting adopted—nearly half are planted at 35 feet distance each way, the rest 25 to 30 feet.

6. The ground when not planted, has been ploughed and hoed round the trees.

7. I have pruned in spring and autumn, but most freely in spring, which I prefer.

8. I have ploughed and hoed as stated in the 6th answer. They have been manured every other year.

9. I have no peculiar mode of treatment.

10. My trees have had many borers in them, which I cut out—I know no other remedy. I have lost no trees by them.

11. I have scraped the trees and applied Forsyth's composition with an additional quantity of Lime, and think it beneficial.

ENOCH BALDWIN.

Norfolk, ss. Milton, October 8, 1827. Then

Enoch Baldwin made solemn oath to the truth of the above answers before me, J. KUGGLES.

Justice of the Peace.

PEACH TREES.

The peach is the most delicious fruit that grows in this country; but the farmer does not rear the tree, because it "dies so soon." Experience has taught me that Peach trees will live and flourish fifteen or twenty years, if the ground in which they are planted be cultivated; but if their enemy, the worm described in the following paragraph, be destroyed every year, I should suppose they will live much longer. Now is the time for destroying the worm, which is easily detected in its ravages if the directions of this receipt are pursued.

Peach Trees.—This is the season to destroy the pest which kills this valuable tree; just above the surface of the earth you will now find a gum, which has issued from the wound which the worm has made in his ravages on the root, and of the exudings of this gum he has formed a sack, in which he has enclosed himself, about one inch in length and of a dark brown color: looking much like tobacco thrown away, after chewing. This contains an insect just ready to come forth with wings; it is of a beautiful black, and looks much like a wasp, not so long, nor with the small middle of that insect, but having around his body a ring of a bright orange color—in a few days these insects will be at maturity, and they immediately commence a new work of destruction, by depositing near the root of the tree their nits, or young, which in time are quickened and commence eating again. It is supposed that a covering which will prevent their access to the root of the tree, will preserve it from damage.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

Crops in Nova Scotia.—A respectable practical farmer, from Nova Scotia, has lately taken a tour through the townships of Woodstock, Wakefield, Richmond, and Jackson; about seventy miles or upwards, above Fredericton, on the river St. John. He has now returned, and informs us, that he is very much pleased with the appearance of those places; and states from particular observation and enquiry, that with the exception of wheat, which is there generally considered to be equal to half a crop, every other kind of grain, and also vegetables have turned out well; and that hay is abundant.—*St. John Gazette.*

Extract of a Letter from Fredericton.

"In some conversation I lately had with Mr. Campbell, of Nashwalk, he informed me that on a piece of ground where last year he cut only three tons of hay, this year he has cut thirty tons. So far as I can learn, the crops generally have been abundant, wheat being the only exception, and the failure in that having been occasioned by rust. In the upper part of this country, I learn, that the injury done to the wheat, is not near as great as has been represented. Potatoes, I bought, nine bushels to-day, at 1s. per bushel." The difference between the last and the present season, in the produce of hay upon the same piece of land, mentioned in the foregoing extract, is so great as to be truly surprising; but we know both the writer, and the gentleman whose name is mentioned, and can confidently vouch for their veracity.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

The following paragraph is extracted from the address of Philip Merriek, Esq. before the Agricultural Society of Worcester county.

"I am not unaware that there are those, who will not yield a willing attention to the suggestion, that the operations of the husbandman on his farm are to be essentially aided by results derived from scientific and philosophical investigation. They object that theory and practice are far different things; that the abstruse speculations of the closet are too subtle and refined for the actual labors of cultivation; and they confidently claim that the plain unsophisticated judgment which has been formed by practice is clearer and better than that which comes heavily lumbered with the conclusions of a life of study. They start back, as from mystical conjurations, from all book learning on matters of husbandry, with much the same undefined horror as our ancestors did from witchcraft—and with much the same reason too. Unwilling to be assured that science is, after all, nothing but perfected practice, they pray, with a shivering devoutness, that their farms may be spared from subjugation to the waking dreams and visionary innovations of the man of learning.—But let no hasty prejudice or thoughtless fear, extinguish, by their mistaken distrust, the glowing light of truth. Agriculture has itself, in all ages, received benefit from intellectual exertions—and through all the vicissitudes of time, mind has given confidence to energy, and direction to the active. In the most common pursuits, in the boldest exertions of enterprise, facilities for practice have been largely drawn from those sober places in which men of learning have been bestowed. When the hardy mariner goes forth upon his favorite element of tumultuous waters, his fearless intrepidity results not from confidence in his own manly strength, but from a well grounded assurance that learning has provided him with the means of steering his bark to another shore; and he remembers that science has taught him to look for the land marks of the deep in the well ascertained orbits of the stars above him."

OHIO POTATOE.

Mr Story of this village planted last spring in his garden a single potatoe, obtained of his kinsman Judge Cary, of Chenango county, the seed of which was said to be from Ohio, and which produced the present fall one hundred and thirty-six. Thirty-three of them filled a half bushel and weighed 25 pounds; of the rest seventy five were of a good ordinary size for culinary purposes; the remainder rather small, making in the whole about a bushel. His gardener, John Dutcher, who had the care of planting, hoeing, digging, &c. deserves great credit, and can testify to the truth of the facts detailed. Another specimen of this excellent vegetable, raised in the same garden, is little less extraordinary. Twenty-five potatoes of the common kind were selected of this year's growth, weighing fifty pounds.—They are of an excellent quality. This will certainly yield additional inducements to a fresh supply of emigrants from the Emerald Isle.—*Cherry Valley Gazette.*

M. Delvan's Patent for making Tubes without Seams, of the Skins of the Legs of Sheep, for Spinning Factories.—It consists in cutting all round, above the claw, the skin of the leg of a sheep, pulling it off in the same manner that hares and rabbits are cased; then soaking it in lime water, to

cause the wool to separate from it, tanning it with oak bark, treating it with oil; cleansing it, and lastly, in currying it, and rendering it of an equal thickness throughout. The tubes, after being opened with instruments, or tools called *wolves' teeth*, are drawn over the bosses of the cylinders used for spinning cotton and wool, and are stretched tight by pincers. The tubes ought to exceed the bosses of each cylinder in length; and the parts of them which extend beyond the bosses are to be pressed down and tied, and to be fastened to the end of the cylinders with strong glue; the extremities are then to be rubbed with a wolf's tooth, to make the glue enter into the leather; and the cylinders are left in this state for five or six hours; after which the ligatures are taken off, and the ends of the skin which extend beyond the bosses, are cut away in a lathe. In taking them out of the lathe, the cylinders are rubbed with a cloth somewhat hard, to bring forth the polish of the skins.

London New Month. Mag.

MEXICAN TIGER FLOWER.

This flower is of such exquisite beauty as to merit particular attention.—Hernandez, a Spanish physician, who was sent to Mexico by Philip II. king of Spain, informs us that it grew wild about that city, and was much cultivated for its excessive beauty, and for the medicinal virtues of its roots, being, as he terms it, a "frige-facient in fevers, and a promoter of fecundity in women."

This flower has no scent, but in splendid beauty it has scarcely any competitor. It is born to display its glory but a few hours, and then literally melts away; but to compensate for this sudden decline, it continues to produce flowers for several weeks. The latter end of August is generally the season of its bloom.

It is properly a green-house plant, succeeds best in light mould, and is easily propagated by seed, from which the plants will flower the second year. The bulbs and offsets may be taken up in October, when the leaves are decayed, and kept in dry sand, saw-dust, or rolled up in dry moss till March; but they must be carefully preserved from frost. Or they may be replanted immediately in pots of fresh earth, and placed in the green-house; giving them but very little water, till they begin to vegetate in spring.—*M. Mahon's Gardener.*

The September number of Flint's Western Review contains an article describing a variety of beautiful trees and shrubs common to the valley of the Mississippi. The following elegant tree is thus described:

China Tree.—This is a tree more cultivated in the southern regions of this valley, as an ornamental shade tree than any other. It has fine, long, spiked leaves, eight or ten inches in length, set in corresponding pairs on each side of a stem two feet long. The verdure is of the most brilliant and deep in nature. In the flowering season, the top is one tuft of blossoms, in color and fragrance resembling the lilac, except that the tufts are larger. It holds in flower for a long time. It is a tree of the most rapid growth of any in our country. These trees, planted out in a village, in a few years completely embower it, and from the intenseness of their verdure, they impart a delightful freshness to the landscape, in that sultry climate. After the leaves have fallen in autumn, the tree is still covered with a profusion of reddish berries of the size of haws, that gives it the appearance, at

a little distance, of remaining in flower. Robins immigrate to this region in the latter part of winter, settle on these trees in great numbers, and feed on the berries. They possess an intoxicating or narcotic quality; and the robins, sitting on the trees in a state of stupefaction, may be killed with a stick. The bark is said to be a powerful vermifuge.

Extracts from "Gleanings in Husbandry and Rural Affairs."

Many people wonder why the curious enquirers into nature will give themselves so much trouble about exotic plants; but they do not sufficiently consider, that many kinds of grain, many roots, legumes, fruits, salads, and trees, in common use with us for nourishment, household utensils, clothing, and ornament, are originally exotic.

Stillingfleet's Tracts.

Humble Bees.—If a nest of the common Humble Bee (*Apis Terrestris*), or of the Black Humble Bee (*A. Subterranea*), is taken late in the evening, and confined for the night in a hive or box; they will not afterwards forsake it, but increase their comb and breed.

Black Currant Wine.—The process of manufacture is merely that of macerating the fruit, in an equal quantity of cold water, two or three days; then boiling the whole slowly, until the fruit is dissolved; when the liquor is strained off. Re-boil the liquor, gently, a short time; and add a quantity of sugar, proportioned to the given richness of the fruit; ferment, and lay up, agreeably to the methods practised with other fruit liquors.

Buckwheat was first brought from Africa into France, by the *Saracens*—and from France into England.—Is called by many French wheat.

It may be well for the husbandman to attend to the plants of Red Clover in the course of its growing. Some considerable variety appears in the character of the plants: He should note them, and sow the seeds of a head of each variety, observing the progress of the growth, hardness, &c. It is the way of discovering the good sorts,—the best. The worst the field had better be cleared of.

A Day should be roomy, airy, and shaded from the sun, and the windows to face the north; wherever a stream of water can be brought through it, the opportunity should always be embraced.

Wooden vessels are supposed to be the best for holding milk, but unless kept clean, communicate a disagreeable taste to the milk.

One of the best methods of cleaning and seasoning wooden vessels for milk, is, after being well rinsed in cold water, to put them into boiling water for the space of about three minutes: then to be kept dry till wanted.

Erotics.—From some late attempts that have been made to raise plants natives of the East and West Indies in the open ground, it appears that several have flowered and ripened their seeds:—and it is much to be wished more efforts were made to increase the number of our useful plants. The late Dr Fothergill cultivated with the greatest attention, at Upton, near London, every plant that seemed likely to be of use in physic or manufactures, and which he could procure at any expense; and it is to be regretted, that the public were not made acquainted with the fruits of his

labour. The greatest difficulty is over after the plants have once ripened their seeds; as plants raised from such seeds, grow annually harder and quicker of growth.

With respect to fruit trees, it would be better to procure such as have been introduced from the Indies into Italy, Spain or France, than direct from the Indies into England; as for example, the Quinquina, Balm-tree, Sago, Cocoa, and other Palm-trees, by being first transplanted from their native soil into the *Canary Islands* and thence to *Andalusia*, the most southern province of Spain, at length have been, by successive transplantation, accustomed to the climate of *Madrid*.

Swine are ready for procreation at seven months old; but the male is unprofitable for that use, until twelve, and is in his prime at two years. The sow gives nominally four months, or one hundred and fifteen days, with very few days variation; bringing three litters, of from five to twelve pigs each litter, in about eighteen months, supposing the pigs to be weaned; but in two or three months less time, the pigs being suckled for roasters.—The old lopped eared make the best bacon; the Chinese, and crosses with it, the best pork; for which they will fatten in four or six weeks; and killed at eight or ten months old, are esteemed more delicate, than if they were kept longer in the sty. Should be restrained to a certain quantity of water, and kept clean and dry; for cleanliness is as essential to the preservation of their health and well doing, as that of any other animal.

Two gentlemen in Lancashire have a breed between the Wild Boar and the Chinese; they have very light and small bellies; their sizes are but small, weighing from ten to fifteen score, generally twelve score.

There is an animal kept tame in some of the East India Islands, called *Baby-roussa*, of the same genus as the Common swine; which, if it would bear our climate, would be an useful animal, as it lives solely on herbs and leaves of trees, and never ravages gardens like swine; the flesh is well tasted.

The cutting away with a sharp knife, the gristly or horny part of the snout, through which the ring is usually put, will, without the least injury arising from it to the animal, effectually prevent its rooting.

Crows are terrible destroyers of Indian corn.—Blackbirds and squirrels are also great enemies to the corn crop; but the poor wood-peckers, accused of eating maize in the field, do but dig for and pick out worms; for which they deserve a premium, as these worms, in different shapes and characters, become enemies to vegetable productions.

For Inflamed Sore Eyes.—White vitriol, one drachm, acid elixir of vitriol, twenty drops, and boiling water one pint: put the white vitriol into water, and when nearly cold, add the drops, and after add one large table spoonful of brandy or very old rum. If the above is found too strong, weaken each quantity drawn off with more or less rose water.

To take ink spots out of cloth or linen. Wet immediately the place with lemon or sorrel juice, or with white soap diluted with vinegar.

Cure for oxen strained by over-drawing.—About half a pint of common soap, stirred up with a quart of milk, poured down the throat of the creature will, we are told, speedily effect a cure.

From the Worcester Argus.

SELECTION OF FRUITS.

In turning the pages of catalogues of the extensive varieties of fruit trees contained in the nurseries, one is much perplexed to make a selection of choice kinds for the garden and orchard. A friend eminently successful in cultivation has kindly furnished us the following list of the best varieties, whose superior excellence has been tested by his own experiments. The wish that the benefits of his experiments may be extended, induces us to present it to our readers as a sure guide in their selections.

APPLES.

Summer. Harvest, Red Juneating, Early Bon. Fall. American Nonpareil, Princeall.
Winter. Baldwin Pippin, Nonesuch, Rhode Island Greening, Peck's Pleasant, Spitzbergen of the new kind, Roxbury Russet, Tift Sweeting, Tolman Sweeting.

PEARS.

Summer. Early Chaumontelle, Skinless, Jargonelle, St Michael's, Seckle, Bergamot de Pasque, Satin Green, Charles of Austria.

Winter. King's Bon-cretien, St Germain, Colmar.

CHERRIES.

Ronald's Black Heart or Black Tartarian (best), May Duke, White Heart.

PEACHES.

Early White Nutmeg or Early Ann, Red Rare ripe, Early York Island, Lemon Clingstone, Kennedy's Clingstone, Early Admirable, Royal George, Royal Kensington, Gross Mignon.

PLUMS.

The varieties of the Green Gage, and the Purple Gage.

GRAPES.

July Grape, Burgundy Black, White Chasselas, White Sweet-water, White Muscat, Miller Burgundy. The Auwigsberg, is an early white grape, reported to be the best of all the natives of our country, and said to be hardy.

"Letters from Europe, comprising the Journal of a Tour through Ireland, England, Scotland, France, Italy and Switzerland, in the years 1825, '26 and '27."

Mr Carter's book has just been published by the Messrs Carvills, under the above title. It is in two handsome octavo volumes, of above 500 pages each, on fine white paper, and a beautiful type. About one third of the work, as we have been informed, is substantially new, consisting chiefly of letters written during the latter part of the tour, which were not published. It would of course be superfluous for us to speak of the talents and acquisitions of the author, or of the ease and fluency of his style: and the public have already been made acquainted with the plan and execution of a large portion of this book, which will no doubt be received with greater approbation and pleasure, from the improved and enlarged form in which it now appears.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

They have in exhibition at Philadelphia, the greatest Ox in the world, and the smallest Cow. The Ox is the Columbus, weighing 4000 lbs. and the Cow measures only 2 ft. 10 in height, and 4 ft 2 in length.

A few years ago all the flannels and baizes used in the country were imported from Europe. The severity of an American winter was moderated by the fabric of Wales and the fleeces of Saxony. Such an establishment as a flannel manufactory was unknown in the country. The tariff of 1816 gave encouragement to some branches of cotton, but woollen goods were partly unprovided for. The new protection extended by the law of 1824 has not been without its expected operation. Among other branches of manufactures, that of flannels is making a rapid progress. Already there are about six or eight establishments of this kind in the country, one of the largest of which is situated in Amesbury, in Massachusetts. Not long since one was erected in Connecticut, and recently its proprietor sent a very handsome assortment of flannels to this market, which entered into competition with those of English fabrics. It is known that the average prime cost of the article in this city amounted to 25 cents a yard; and at auction when they were sold, they brought 40 cents. The liberality of this price was occasioned by the beauty and texture of the goods, and its general excellence in comparison with the foreign. The growth and progress of manufactures cannot be impeded by any sectional differences of opinion. All the middle, eastern and western states are nearly unanimous in favor of this policy, and at the next session of Congress there is every probability that a new revision of the tariff will be made.

[*N. Y. Commercial Adv.*]

Early indications of Winter.—On the night of the 7th inst. a severe snow storm commenced from the North, and continued till the evening of the following day, and left us about a foot of snow on a level. So great and early a fall of snow is hardly within the recollection of our oldest and most observing citizens. The tinkling of sleigh bells at this season of the year surprised us almost as much as to have heard them at midsummer. Indeed the sound was rather melancholy than enlivening, as many of our farmers have not finished gathering their crops.—Considerable produce from the neighboring towns was brought to market on Thursday in sleighs. We also learn, with surprise, that the mail coach from Litchfield to this city, was actually stopped by the heavy drifts of snow that had accumulated during the storm.—*Hartford paper.*

In Williamstown, a few days since, a young lady swallowed a pin which lodged about half way down in its passage to the stomach. Dr. Emmons took a piece of wire, fastened a piece of dry sponge to the end, and passed it down the passage below the pin; here it absorbed moisture, and became so much swollen, that in drawing it up, it brought up the pin.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

In a communication in the Georgetown Columbian, Mr Allam says there are now (Sept. 24,) enough of wild grapes on the vines in Maryland to make 2000 pipes of wine!

Covering for Roofs.—A new substitute for slates has been adopted in England, and introduced extensively into use. A quantity of lime is slacked in tar, in which sheets of the largest and thickest brown paper are dipped and then laid on in the manner of slating. This is said to make a durable covering, answering every purpose of shingles or slates, and will effectually resist the weather for a great number of years.

[From *Flitt's Western Monthly Review*.]

REED CANE.

Every one has seen the larger reed cane, in the form in which it is used for angling rods. It grows on the lower courses of the Mississippi, Arkansas, Red River, and their waters, from fifteen to thirty feet in height. We have seen some in these fertile bottoms, that would almost vie in size with the bamboo. The leaves are abundant, of a beautiful green, long, dagger shaped, and not unlike those of Egyptian millet, but narrower. It is marked off in equidistant joints, tubular, perfectly straight, and grows so thick, as to be almost a compact mass. To us it is the richest looking vegetation, especially in winter, through which it retains a perfect verdure, that we have ever seen. The smallest sparrow would find it difficult to fly among it; and to see its ten thousand stems rising apparently contiguous to each other, and to look at the impervious roof of verdure, which it forms on its top, it has the aspect of being a solid layer of verdure. A man could not make three miles in a day, through a solid and unbroken cane brake. It is the chosen lair of bears and panthers, which break it down, and make their way into it, as a shelter from the elements and man. Thousands of the more delicate birds take refuge in these verdant asylums from the storms of winter. Its presence indicates a rich and dry soil, above inundation. The ground is never in better preparation for maze, than immediately after this prodigious mass of vegetation is first cut down, and burned. When the cane has been cut, and is so dried, as that it will burn, it is an amusement of high holiday for the negroes to fire a cane brake so prepared. The rarefied air in the hollow compartments of the canes burst them with a report, not much inferior to that of a musket, and when the field is extensively fired, a noise ensues like that of a conflicting army, in which innumerable muskets are continually firing.

There are different estimates of the duration of this beautiful vegetable, but it is generally supposed to have a life of five years; at the end of which period, if it has grown undisturbed, it produces a most abundant crop of seeds in heads very like those of broom-corn. The seeds are farinaceous; appear and taste like wheat kernels, and are said to be not much inferior to that grain for bread, for which purpose the Indians, and in some cases the first settlers, have substituted it. No vegetation so impressively shows the exuberant prodigality of nature, as a thick cane brake. No other affords so rich and perennial a range for cattle, sheep, and horses. The butter that is made from the cane pastures of this region, is of the finest quality and flavor. The seed easily vegetates in any rich soil. It rises from the ground like the rankest asparagus, with a large and succulent stem. It grows six feet high, before the body loses this succulency and tenderness, in hardening into wood. No vegetable or grass in the world, probably furnishes so rich and abundant a fodder of so rapid a growth. The quantity of seed, that could be obtained from an extensive cane brake in seed, would exceed any possible amount, that would be required in agriculture. It could not indeed arrive at seedling maturity in the northern latitudes. But the interchanges of all things of use in our country are so rapid and certain at present, that the seed could be obtained, cheaply, and with ease, annually from the south.

When we have seen the stems of this rich fodder, rising almost in a compact mat to the height of four feet in a few weeks, after the old cane had been burned away, when we have calculated, what an amount of it might be raised on a single acre, it has a thousand times occurred to us, to wish that the cultivation might be tried, as a fodder, at the north. In our view it were well worthy an experiment, to sow it annually in regions of a latitude too northern, for it to survive the winter.— Kentucky was once, as is well known, almost a solid cane brake. There can be no doubt, that it would grow as rapidly in New York or Massachusetts, in the intervals between the frosts, as it does in Louisiana.

From the Middletown, (Conn.) American Sentinel.

APPLE PUMICE.

On taking notice of large heaps of apple pumice, near some cider-mills in the vicinity of Middletown, I am induced to mention, that it is good for cattle, sheep and swine, and ought not to be wasted, for it is good for nothing for manure: I tried it more than '60 years ago, by carting away a large heap of it, which had lain accumulating many years, and was satisfied that it did not pay me for my trouble; I could not say it helped the crop, although it was put on sandy land, and the land inclined afterward to be mopy, and bore less grass. It was according to my father's custom, and the practice of steady habits, to keep milch cows away from pumice, but wishing to prove all things, I kept a cow principally upon it more than 3 months in the year 1786, feeding her sparingly at first, for a few days, and then letting her lie at a heap which was replenished with fresh pumice every few days, and where there was little else to eat, and we thought she did as well as the other cows which lay in good roven feed, and it did not dry up her milk, as farmers generally suppose it will. If a cow eats her fill of apples, it checks her milk, and so it will if she eats her fill of grain, and overeating grain sometimes causes death, yet cows might do well on apples after being accustomed to eat them, even by lying in an orchard and eating as many as they wish; if cows are allowed to take their fill of pumice at first, it may check their milk, and make them stagger; it is the distention of the stomach, rather than the injurious effects of the apple or pumice, that checks the milk. I have never wasted any pumice since my experiment, when I have owned a cider-mill, but in the year 1794 I sold my place and bought another farm, and had no cider-mill for many years, but the trouble of going a mile to make cider, loss of the pumice, and paying for the use of the mill, induced me to build one near my house where two men could easily roll a hogshhead of cider from the mill into the cellar.

No pumice has been suffered to lie near the mill since it was built; we place a cart close to the press, and throw in the pumice and carry it away and spread it for cattle to eat, throwing a little to the hogs, (which is but very little more labor than to carry it by hand two rods, and throw it in a heap,) and the cattle will eat the pumice, and the apple seeds which scatter are picked up by the fowls.

I like this practice better than to have a heap of stinking pumice near the mill, which is not worth carrying away. If you have more pumice than your cattle will eat, you can dry it, house it,

and feed it out in winter, it will be saving hay. I have told many farmers of my practice, who feed out pumice in the same way; and if I have published something like it before, the reader will excuse me for having it printed again, when we are sensible that many people read very superficially, and most people are apt to think their own method is the best, and it becomes necessary to give precept upon precept; but I have no motive but public utility.

I have also published how to make cider, but people like their own mode best, although Newark cider sells in New York for 4 or 5 times as much as that which is made in New England; and I think it is wrong to have the Yankees so much outdone; but making cider is nearly done with for this year. I hope that some more of our farmers will, at least, feed out a little pumice for a trial, against next year. A FARMER.

From *London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture*.

SHEEP IN SPAIN.

The sheep of Spain have long been celebrated. Pliny relates, that in his time Spanish clothes were of an excellent texture, and much used in Rome. For many centuries the wool has been transported to Flanders, for the supply of the Flemish manufactories, and afterwards to England, when the same manufacture was introduced there. By far the greater part of Spanish sheep are migratory, and belong to what is called the mesta or Merino corporation; but there are also stationary flocks belonging to private individuals in Andalusia, whose wool is of equal fineness and value. The carcass of the sheep in Spain is held in no estimation, and only used by the shepherds and poor.

The flocks which form the mesta usually consist of about 10,000 sheep. Each flock is under the care of a directing officer, fifty shepherds and fifty dogs. The whole flock composing the mesta, consist of about five millions of sheep, and employ about 45 or 50,000 persons and nearly as many dogs. The flocks are put in motion the latter end of April, or beginning of May, leaving the plains of Estramadura, Andalusia, Leon, Old and New Castile, where they usually winter; they repair to the mountains of the two latter provinces, and those of Biscay, Navarre, and Arragon. The sheep, while feeding on the mountains, have occasionally administered to them small quantities of salt. It is laid upon flat stones, to which the flocks are driven, and permitted to eat what quantity they please.

In September the sheep are ochred, their backs and loins being rubbed with red ochre, or ruddle dissolved in water. This practice is founded upon an ancient custom, the reason of which is not clearly ascertained. Some suppose, that the ochre uniting with the oleaginous matter of the fleece, forms a kind of varnish, which defends the animal from the inclemency of the weather. Others think the ponderosity of this earth prevents the wool growing too thick and long in the staple. But the more eligible opinion is, that the earth absorbs the superabundant perspiration, which would otherwise render the wool both harsh and coarse.

Towards the end of September the flocks recommence their march. Descending from the mountains, they travel towards the warmer parts of the country, and again repair to the plains of Leon, Estramadura, and Andalusia. The sheep are generally conducted to the same pastures they

had grazed the preceding year, and where most of them had been yeaned: there they are kept during the winter.

Sheep shearing commences the beginning of May, and is performed while the sheep are on their summer journey, in large buildings. Those which are placed upon the road, are capable of containing forty, fifty, and some sixty thousand sheep. The shearing is preceded by a pompous preparation, conducted in due form, and the interval is considered a time of feasting and recreation. One hundred and twenty-five men are usually employed for shearing a thousand ewes, and two hundred for a thousand wethers. Each sheep affords four kinds of wool, more or less fine, according to the parts of the animal whence it is taken. The ewes produce the finest fleeces, and the wethers the heaviest: three wether fleeces ordinarily weigh on the average twenty-five pounds; but it will take five ewe fleeces to amount to the same weight.

The journey which the flocks make in their pergrination is regulated by particular laws, and immemorial customs. The sheep pass unmolested over the pastures belonging to the villages and the commons which lie in their road, and have a right to feed on them. They are not, however, allowed to pass over cultivated lands; but the proprietors of such lands are obliged to leave for them a path, about forty toises (eighty-four yards) in breadth. When they traverse the commonable pastures, they seldom travel more than two leagues, or five and a half miles a day; but when they walk in close order over the cultivated fields, often more than six varas, or near seventeen miles. The whole of their journey is usually an extent of one hundred and twenty, thirty or forty leagues, which they perform in thirty or thirty-five days. The price paid for depasturing the lands, where they winter, is equally regulated by usage, and is very low; but it is not in the power of the landed proprietors to make the smallest advance.

The public opinion in Spain has long been against the mesta, on account of the number of people it employs, the extent of land it keeps uncultivated, the injury done to the pasture and cultivated lands of individuals, and the tyranny of the directors and shepherds. These have been grievances from time immemorial. Government, yielding to the pressing solicitations of the people, instituted a committee to inquire into them about the middle of the eighteenth century; but it did no good, and it was not till the revolution of 1810, that the powers and privileges of the mesta were greatly reduced.

From the St John (N. B.) Gazette.

PROVINCIAL CATTLE SHOW.

Pursuant to a Resolution of the New Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society, a Cattle Show was held on the 9th ult. at the Race Course in this Town.

The day was unfavorable, yet the Exhibition was numerously and respectfully attended. It was honored with the presence of His Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, who came from St John, for the purpose of attending on this interesting occasion, and expressed himself highly gratified with the scene.

Three premiums (amounting to \$125, 00) were awarded for the finest horses.—Among the Stock entered for Exhibition only were two remarkably

fine Dray Horses, being stock from the note Horse Goliath, imported by the Hon. John Coffin.

Ten premiums were awarded for the best Bulls, Cows, Oxen, Calves, Sheep and Swine.

The Show, both as regards the number and excellence of the Animals exhibited, far exceeded the expectations which the public had formed. The Horses of the Draught breed exhibited by Mr Vail of King's and Mr Hewlett of Queen's County, were much admired, as was also the fine two years old Colt belonging to Mr. Conliff, of Woodstock; but none of the stock appeared more to attract the attention of the spectators than the beautiful bull calves, belonging to Messrs. Hammond of Kingsclear.

These were from the imported short horned Durham bull, Hanover, purchased by the Society from Hugh Munro, Esq. of Bathurst, and afterwards sold to Mr. Archelaus Hammond. Colonel Miles' calf was rather larger than either of these, but for beauty and valuable points they cannot probably be surpassed in these colonies.

Several superior animals were exhibited but not entered for competition; for these, the bull, heifer, ram, ewes, and lambs—boar and sow, belonging to his Excellency Sir Howard Douglas, were considered admirable specimens of their kinds, as were also the two Ayrshire cows owned by the secretary of the Central Society.

The striking improvement in some species of the stock, and the interest which the public appeared to take in the exhibition give assurance that our future Cattle Shows will be still more interesting and highly promotive of the agricultural interests of the province.

R. SIMONDS, Secretary.

BRISTOL CATTLE SHOW.

The annual meeting of the Bristol County Agricultural Society, and agricultural and manufacturers' Exhibition, took place in Taunton, the 30th ult. The Ploughing Match was first in the order of the Exhibition; and at 9 o'clock ten teams were entered and engaged in an animated contest for the premiums offered by the Society. It is praised due to all in an unusual degree, to say, that the work was done well. In some past years, the teams may in some instances have executed their task with more despatch; but it seemed, and very properly, the present year, to be in an especial manner, an object to make perfect, as well as quick, work.

The show of Cattle was probably equal to the former Exhibitions of the Society. The pens were wholly filled and contained some animals which would do credit to farmers in any part of the country. Of the Manufactures, there was a variety; some of a superior quality and of a kind not before exhibited; but we have no room for an enumeration or description of them.

The gentleman who had been designated to deliver the address having failed the Society, the Rev. Otis Thompson read an address which had been previously delivered on a like occasion. From the meeting house the society proceeded to Atwood's Hotel, and partook of a bountiful and well served dinner. The premiums were declared and officers chosen in the afternoon, of which a notice will hereafter be made.—*Taunton Rep.*

It is said that Sir James Mackintosh has sold his History of England (now finished) to Messrs. Longman & Co. for six thousand guineas.

Dearborn's plat form balances, for weighing, are said to be the most perfect ever invented. The balance is capable of sustaining ten tons, and at the same time will weigh one or two pounds with precision, which care, and under cover, it is calculated the apparatus would last 23 years. Mr Dearborn of Boston has rendered great service to mechanics by his inventions, among which this is not the least valuable.

To make Tomato Ketchup.—For half a gallon, take a gallon of skinned tomatoes, 4 tablespoonfuls of salt, 4 of black pepper, half a spoonful of allspice, 8 pods of red pepper, 3 tablespoonfuls of mustard; grind them finely, and simmer them slowly in sharp vinegar, in a pewter basin, 3 or 4 hours, strain it through a wire sieve, and bottle it closely. Those who like the article may add, after the ingredients are somewhat cool, 2 tablespoonfuls of the juice of garlic.

American Manufactures.—It is stated in the Patterson Intelligencer that a wealthy English gentleman is now erecting in the state of New York, a Cotton Factory of fifteen thousand spindles and four hundred power looms. He has likewise given orders for his machinery to be made at the Patterson factory.

"He who has a TRADE, has an estate."
FRANKLIN.

I have seen the young man born to affluent fortune, who was early apprized to a respectable and scientific mechanic, to learn what is generally termed a trade. Although there was no apparent need of such a step, as the father was an independent man; still the old man conceived that it was necessary, and often made the observation, that "he who has a trade, has an estate." The young man duly served his time, and became a complete master of his trade; and this son had the happiness to contribute to the ease and support of his truly respectable parent in his old age—(who had lost through misfortune his immense property,) and while performing this pleasing, sacred duty, his talents and industry raised him to an enviable situation in life.—*Troy Budget.*

To make durable Candles.—To 10 ounces of mutton tallow, add a quarter of an ounce of camphor, 4 ounces of beeswax, and 2 ounces of alum; melt them all together, and make your candles.

For the Whooping Cough.—The following has been recommended:—Dissolve a scruple of the salt of tartar in a gill of water, add ten grains of cochineal finely powdered, and sweeten with brown sugar. Give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoonful four times a day, and from four upwards a spoonful may be taken.

In the London Weekly Review there is a most entertaining notice of the recently published History and Antiquities of London. In page 214—15, there is a description of a sumptuous entertainment, which is thus ushered in by an account of the boiling of a cook: Richard Rose, cook to the Bishop of Rochester, according to his sentence, was boiled to death in Smithfield, in 1531, for poisoning sixteen persons with porridge, which he had prepared for the destruction of his master, who fortunately escaped the intended mischief by the want of appetite, which prevented him eating that day.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1827.

REMARKS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

We received, some time since, a pamphlet of about fifty pages duo with the above title, printed at St. John's, New Brunswick, and have delayed giving it an earlier notice, in consequence of ill health, which rendered it necessary to postpone many things connected with our editorial duties. It is a sensible production, and can fail to recommend the intelligent cultivator, who will give it a careful perusal, with a portion of that skill, which is indispensable, in order to enable him to realize a full reward for his labors. If the head of industry is not directed by the hand of science, it becomes in a great measure paralysed and powerless.

It is not possible for us to follow this author through the more technical parts of his work; or those which relate to the science of improving the breeds of animals, without occupying a very wide field for discussion, and treading ground, which has been repeatedly trodden since the commencement of our paper. We shall, therefore, merely give some extracts of plain and practical utility, which may be understood without tracing the links which connect them with the rest of the treatise. Speaking of the Durham, or Improved Short Horns, the writer says

"The principal feature in the character of those cows, for which they are so celebrated, is their very early attainment of proof, as it is called, or disposition to make fat at an earlier age than any other breed whatever. This, no doubt, is aided by placid and docile tempers, which also renders them steady and willing draught cattle; bulls, even, having been by kind and gentle treatment, taught to perform regular tasks for miles without a driver. With ease they will feed to great weight, after having performed much labor, and when their beef is suited down, it is said to retain its pores longer than any other; in consequence of which, it has long been preferred to pack to India and other countries, where retention of goodness of quality for a great length of time is an object. They are also very good milkers, considering their inclination to fatten.

"That the improvement and increase of a breed so valuable as the Durham have proved themselves to be, would be a general benefit here. I believe will not be questioned. It should, therefore, become an object of solicitude with the Agricultural Societies and farmers, to procure them as soon as possible, and no period can be more favorable than the present; for if ever a people were blessed with a kind and generous government, striving to promote the general and individual interest of a country, we at this moment, are under that benevolent and paternal administration."

The writer then proceeds to quote the high prices for which cattle of the Short-horned breed have sold in England; and among others, these of a Breeder of Short-horns in Nottinghamshire, who sold at an unserved public auction, twenty-five of his "young stock, of the best specimens, averaging about two years of age, for £1,300 sterling;" and continues: "by these quotations, it plainly appears, that if we desire to have really a good breed of cattle in the country, a corresponding price must be paid for it; but, however exorbitant that price may appear, it has been proved be-

yond question, that they are the cheapest cattle a farmer can possess, for they are the most profitable; and great as the sum certainly is for an animal, he is only exchanging value for value.

"The partiality of individuals for the cattle of their own immediate country or district, lead many to give them the preference over the Short-horned, and such is the excellence of many of them, that any prejudice that might exist, may well be excused. The Alderney, Holderness, and others, are celebrated for their milking powers. The Derons stand deservedly high; and the fine cattle of Hereford, have carried away, probably more prizes at Smithfield, than any other. But for a combination of the most valuable properties, it is now generally allowed that the Improved Short-horns excel. Not only in England is the demand for them great, but both Scotland and Ireland purchase vast numbers; where they are highly thought of and eagerly sought after.

"The Cheshire establishments are the best conducted in England; and there the conduct of the dairy-men offers a fine example to the country.—They hold cows to be in their prime from four to ten years old, and keep them as long as they milk well, indeed until they are fit for nothing else. I mean to make the exception of caput milking,—which I should be tempted to keep to even twenty years of age; but I yet think, generally, cows are not at their best until five years, and on the decline at eight, when I apprehend, it must be for the interest of the dairy-man to sell, or put them to keep [fatten.] I think few can suffer such an exhaustion as constant milking to the eighth year, without deterioration.

"If the quantity holds, the quality becomes poor, and the appetite of the animal increases. Three such will eat considerably more than four fattening beasts. They find here, as elsewhere, that great milking and great proof in beef are incompatible. Great care is taken to keep the cattle in good condition during the winter, for the following good reason.—The Cheshire men wisely consider it a great object to turn their cows to grass in good condition, as they say *its start them fair*, alleging that if otherwise, and their juices are dried up with straw feeding and the severity of the winter's cold, the animals are long before they recover their milking powers. If ever they do recover them under such circumstances.

"The personal attendance, both of masters and servants, seems to be most exemplary on all occasions. Racks and mangers are cleared and kept constantly clean, and a marked attention paid to the individual appetites of the beasts—before resorting to rest, the master goes round from stall to stall, adding to or diminishing the quantity of fodder.

"It is recorded of an economical farmer, some years since, who kept eighteen cows on an unenclosed Common, where little nourishment could be found by them; and no better fare being allowed, he was obliged often to purchase butter for family use. Upon the recommendation of a friend, he enclosed and improved the Common, and better fed his stock; the consequence was, his family was not only plentifully supplied with butter, but that which was not so effectually by the whole starved eighteen cows, was now amply done by four.

"Intimately connected with our subject, the barn-yard forms a very important branch of rural economy, from which the greatest advantages may be derived. The fodder being given in yard racks

is less liable to waste, than when given loose in the field; and the cattle being regularly fed in such a place, fatten quicker than when abroad—the exertion necessary to procure their food being less. Some intelligent men in the country, instead of yarding, prefer feeding altogether in the stall, during winter, turning the beasts out only for water and exercise. This system may be pursued with advantage; much food being saved, by feeding in the house, and a great quantity of manure made of straw be had in sufficient quantities to litter well." (To be concluded next week.)

TEA.

A great deal of declamation has been printed and spoken on the subject of tea-drinking. Some good people consider it almost as criminal to indulge in drinking tea as in making a too free use of ardent spirits. Dr Robt and Dr Cooper, however, and many other medical writers approve of drinking tea, with proper precautions. Dr Cooper says "If good tea be drunk in moderate quantities, with sufficient milk and sugar, it invigorates the system, and produces a temporary exhilaration, and a clearness of ideas. But, when taken too strong and copiously, it is apt to occasion slight tremor, and symptoms similar in a degree to those arising from narcotic plants: but as it contains gallic acid and tannin in moderate proportion, I regard it, on the whole, as a most wholesome, grateful and economical beverage, affording the safest and pleasantest refreshment after great bodily fatigue or mental exertion; at the same time tending to support and promote that perspiration which might otherwise be impeded."

Mowbray, a late English writer on economical subjects has the following observations on this beverage:

"The present topic of the comforts of the laboring classes naturally introduces the modern but now universal habit of drinking tea. The late Mr Arthur Young, with perhaps a less profound attention than he usually bestowed on his subjects, took every opportunity of expressing his unwillingness to allow to the sons and daughters of labor their share in this common privilege; and Mr Young, I observe, has successors in this opinion. Tea making it is objected, is a grand consumer of time, and the beverage itself a debilitant, rendering these who use it, delicate and unfit for labour. It may be replied, that the most expeditious meals, necessarily consume time: that in order to make the too often bitter draught of labour go down, and so insure a degree of cheerfulness and good will, some portion of respite and relaxation is necessary. Tea is certainly a mere diluent and detergent, altogether devoid of the nutritive properties of beer: it is at the same time a cooling, sedative, and refreshing drink, extremely agreeable and cleansing to the stomachs of those who are fed with the most ordinary, the hardest, and coarsest provisions. As a relaxant, it often proves equally beneficial as agreeable to the robust, and to those of rigid fibre. Nor have I ever known an able laborer, or any well-fed laborer, injured in his strength by the custom of drinking tea. A particularly this Asiatic herb has long since taken possession of the whole people of this country; and I must confess, I see no reason for attempting to divest the great majority of their share of a common right, which really ought, in this commercial country, to be within the compass of their means."

BEEF, best pieces.	10	10
POOK, fresh, best pieces.	8	10
whole hogs.	7	7
VEAL.	6	10
MUTTON.	6	5
PORKTRY.	12	15
BUTTER, Reg & Dub.	15	18
lump, best.	1	15
EGGS.	15	14
MEAL Rye, retail.	75	80
Indian, do.	6	75
POTATOES, (new)	4	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	100	50

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1827.

No. 18.

AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CANKER WORMS.

MR FESSENDEN.—There are many, I believe, who have their doubts as to the efficacy of tarring, in preventing the attacks of the canker worm.—Their scepticism on this subject is, in all probability, derived from their own experience or observation. They have often applied this remedy, or seen it applied, to no purpose.

I have a few facts to present for the consideration of your readers relative to this practice, which I offer with the more readiness, since they are from a respectable and intelligent cultivator.—He states that some years ago his apple trees were attacked by the canker worm, notwithstanding a constant and regular application of tar. He was satisfied that they could have effected their ascent neither before, nor during the operation of tarring, for he commenced as soon as the ground opened in the spring, and continued it without intermission, until they "had done running." How then did they accomplish their ascent? This was a question to which he could give no satisfactory answer; it occasioned him a good deal of perplexity, and finally put him upon a thorough examination. This examination resulted in the discovery, that the female being foiled in her attempts to ascend the trees, had deposited her eggs in immense numbers, in the crevices of the bark below the tar; whence the young brood as soon as they had acquired the power of locomotion, were issuing and making their way into the trees, the tar having, by this time, become sufficiently hard to afford them a safe and easy passage.

Upon this discovery all the difficulties which had hitherto attended his speculations on this subject, vanished at once. He saw the evil in connexion with its cause, and was happy in a conviction that an adequate remedy could be easily applied; being sensible that the same means which were successfully employed to baffle their attempts to ascend in the first instance, would have proved equally efficacious in the second. Those, therefore, who would preserve their apple orchards from the ravages of the canker worm, in this way, would do well to continue the operation of tarring long enough to prevent the ascent of the young, or dislodge the old ones from their lurking places in the crevices of the bark.

November 19, 1827.

H.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

VINES.

MR FESSENDEN.—Every lover of the vine must witness with pleasure, the many indications which your columns afford of the increasing attention at present, paid to its cultivation. I have always cherished the idea that with judicious culture, the vine might be made to yield its fruit among us; and the little experience which I have had for a few years past, has strengthened my belief as to its practicability; and any one who will try the experiment, will soon be convinced, not only that it is possible to raise grapes, but that the chance of a full crop when compared with peaches or

pears, is as two to one; or in other words he will realize two crops of grapes to every one of either peaches or pears, yet no one seems to doubt of the possibility of raising both of them.

The "numerous ills" which the peach tree is "heir to" prevent us 3 times out of 4 from realizing any return for our labor, save a full crop of vexation. Let the time of the cultivator which is now spent in administering quackish remedies to valetudinary peach trees, be spent in the cultivation of grapes, and he will find his labour blest with a plentiful reward.

I would observe here, that I have found but one effectual remedy for the worm in peach trees, and that is oil applied near the roots: but as I found in the application of it in that way, the remedy was as bad as the disease, I soaked strips of stiff paper in old, strong smelling oil, and wound them round the trunk as high up as was considered necessary. The paper imbibes the oil so strongly as to prevent it from penetrating into the body of the trees; where it would be very injurious, and ultimately ruinous to the tree.

I perused with much interest the translation published in your paper, of the method of training and pruning the vine, practised at Thomery, near Paris; and was disappointed on finding the plan recommended was liable to the same objection as those which have been described and recommended by Forsyth, Cobbett and others, i. e. the impracticability of covering the vine in the winter.—This point is but little attended to by French and English gardeners, as their comparatively mild winters seldom render covering necessary; but it should be the first point attended to, when devising a regular system of training, adapted to the climate of the New England States. The best directions that I have seen were published originally in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, and was copied from thence into the pages of the New England Farmer, but not having the paper by me, I cannot name the number.* The plan recommended is very similar to that generally practised by the cultivators of the vine in the north of France and Germany; and the directions if strictly followed, will insure success. The idea of Mr Kenrick, of training the vines on the plan of the Thomery gardeners, yet limiting the height to 9 inches, appears hardly practicable, if the vines are to be planted only 20 inches apart as will be obvious to any one reflecting that in this space 9 inches wide, there must be trained the 4 lateral shoots, proceeding from the vines planted to the right and left of the centre one, and thus reducing the space from 18 inches to a fraction less than two. But probably his intention is to plant 8 feet apart in the rows; he can then bring the horizontal shoots of each vine to an equal height from the ground, without one interfering with the other; if so the plan is a good one. The advantages derived from close planting can be realized here as well as in the other way, as the rows can be planted very near together.

If you think the preceding remarks are worth the room they will occupy in your paper, you may insert them, as from an

ADMIRER OF HORTICULTURAL PURSUITS.

* See New England Farmer, vol. v. No. 13, page 97.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at the Anniversary of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, Oct. 4, 1827: by FREDERICK HALL, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Washington College.

Mr. President,
and Gentlemen of the Society,

The subject on which I am requested to offer you some remarks, is one of vast moment, and one which is indissolubly connected with the vital interests of our State and of our nation. But it is a hacknied subject—one which has called into action a thousand able pens—one which has been examined and re-examined, times without number, and presented to the public eye in every conceivable point of view. In the compass of a few brief, scattered hours—and that is all, that could be allotted for the preparation of the address—what can be said, that is new, or will be useful?

You, gentlemen, do not need to be told, that agriculture had its origin in olden time—in a golden age—that it was practised by the Grecians, by the Egyptians, by the Chaldeans; that it climbs even to a higher date, that it was the first science communicated from heaven to fallen man. He who stood at the head of our species, when removed from the garden of untainted purity, where labor was useless, was commissioned to be a farmer—"to till the ground, from whence he was taken."

It is superfluous to remark, that practical agriculture has, in all periods, been regarded, by the truly great, as one of the most honorable occupations, that could engage the attention of man.

Abraham, whose life was devoted to his flocks, who was as the scripture informs us, "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold;"—was held in high estimation by the different nations with which he sojourned, and by their princes and sovereigns. The kings of Persia, once a month, laid aside their royal vestments, and went forth into the fields, to converse with husbandmen, and to dine with them. The modern emperors of China pass one day each year, we are told, in personally guiding the plough.

Will a farmer easily be inclined to believe, that his employment is a degrading one, when he reads the history of the Romans—when he learns, with what rapturous delight, the most distinguished of their generals, and dictators, and sovereigns pursued it?—how they panted for exemption from the toils and butchery of war, that they might betake themselves to the peaceful business of cultivating their grounds?

Regulus, when commanding the Roman legions in Africa, earnestly besought the Senate to recall him, on the ground that if he were longer absent, his firm would suffer from neglect. What answer did the Senate transmit to him? That so long as he successfully commanded their armies, his farm should be taken care of at the nation's expense.

Do you imagine, gentlemen, that agriculture was lightly esteemed, by the best friends of Rome, at the period, when Porcius Cato, a valiant warrior, and an implacable enemy to every thing that did not tend, directly, to advance the welfare of his country, wrote a treatise on it? It could not be.

The emperor, Diocletian, renowned for his military virtues, and as the patron of letters, resigned, voluntarily, the sceptre of the world, for the dominion of a little farm at Salona. When urged, afterwards, "to re-assume the imperial purple," what was his reply? "That he now took more delight in cultivating his little field, than he formerly enjoyed in a palace, when his power was extended over all the earth." A poet says—

"Methinks I see great Diocletian walk
In the Salonian garden's noble shade,
Which by his own imperial hands was made;
I see him smile, methinks, as he does talk
With the ambassador, who came in vain
To entice him to a throne again."

Can it be credited, that husbandry was held in low repute, when Virgil put forth his immortal Pastorals and Georgicks—when he sung—

"What makes a piteous harvest, when to turn
The fruitful soil, and when to sow the corn;
The care of sheep, of oxen, and of kine;
And how to raise on elms the teeming vine?"

These admirable poems, characterized by elegance, and sprightliness, and keen rustic wit, and tart repartee, may be read, with profit, even by farmers of this enlightened age. They will find, in them, judicious directions for ascertaining the qualities of different soils; for meliorating those which are sterile; for the raising of cattle, and sheep, and bees; and for the growing of grain, and fruit trees, and vines; with innumerable other useful operations.

There are epots on the earth, where agriculture attained to a higher perfection, before the Christian era, than it can in any country boast, at the present hour. In illustration of this sentiment, I beg you, Gentlemen, to cast your eye on ancient Egypt, and to look, also, at the land of Israel, at the time when David, the shepherd king, committed the reigns of empire into the hands of the wisest of men.

The Jews, always an agricultural nation, had little commerce, and few manufactures, and yet what a vast multitude were maintained on the products of their soil? When Joab gave up the census of the people to his royal master, there were, in the realm, no less than thirteen hundred thousand men, fit to bear arms;—more than ten times the number, that our country ever had in the field at once, during her struggle for independence. These were the warriors of Israel only. What, then, must have been the amount of the entire Jewish population? It could not have fallen far below ten millions; and yet the nation possessed but a very limited territory;—a territory, which, in its broadest dimensions, never equalled, in size, one fourth of New England; nor was it, by nature, more productive. The land not only yielded food sufficient to fill the mouths of these ten millions, but also considerable quantities for exportation. Solomon, in exchange for "timber of cedar, and timber of fir, from Mount Libanus," gave to the king of Tyre yearly for the maintenance of his household, "twenty thousand measures of wheat, and twenty measures of pure oil."

Who can tell, but New England—the asylum of the oppressed—a refuge for the persecuted pilgrims,—will, one day, be as thickly populated, and as productive as Palestine once was? Who can tell, but our hills and mountains will, hereafter, be terraced, like those of Judea, and crowned with rich gardens, and luxurious vines, and golden corn? To you, gentlemen, it belongs to solve this question. If that auspicious event ever be present,

it must be owing, chiefly, to the bold, but judicious enterprise, and sleepless industry of American agriculturists.

Should war and pestilence—those cormorant devourers of man, not be suffered again to rage for two centuries; and should the arts of husbandry and horticulture move onward, with as quick a step as they have done for twenty of the last years, the event might occur.

Before a long period shall have passed, the western forests will all be levelled:—The valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri will be crowded with inhabitants;—the Rocky Mountains will be skirted with numberless farm-houses, and bustling villages, checkerod, here and there, with magnificent domes and temples, pointing their glittering spires towards a holier world:—Commerce, with her innumerable attendants, active and bustling, will be seen blowing her silver trumpet along the shores of the Pacific; a New York of the west will spring up at the mouth of the Columbia, and monopolize the trade of that unmeasured region;—her streets will resound with the rattling of carriages and the ceaseless din of business;—her ports will be thronged with steam-boats and merchant ships and men-of-war, assembled from all nations. Then will the West re-act upon the East. The tide, which has long been setting in that direction, will flow back towards the Atlantic. Our population will then be quadruply dense—every hill and dale, and nook will be occupied—every spot of earth will be tilled and made to teem with exuberant harvests. But I am wandering in a fairy field.

The employment of the husbandman cannot be too highly extolled for the salutary effect it produces on the mind and on the body.

The scholar, who, with untiring zeal, has, for months, been poring over the musty records of ancient lore, and has, like Aristotle, denied himself the relaxation that nature demands, at length becomes worn down by the burden of hard mental labor. His body is debilitated—his mind has lost its energy, and he is, apparently, posting to the grave. With strong reluctance he quits his books and returns home, to engage in the business of cultivating his father's farm. He holds the plough at first with trembling hand—he then plies the hoe—swings the scythe, and wields the ax. And what follows? Soon he experiences a physical and intellectual regeneration. The shattered frame is re-built—his limbs gather strength—his mind vigor and elasticity, and soon he returns to pursue his academic course with increased zeal and redoubled success.

The lawyer, immured in a contracted apartment, in the midst of a thronged city, gives himself, night and day, to the duties of his arduous profession. The knotty points of the law perplex him; jaded by the calls of loungers, and empty-pocketed clients, and breathing nothing but smoke and dust, and a mixture of all the gases that ever saluted the nostrils of the chemist, he shortly sickens and is nigh unto death. The prescriptions of the physicians are without use—medicine only hastens his pace towards the tomb. Perhaps, he is not prepared to meet, without dread, his ghostly majesty—the king of terrors. Perhaps, his heart is unconciliated to his God, and he trembles at the thought of being speedily arraigned at the Judgment Bar. In a word, the prospect before him is awfully gloomy.

As a dernier resort; as the last hope of recovery—and that hope is fast dying away in his bosom—

he retires to the country; places himself in the family of an agricultural friend; partakes of his wholesome fare; shares in his labors and toils, and, ere two short months have taken their flight, his gloom is turned into joy;—he is in the possession of vigorous, robust health.

Yes, my friends, rural labor and rural air are a far better restorative than all the drugs of the apothecary. They are the true *panacea*—long eagerly sought by the alchemists—a sovereign remedy for half the maladies, that assail our species. They give new life to the laid up clergyman—to the sickly merchant—to the drooping matron, and to the lily-checked damsel.

Who in the city does not sometimes covet the enjoyment of country air, and country scenery? At the approach of the sultry season, does not Boston pour forth her thousands, and New York her tens of thousands, to inhale the fragrance of the new-mown grass, and the health-generating breeze of the mountain and of the forest? Is not your profession, Gentlemen, an enviable one?

Of what importance are farmers to the community, except as *tillers of the ground*? They are the bone and muscle and nerve of our republic. They are our bulwark, and, under God, our defence. Had it not been for their courage and hardihood, what would now have been our condition? Slaves to arbitrary power—*vassals* to a foreign despot.

Who was the American Fabius, who conducted our armies to victory, and gained for the nation independence, and for himself imperishable fame? He was a farmer. And who were his illustrious companions in arms? Who was the death-daring Putnam? The valiant Gates? The persevering and dauntless Lincoln? All farmers. And who composed their armies? Who constituted that noble phalanx, that scorned their enemies, and trod them under their feet? Our brave and enlightened yeomanry.

And should the Almighty ever curse the nation by bringing upon it the necessity of another mighty army, for our defence, or for our protection; from what quarter must its generals and its soldiers be derived? Chiefly from the cultivators of the soil. We are not to look to the children of the opulent, whose childhood and boyhood have too often been spent in the cradle of luxury;—who have been fed upon ambrosia and quaffed nectar—for brave soldiers, or skillful generals, for those who will cheerfully breast themselves against a hostile foe, and dare the cannon's mouth. They have not the soul of a Putnam, nor his herculean arm.—There are, it is true, exceptions, and illustrious ones, but they are few, and far asunder. These doughty warriors of the parlor would, it is likely, conform to the prudent instruction of the poet.

"He that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

And this, Gentlemen, is not all. Our pulpits are to be filled principally from your ranks. From your number, too, are to come most of our future physicians, and lawyers, and philosophers, and foreign ambassadors.

The generation of talented men—of men fit to occupy the highest stations in our country—is short-lived. Money may be accumulated—overgrown estates may be created; and, in monarchical governments, transmitted from father to son, through a long succession of centuries. But our happy government allows of no entailments. We have no monopoly of wealth, that is of more than ephemeral duration.

The fact is so common that it becomes an adage; "that *property* does not continue in the same family more than three generations;" it seldom does more than two. And does *talent* remain in the same family for a longer period? Nature seems to forbid a monopoly in this article. No, Sir, the race of the great, like that of your horses and your sheep, literally, *runs out*; and in no country sooner than in our own.

Look at the men, who *now* occupy the seats of the great. Whence came they? Who is that eastern Demosthenes, whose profound reasonings and soul-thrilling eloquence control, at his will, courts and senates? He is the son of a farmer. He was reared where corn grows and gives to boys rosy cheeks and well compacted limbs, and intellects worth owning—among the rocks and mountains of New Hampshire. And who is his honored compeer of the west—a man who stands high in office—and is heir apparent to the first dignity in our country's gift? He is the son of a planter.

Hundreds more, in responsible stations, in church and state, might be named, who commenced their career in tending cows and ploughing the field. And this, Sir, is the very best *primary school* that can exist.

Had I a son, whom I wished to educate for the pulpit, for the bar, or for the popular assembly, I would commit him early to the care of a moral, judicious, enlightened farmer. With him he should pass his summers, in tilling the ground and gathering in the harvest, till fifteen years had passed over him. Then, with firm limbs, a consolidated constitution, and a mind vigorous and elastic, he should enter on his literary preparation for usefulness and distinction.

Look at our academies, and at their institutions. Whence came their finest scholars—their greatest ornaments? Chiefly, but not exclusively, from the plough.

It is not from the bold, brazen faced youth of the city, who comes to college, clothed in sumptuous broadcloth, and richest silks, with a servant at his back, to gratify his every whim, that we expect the best things. No, Sir, it is rather of the lad, covered with homespun, who comes, with his bundle of books under his arm, laboring up the hill, and sweating profusely, but never seems to mind it—of the lad, unpractised in the ways of vice, unaccustomed to the faces of men, ignorant of every body but Virgil and two or three other ancient gentlemen of Rome and Greece, but intimately acquainted with them, that we augur most favorably. At the sight of such an individual, I sometimes say, almost instinctively, that bashful boy will make a scholar—a Dwight, an Edwards, a Bowditch, an Ellsworth, a Washington. Do you account it no honor, Gentlemen, to be able to supply our literary and scientific institutions with a large proportion of their most promising members, and our country with its most distinguished and useful men?

In relation to the present life, all other professions, in point of importance, fall infinitely below yours. All others might be suspended, without producing the entire ruin of society. Others are important, and some of them immeasurably so.—Physicians will be needed, so long as disease shall sack the human frame. Lawyers will be needed, as long as contentions exist—as long as sin shall maintain its throne in the human heart. Clergymen will be needed, till the lost image of God shall be re-impressed on all the fallen family; or

till the arch-angel's trump, from the battlements of heaven, shall summon the world to its final reckoning.

Agriculture is *essential* to the very existence of community. A few scattered savages might roam the forest, and subsist on roots and vegetables. and the game that chance threw in their way.—But a moderately dense population cannot be sustained without your aid.

Besides, agriculture, says Xenophon, but we do not need this testimony—"agriculture is the nursing mother of the arts."—"Where agriculture succeeds prosperously," he adds, "there the arts thrive, but where the earth lies uncultivated, there the other arts are destroyed."

Yes, suspend your agricultural operations, and what becomes of manufactures and commerce?—Let the grower of cotton and the raiser of sheep relinquish their occupation, and of what value are carding machines, and spindles, and power looms? Let the farmer produce food sufficient for his own consumption only, and where would be the busy traffic, in meat and flour, and a thousand other articles, that is now carried on in all our cities?—Who would supply the markets and fill the mouths of the clustered citizens. Famine, and pestilence and death would immediately ensue.

I have shown you, Gentlemen, that practical agriculture occupied the attention of the first inhabitants of the earth—that in some countries, it was at an early period, carried to great perfection,—that the tilling of the ground has been accounted an honorable employment, in all ages:—that the greatest of men—generals, princes, emperors have pursued it, and have preferred it to the possession of thrones:—that it is a restorative of health. I have shown you that a large share of the honor of achieving our national independence belongs to farmers, and that they are, and ever will be, the chief support of our republic:—that their families are the primary schools, from which come most of our ablest divines, our wisest statesmen. I will only add: Go on and give perfection to the noble work you have begun. Make your fields produce double the crops they now do. Plough them more; you will have your reward in the harvest. Render your lands rich by manure, and then, by a due alternation of crops, they will always continue rich, without additional manure.

The greatest barrier, I apprehend, to improvement in husbandry is, Gentlemen, the aversion, which most farmers have to the making of experiments. They follow, tenaciously, the track, marked out by their ancestors, seventy years ago, and cannot be persuaded, in the slightest degree, to deviate from it.

"The slaves of custom and established mode,
With pack-horse constancy they keep the road,
Crooked or straight, through quagmires or thorny dells,
True to the jingling of their leader's bells."

The present, Sir, is an age of experiment. What would chemistry now be, had it not been for the experiments of Davy, Gay-Lussac, Thénard and Murray? A minute detail of the experiments, which have been made in this department within the last thirty years, would fill hundreds of volumes. By these experiments, nature, tortured in ten thousand different ways, has been compelled to disclose to man more than half her mysteries. By these, *principles* have been developed, and the consequence is, that chemistry has been elevated from a heterogeneous and indigested

mass of facts to the rank of an exact and illustrious science.

Imitate the chemist. Introduce experiments in agriculture. Carefully record the result of each, and publish the record to the world. In this way, innumerable facts will be offered to the public eye, which will hereafter be of incalculable utility to our country,

In your endeavors to elevate the character of agriculture, do not attempt to depress manufactures or commerce. If you do, believe me, you will be at war with your own interests. These three branches are sisters, of equal worth, and must walk onward, linked arm in arm. They will thrive, or fall together. Injure one, and the effect is felt by all.

Close up the manufacturing establishments, and what encouragement will the farmer have to raise more wool or cotton than would be sufficient for his own consumption? Place an embargo on our shipping, and what inducement would the manufacturer have to fabricate more articles than would supply the home market? In both of these cases, the chill of death would run through all our manufactories, and all our agricultural interests. These branches of business deserve high, and equal patronage. Cherish, then, a liberal spirit towards them all. But let your mightiest energies be expended in perfecting the honorable profession to which you belong. And may He,—who sitteth on the circle of the heavens, and directeth the seasons, (without whose favor your happiest labors would be fruitless,) crown, with desired success, all your efforts.

Appalling Facts.—It has been ascertained that in the city of New-York there are 3000 licensed grog shops; that at least three-fourths of the tenants of the Alms-House become such in consequence of intemperance; and that nine-tenths of the cases which are brought before the Justices of the Peace, arise from the same cause. As the annual expense for City Poor is about \$80,000, it follows that \$60,000 is the annual tax laid upon our citizens by this vice, to say nothing of the large amount which is voluntarily paid by its victims.

Errors of the Press.—When it is known that from fifty to a hundred thousand types are picked up singly and put in their proper places for each day's paper, it will not appear extraordinary that occasionally one or two of them will get into the wrong places, or that in making up a body containing so many small parts, errors should sometimes occur.

The London papers mention, "that within the short period of three years, £600,000 sterling worth of machinery has been exported from England for the use of foreign industry."

Early Snows.—A correspondent of the Portsmouth Advertiser, has given the result of observations made in Portsmouth, since 1811, respecting early snows, by which it appears that the earliest snow fell during this time, was on the nineteenth day of October, 1821. The earliest sleighing was on the 21st of Nov. 1826.—*Salem Obs.*

William Wilkinson, Esq. of Providence, has presented fifty volumes of valuable books to the Mechanics' Library in Newport. Other handsome donations have been made to it.

[From the Georgetown Columbian.]

WILD GRAPES.

Sir,—As the common Fox grape and other large grapes are now ripe, and other grapes will be ripening in succession until after frost, I wish to draw the attention of our farmers and others to this object. I am led to do this, as there is not one person in one hundred thousand that knows or has any idea of the advantages we possess at the present moment.

There are thousands if not tens of thousands of bushels of wild grapes of various kinds, now growing in the different sections of our country, each bushel of which will make from two to three gallons of wine; much better than the wretched stuff imported in wood called Claret, and other "rot gut" imported wines of low prices.

I had some Fox grapes gathered for experiment, from where they grow naturally; after bruising them and straining them through a thin piece of muslin, I tried the specific gravity, and found it to be 1.055, which was the average of three different wines, and which is equal to one pound four ounces of the sweet principle, that is [sugar] to the gallon of the juice or must.

To make wine of wild grapes.

Gather the grapes when ripe, and bruise them with a mallet, or in any other way, just to crack the skins is sufficient, but take great care not to bruise the seeds—and when the grapes are bruised, put them into an open headed cask or tub, but do not fill it more than two thirds full, where they are to remain from one, to two, or three days, according to the temperature of the weather, or until the pulp or coloring matter is dissolved. The skins and seeds will have risen to the surface and the wine is to be drawn off by a hole made within one or two inches of the bottom; the wine will run off tolerably clear; but have a hair sieve to let it run through to catch every thing that may run off with the wine. When you have the wine drawn off, add sugar to your taste, or it is a better way to add sugar until a fresh egg swims just so that the upper edge is even with the surface of the must, and as soon as it is dissolved, put it into a clean cask well fumigated with a sulphur match and bung it up tight; bore a small gimblet hole near the bung, into which put a peg, not so tight but that a little air may escape to keep the cask from bursting. In about three weeks, drive the peg in tight, and it is not necessary to look at it again until the first week in December, when in nine cases out of ten, the wine will be perfectly fine and bright;—you need not be under any apprehension about the fermentation, as it will go on its own way, and nature will perform her office in the best manner possible.

On a clear cold day early in December examine your wine, and in nine cases out of ten it will be completely fermented, and it will be perfectly fine and bright. Then rack it off into a clean cask,—fumigated with a sulphur match, and in the month of March following, rack it again as above—and if it should not be perfectly fine, fine it with [fine wine] the whites of eggs—if white wine, with milk.

If all these operations are done with proper care, it will then be incorruptible; and last for an age, or ages if necessary.

I am here speaking of the Fox and other larger grapes.

If the smaller grapes are used, such as the fall

or frost grapes or others, as the chicken or pigeon, which are full of seeds and have thick clammy juice, it will be necessary to add from one gallon to a gallon and a half of water to the bushel of grapes, either before or after they are bruised, the grapes to be first measured in the clusters—put the water to them a little more than milk warm, and rub them well with the hand, then put them into a cask or tub as above mentioned, and follow the directions given for the manufacture of the Fox grape wine. In rubbing them with your hands, it is very easy to get most of the stems off the grapes, and if separated, will make a neater wine.

Where you have not the means of getting the instruments for ascertaining the specific gravity of the must of the grape, and you wish a way to keep for an indefinite length of time, the way is to add sugar to the must slowly, and dissolve it until a fresh egg swims, so that the upper edge is just even with the surface of the must of the grapes, which will then be equal to about three pounds of the sweet principle (sugar) to the gallon; where there are about two pounds of the sweet principle in the gallon, it will make a wine that ought to be drunk within the twelvemonth following. But for your grog bruisers, whiskey, rum, and Madeira drinkers, who drink for the "intoxicating quality and not for the flavor," it will be necessary to add from three to four gallons of strong brandy to the barrel of wine. With four gallons of brandy to the barrel, that wine which has but two pounds of the sweet principle to the gallon, will suit most vitiated tastes best.

There is now a sufficient quantity of the wild chicken and frost grapes within half a mile of my house to make a pipe of wine, and I should suppose that in Montgomery County, which joins the D. of C. there are wild grapes sufficient if they were gathered to make between one and two hundred pipes, otherwise they will be left to fall and rot on the ground or be eaten by the birds, and in the whole state of Maryland there is now at this present moment, enough of wild grapes on the vines to make two thousand pipes of wine, and many of the other states would produce as much, which would be worth, if properly manufactured, from fifty to one hundred cents the gallon.

September, 24, 1827.

JOHN ADLUM.

P. S. I have always observed, that the wild grapes are infinitely more abundant in slatey, gravelly, sandy and other poor land than on the rich limestone lands.

SHADES.

It was with pleasure I observed, that a writer in one of the morning's papers, has called the attention of his fellow citizens to the importance of availing themselves of the present season for planting trees in front of their dwellings.

A great diversity of opinion is entertained as regards the kind of tree to be preferred. For my part, I should prefer trees of a quick growth, (thick foliage and widely spreading limbs,) that do not attain a great height, are clean and clear of caterpillars, bag-worms, &c. and do not injure the pavement. The only kind that I know of, that answers this description, is the Paper Mulberry, many beautiful specimens of which, may be seen in our vicinity. The following are a few of those which I can at this time point out, viz: In several of the streets in the vicinity of, and west of the navy yard, in south Second street,—below Catharine, and one door

north of the Old Ebenezer Church, several in south Fifth, west side, between South and Shippen, in Southwark. In the Northern Liberties, several in St. John's street, north of and near Polar Lane one in Cable Lane, east side, near Vine street.—U. S. Gazette.

HORSES.

The following remarks upon horses, are copied from the publication of an eminent farrier in Europe, and we think them worth the perusal of the farmers generally:

"The pulse of a horse in health, is from 36 to 40 beats in a minute, and may be easily felt by fixing the fingers gently upon the temporal artery, which is situated about an inch and a half backwards from the fore corner of the eye.

"Horses have not the faculty of puking or even belching wind out of their stomachs, and therefore are peculiarly subject to the wind colic.

"When a horse has been over ridden, bloody spots may be seen in the whites of his eyes.

"A limber dock is a sure sign of a limber back, that is, a weak one.

"A horse that is hardy and good for business, has a short back bone, which terminates forward of the hip bones.

"A decoction of white oak bark, will kill bots by tanning them, and they become so shrivelled as scarcely to be discernable when discharged.

"The principal signs of a good horse are these: The eyes set far apart in the head, and large and bright—the quirl high in the forehead, one or two in the neck is a good sign: the neck well set on, and high, the shoulder blades pretty high, and converging to a point, the breast full and large, and so also behind—the body round, for flat bodied or slab sided horses are weak natured, the dock stiff, going wide behind, for if the gambrels knock together, it shows that the horse is feeble; chewing the bit when provoked, is a good sign.

"It is a Spanish proverb that a dapple gray will sooner die than tire."

HORSES.

The two following items will be considered as worth the subscription price of this paper, by persons who have much to do with, and a proper feeling for horses.—Am. Farmer.

Loretto, Va Oct. 31, 1827.

DEAR SIR—The following extracts from a very popular scientific work now publishing in England, and called "The Library of Useful Knowledge," will save, I hope, many a poor horse from much suffering and injury. With this view I take the liberty to offer them for publication in your useful paper. Yours, with regard.

JAMES M. GARNETT.

Speaking of the eye-lids of birds, the writer remarks, "A third eye-lid of the same kind is found in the horse, and called the *haw*; it is moistened with a pulpy substance (or mucus), to take hold of the dust on the eye-ball; and wipe it clean off, so that the eye is hardly ever seen with any thing upon it, though greatly exposed from its size and posture. The swift motion of the haw is given to it by a gristle, so as to drive out the haw with great velocity over the eye, and let it come back as quickly. Ignorant persons when this haw is inflamed from cold and swells so as to appear, which it never does in a healthy state, often mistake it for an imperfection, and cut it off: so nearly does ignorance produce the same mischief as cruelty!

They might as well cut out the pupil of the eye, taking it for a black spot."

The other extract relates to the horse's hoof, and is as follows: "The bones of the foot are not placed directly under the weight; if they were in an upright position, they would make a firm pillar, and every motion would cause a shock. They are placed slanting, or oblique, and tied together by an elastic binding on their lower surfaces, so as to form springs as exact as those which we make of leather or steel for carriages. Then the flatness of the hoof which stretches out on each side, and the frog coming down in the middle between the quarters, adds greatly to the elasticity of the machine. Ignorant of this, ill-informed farriers nail the shoe too far back, fixing the quarters, and causing permanent contraction—so that the contracted hoof loses its elasticity; every step is a shock; inflammation and lameness ensue."

DRESSING,

The application of dung, or other manures, to soils, to increase their fruitfulness. Dressing differs from manuring in general, only as it is chiefly intended for the increasing of one single crop.—Not only are dressings necessary for poor and weak soils; but they are profitably applied to those which are rich and strong especially when seeds are sown which need much nourishment, or will make good return for it.

There are four things chiefly to be regarded in dressing; the suitability of the dressing to the soil, and to the crop; and the manner and the season of applying it.

To light, warm, or sandy soils, the coldest manure should be applied; such as the dung of hogs, cows, oxen, &c. Dung that is much mixed with straw does best in such a soil, and the straw soon rots and becomes food for plants. Cold and stiff soils should be dressed with the hottest and driest manures, as the dung of horses, sheep and fowls. Wet soils should have manures that have the greatest power of absorbing moisture.—Lime, where it is cheap and plenty, may be used with great advantage; ashes, coals, and saw dust are also very proper.

Some kinds of dressing should be well mixed with the soil, by the plough and harrow; especially such as are apt to lose their strength, by being exposed to the air. Of this sort are dungs in general, and some other manures.—Dung is to be ploughed in with a light furrow. Composts, which consist of dung, earth and other substances, need only to be harrowed. If dressings are laid too deep, as under deep furrows, they will be in a manner lost; the roots of most kinds of annual plants will scarcely reach them; and, before the next ploughing, the strength of them will be sunk still deeper into the earth.

There are other manures which should be used only as top dressings. Their exposure to the air takes away little or none of their virtue, being of an alkaline nature, such as ashes, lime, and the like. They are speedily settled into the soil by rains and melting snows, and afford a more kindly nourishment to the roots of grass and grain, than if they were buried in the soil. Being laid lower than the surface, their strength would be more apt to be carried lower than the roots of plants commonly reach.

Some dressings are thought to be more successfully applied some time before sowing. Such a one

lime is said to be, as being apt to burn, or too much heat the seed. But this, I think, can be only when it is laid on unslacked, and in large quantities.

Other dressings answer best at the time of sowing. This is the case as to most kinds of dung that are used, and of several other manures.

But those manures which exert all their strength suddenly, are allowed to be best used only at top dressings, after the plants are up, such as soot, ashes, certain warm composts, and malt dust. If they are laid on winter grain in autumn, there will be danger of their causing too rapid a growth; In consequence of which, the grain will be afterwards stunted, and languish, unless another and larger dressing be given it in the following spring, or summer. It is probably best to apply these dressings just before the time when the plants will need the greatest supply of vegetable nourishment, which is when their growth is most rapid, or near the time when the ears are shooting out.

[Deane's N. E. Farmer.

ADVICE OF A PARENT.

[The following article, copied from the *Daily Advertiser*, would have done honor to the pen of Franklin.—Every line and letter of it ought to be carefully perused by every young man, and treasured in his heart.]

The following are instructions given by the Father to his Son, on his going to serve as an apprentice in a merchandise house.

"I shall confine myself at present, to a few remarks only, respecting the relative situation between yourself and master:

1. You are to give your constant attendance at the counting room or store (business or no business) during office hours, except you are sent out by Mr S. or go by his permission.

2. When out on business finish it with despatch, and return immediately.

3. Keep your store in the most regular and neatest order, especially your desks, books and files of papers.

4. Whatever business you may have on hand, execute it, not in a hurry, but in the best style, instantly, without delay. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

5. Whenever you deliver an article see that it be charged the very first thing you do. It will require your utmost attention and consideration to enable you to execute your duties faithfully and correctly, especially till practice makes business familiar.

6. The last and most important, you are involuntarily to keep your master's secrets, relate none of his business, not even to your most intimate friend. A breach of this injunction would be treason on your part, and the reason will be obvious to you. Mr S. will cheerfully grant you every indulgence. Should you want to be absent an hour, or even more, he will not object; but you must be careful never to ask these favors, when your presence is necessary in the store. Think it not derogatory to perform any work amongst the goods in the store; the exercise will be useful to strengthen your muscles and preserve your health. Be careful to improve your hand writing, by copying in the best style; and when you write a letter, you should do it, as if it was to be inspected by all your acquaintance, and you should never write fast.

I suspect this pen, ink, and paper is thrown away, for I believe your good sense would point you to the path of duty and rectitude in all cases.

Your most affectionate

FATHER.

Windows let out the Heat.—In the progress of improvement, and the increasing disposition for light, modern builders have so enlarged and multiplied the windows of our houses, that while they let in light enough to spoil our eyes, they let out heat enough to freeze our whole bodies, or otherwise drain our purses empty to supply us with fuel. Glass is a free conductor of heat, as any one may be sensible by applying his hand to the window on a cold winter's day, when he will find the warmth rapidly departing. More heat, probably, escapes from well finished rooms, through the glass of the windows, than by all other outlets put together. If this be true, both our comfort and our interest might be promoted, by the use of close shutters, with which one half of the windows of our houses might be closed during the daylight, in winter, (the other half being sufficient to admit all necessary light) and all of them in the evening. We should be glad to have this subject examined, both by scientific and practical men; and at the same time we would recommend it to the serious consideration of those who buy their wood, and to whom the saving of heat would be the saving of money.—Berkshire American.

Hide-bound.—Horses often become hide-bound when they are poorly kept, and badly used. In this case the animal grows poor, his skin sticks to his ribs, and small boils break out on his back. A method of treatment opposite to that which the horse has received will generally restore him;—that is, keep and feed him well, work him moderately, and loosen his skin by oiling it, and using the curry-comb frequently, but not too harshly.

Entomology.—There is in Livonia a rare insect, which is met with only in the most northern countries, and the very existence of which has for a long time been doubted. It is the *furia infernalis*, described by Linnaeus in the new Memoirs of the Academy of Upsal. This insect is so small, that it is very difficult to distinguish it with the naked eye. In warm weather, it falls upon persons from the air, and its bite produces a swelling which becomes mortal, unless prompt remedies be applied. During the hay-harvest, other insects, called *meggar*, are equally injurious to men and beasts. They are of the size of a grain of sand. At sunset they appear in great numbers, descend in a perpendicular line, pierce the strongest linen, and cause an itching with pustules which become dangerous if scratched. They occasion swelling in the throats of cattle which inhale them, and die unless speedily assisted. The cure consists in a fumigation of flax, producing a violent cough.—Literary Gaz.

Gen. Ashley has had a third return of furs from the Rocky Mountains, more valuable than either that preceded it, probably worth 60 or 70,000 dollars. The party which conducted it arrived at St Louis the 15th September, having safely escaped all the perils and casualties to which their extensive operations were subject.

Method of destroying Moles in Meadows or Gardens.—Collect earth worms, kill them, and mix them up with the powder of nux vomica. After the mixture has remained in a heap twenty-four hours, take the worms and place one or two here and there in the holes and routes of the moles. The desired effect is said to be the certain result.

Bul. Un.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1827.

REMARKS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

[Concluded from page 134.]

The author of the pamphlet before us in treating of sheep, speaks very highly of the Dishley, or improved Leicester breed, and of the Southdowns; both of which have been introduced into this country by the patriotic exertions of Colonel Powel, and other public spirited cultivators. He remarks that "the forms of the Spanish sheep, are according to the British ideas of figure defective; but the judicious system of breeding and selection pursued with the anglo-merinos, has brought them to a very high degree of excellence. In the improvement of fleece, the introduction of the Southdowns, (and also Ryelands, with both of which lord Somerville crossed the Spaniards, and thought them equally good,) might be attended with favorable consequences. They are the best of the British short woolled sheep—their mutton is also of a very fine grain and excellent flavor, although not so large as the Dishley; the average wether weights at two years old, being about 18 pounds per quarter; but specimens have been fed to enormous weight. Mr. Coke of Holkham, Norfolk, having produced at one of lord Somerville's shows, a two shear wether, that weighed forty pounds per quarter.

"There are few situations in which they will not thrive; they are hardy, and will bear the greatest cold, if unaccompanied with moisture—are quiet and healthy—quick feeders, with good fleece and produce good weight.

"To produce improvement in the fleece, has called forth the talents of many well informed men. By one, whose abilities stand in the highest order, the following judicious remarks are laid down,

"The wool grower is counselled to place no dependence on accidental and external circumstances for the production of good fleeces, but to rely entirely, and with confidence, upon the proportions with which nature has endowed his sheep. The perpetuity of animal properties being scarcely any where more strikingly exhibited, than in the certainty and regularity with which the parent sheep convey to their offspring their own distinguishing characteristics. Breed is of the utmost consequence. It is the basis upon which all improvements of the flesh are founded, the only source of hope that attempts to produce fine wool, will be followed with success."

"The shepherd ought not unnecessarily to expose his flock to extremes of heat and cold, nor to any capricious changes. The bad effects of water on the pile, while growing, may be owing to the readiness with which it mixes with the yolk, and carries off a quantity of that animal soap, which is so necessary to the good quality and even existence of the fleece; for if care be taken to prevent this, by the skilful application of tar mingled with butter, which acts as repellents to the water, the lower part of the staple, which grew after the mixture was applied, contains a sufficient quantity of rich and sufficient yolk, and is of a much superior sort of wool to those points of the pile, which have been exposed without protection, to the dripping wetness of the winter season.

"Perfect whiteness is eminently desirable in all

kinds of wool, and all varieties of color in breeding are to be avoided, and all artificial tinges with ruddle, or ochres, or any such substance, which is injurious to the pile for the dyer's purpose.

"Amongst the general rules for managing sheep, it is said that they require drink when at straw, or dry food of any kind, if it be grass dried up by the dog-day heats. They should not be turned into pasture in the autumn or winter, until heavy dews or hoar frost be exhaled, which frequently does not happen till late in the day, and sometimes not at all. In this way sheep are immensely injured, and great mortality ensues; the great quantities of chilling and unwholesome water, which the animals take into their stomachs, induce flatulent cholera, diarrhoea, or scouring, and intermittents, ending in a general waste or consumption. The only palliative remedy, where no means exist of supporting sheep, but by this exposure, is to allow them hay in the morning, or to fill them with straw.

"The shorter and finer the grass, the fitter for sheep, yet there is no pasture so good or so fine, but with continued use sheep will become weary of it. Hard stocking with sheep, will render the coarser grass fine—a most useful memento in many situations. It has, however, concomitant disadvantages, by impregnating the soil with the rank manure and urine of the flocks, which causes them to loathe it, and even affects the young grass produced by the superabundant manure.—Before the bad effects take place, the pasture should be changed both on account of the sheep and the soil.

"Wet unsound fallow, and lands which have been flooded, rot sheep; it is said, in some places, that the lime stone land has the same effect. We find it recommended in the Bath papers, to fold sheep before the dew falls, in places subject to rot, and keep them till it exhales, spring and summer.

"No ewe ever rots whilst she has a lamb by her side; place sheep that have the rot, where they can get at the bark and young shoots of elder."*

This author, likewise treats of the management of swine; and says, "the varieties of swine necessary for our purpose, are very limited, and may be classed, in the larger breeds for the supply of our navigation, lumbermen, and other commercial purposes, and the smaller breed as *porking* stores for family use.

"For the former purpose, the breeds of Berks and Hampshire will be found admirably calculated; their character, throughout England, is in great repute. There are larger breeds to be found than either, but none possessing better qualities; in their forms, they have great depth of carcase, breadth of chest and loins, and proportionate length, with good gammons and fine legs; have large pendulous ears, are *quickly fed and brought to proof*. So little difference is there made between the Hants and Berkshire hogs, that dealers at Smithfield are indifferent which to choose.

"Of the smaller breeds for pork for family sup-

* The rot in sheep is similar to a pulmonary consumption in man. The following receipt for that disease is from Young's Annals, Vol. XIII. p. 269. "Give to each sheep one spoonful of Spirits of Turpentine, mixed with two of water, after fasting twelve hours—let them have three doses, staying six days between each dose; this is said to have been used with success, even in cases where the fleece has been nearly gone, and the throat terribly swollen." The *Farmers' Assistant* observes, "whether correctly or not, we cannot say" that, "sheep in Great Britain are subject to the rot; but it is believed that this disease has never been known in this country."—Ed. N. E. Farmer.

ply, the Chinese are in the greatest estimation—and also their cross with the Oxford dairies, for delicacy of meat, fineness of form, and quickness of proof, they stand unrivalled."

We perceive that our author has taken a side in a question which has been much controverted, relative to breeding animals from the same family. He says, [page 5,] "Breeding in and in"—from the most perfect animal, *however closely allied*, will be found far more advantageous than changing and crossing animals remote from each other, in the peculiar characters of breed which too frequently produces stock scarcely worth raising."

This doctrine, though once generally believed in and practised upon, is now we believe as generally exploded. Sir John Sinclair says "Though this plan [*breeding in and in*] was for some time in fashion, under the sanction of Bakewell's authority, yet experience has now proved that it cannot be successfully persevered in. It may prove beneficial indeed, if not carried too far, in fixing any variety that may be thought valuable, but on the whole it is so only in appearance. Under this system the young animal comes into the world, on comparatively, a very small scale. By keeping it fat from the first moment of its existence, it is made to attain a greater size than nature intended; and its weight in consequence will be very great, in proportion to the size of its bones. Thus a generation or two of animals of an extraordinary form, and saleable at enormous prices, may be obtained; but that does not prove that the practice is eligible, if long persisted in. On the contrary if the system be followed up, the stock get tender and delicate, they become bad feeders; and though they retain their shape and beauty, they will decrease in vigor and activity, will become lean and dwarfish, and ultimately incapable of continuing the race. The instances of this are numerous. The celebrated breeder Princeps, found that decrease of size unavoidable, in spite of all his endeavors, by keeping his young stock well to prevent it. Sir John Sebright tried many experiments by *breeding in and in* with dogs, fowls, and pigeons, and found the breeds uniformly degenerate. A gentleman who tried the system with pigs, brought them at last into such a state that the females gave over breeding entirely, and when they did breed their produce was so small and delicate that they died as soon as they were born. Nay, Mr Knight's experiments with plants have fully convinced him, that in the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, the offspring of a male and female, not related will possess more strength and vigour, than where they are both of the same family. This proves how unprofitable such connexions are. That is no reason, however, why a breeder may not manage a particular family of animals to advantage, by shifting or changing, instead of breeding directly from parents to offspring.

"The breeding from different families of the same race is therefore a preferable system.—When these have been for some time established in different situations, and have had some slight shades of difference impressed upon them by the influence of different climates, soils and treatment, it is found advantageous to interchange the males

† Long experience has proved the old notion of the necessity of crossing, or changing the species of animals in order to prevent degeneration is totally groundless. You may breed in and in, and from the nearest affinity of blood with the utmost success, provided you select with judgement the best shaped individuals.—General Trevelyan.

for the purpose of strengthening the excellencies and remedying the defects of each family. On this principle the celebrated Culley continued for many years, to hire his rams from Bakewell, at the very time that other breeders were paying him a liberal price for his own; and the very same practice is followed by the most skillful breeders at present."

If, however, the author of the pamphlet, which it is the object of this article to recommend, has given an erroneous view of this controverted point, the general merits of the work more than compensate for the defect. We are glad to perceive by this and other evidence that the British colonies in North America are properly attentive to the all important interests of agriculture; and hope that they, with their neighbors of the United States, may always be found in amity; and advancing hand in hand in the path of national improvement.

POULTRY.

Fowls of every sort may be profitably fed on boiled potatoes and meal mixed. Hens which do not lay in the winter should have access to slack-lime, pounded bones, oyster shells, or other matter, which contains lime in some of its compounds, because something of the kind is necessary to form the shells of their eggs, which are composed of the phosphate of lime.

PEAT ASHES FOR MANURE.

A gentleman who is fond of agricultural pursuits, wishes for information relative to the value of peat-ashes for manure. We have had no experience on this subject, but will quote some written authorities, which we believe may be relied on.

Deane's New England Farmer, under the article *Peat*, states that "It has been found by trials that the ashes of peat is a very important manure, of three times the value of wood ashes. Fifteen bushels are allowed to be a sufficient top-dressing for an acre. It is an excellent manure for cold grass lands; and for all such crops in any soil as require much heat. They should be sowed by hand, as they can thus be more evenly spread. It may be done in winter with the least danger of hurting plants by its heat. If sown in summer it should be just before a rain, when it would be deprived of its burning quality. The ashes are said to have a better effect on winter than on summer grain; and to be not good for leguminous plants, as it makes their haulm too luxuriant. The good effects of a dressing will be visible for three years, and they do not leave land in an impoverished state."

Sir Humphrey Davy says "Peat ashes are used as a top dressing for cultivated grasses, particularly sainfoin and clover. In examining the ashes of sainfoin, clover, and rye grass, I found that they afforded considerable quantities of gypsum; and this substance probably as intimately combined as a necessary part of their woody fibre." We find that peat ashes are very commonly used in Great Britain for manure, but have not heard of their being applied to that purpose in the United States. We should be very happy to gain information from our agricultural friends on this topic, which appears to us important; as peat is much used for fuel in some parts of New England. We should likewise be glad to learn whether the ashes of Lehigh coal, or other mineral coal can be usefully employed as a manure.

ILLEGITIMATE PLANTS.

In Ray's History of Plants, we have the following anecdote. One Richard Baal, a gardener at Brentford, sold a great quantity of cauliflower seed, which he raised in his own garden, to several gardeners in the suburbs of London, who carefully sowed the seed in good ground, but they produced nothing but the common long leaved cabbage; for which reason they complained that they were imposed upon, and commenced a suit against the aforesaid Baal, in Westminster-hall. The Judge's opinion was, that Baal must return the gardeners their money, and also make good their loss of time and crops. This cheat we ought not to lay to the poor gardener's charge, for it is wholly to be ascribed to his good plants being impregnated by the common cabbage. Therefore, if any one has an excellent sort of cabbage, he ought not to let it flower in the same bed with any other of an inferior sort; lest the good sort should be impregnated with the dust of the other, and the seeds produce a degenerate race. Indeed the same precautions are necessary in procuring the seeds of other vegetables; as most or all of them may be altered by plants going to seed not far from them, which are near akin to them.

We are informed that a singular trial took place at the late term of the Superior Court in Burke county.

A man who is estimated to be worth two hundred thousand dollars, was indicted for the crime of forgery, and so conclusive was the evidence, that the Jury convicted him. What is still more remarkable, the amount which this individual who has thus made shipwreck of his reputation, expected to gain, was only thirty dollars!! He has appealed to the Supreme Court.—*Ruleigh paper.*

Schuykill Coal is in so great a demand, that it appears probable it will this year exceed the supply, although an addition of 1000 tons per week may be looked for, until the ice closes the navigation. There has been an order executed for two hundred tons of this Coal, shipped for the Havana: this new source of demand, for boiling the sugar cane, may be likely greatly to increase the consumption of *Schuykill Coal*, and become beneficial to the planters of the West Indies, as well as to our Southern States, where sugar will be made to a considerable extent.—*Phil. Gaz.*

According to a recent and minute statement, there are in Massachusetts, one hundred and fifty incorporated Woollen and Cotton Manufactories; with an aggregate capital exceeding twenty millions of dollars.

Bremen Geese.

For sale, 3 pair of this superior breed of Geese; they are decidedly superior to the common breed, in the great size they attain, in the facility with which they may be raised, and in the comparatively small quantity of grain required to fatten them.—Inquire at this office.

M'Mahon's Gardener.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, a further supply of M'Mahon's American Gardener. This work is the most elaborate of the kind ever published in this country, comprising ample directions for the management of the kitchen garden, fruit garden, orchard, vineyard, nursery, pleasure ground, flower garden, green house, hot house, and forcing frames, for every month in the year.

This day published by Richardson & Lord, at their town and country bookstore, the Old Farmer's Almanack for 1829, by R. B. Thomas, Esq. containing the usual quantity of new, useful, and entertaining matter, together with the sun's declination.

Country traders supplied by R. & L. at the lowest rate. In the press, and will soon be published, the Miniature or Pocket Almanack, likewise the Massachusetts Register for 1828 14

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long-Island near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists, who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and grafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND

PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZEB. COOK, Jr.

Rogers' Building, Congress-Street.

Agricultural Books.

Just received for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, a further supply of standard agricultural books, among which are, London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture

Marshall on the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening

Cleanings in Husbandry and Gardening

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	1 25	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	95 50	97 50
pearl do. - - - -	105 00	107 50
BEANS, white, - - - -	1 25	1 39
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	8 87	9 64
cargo, No 1, new, - -	7 75	8 00
No 2, new, - - - -	6 75	7 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	12	14
CHEESE, new milk, - -	7	9
skimmed milk, - - -	3	5
FLAX		
FLAX SEED - - - -	bush	90 1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	5 62	5 75
Genesee, - - - -	4 75	5 00
Rye, best, - - - -		3 25
GRAIN, Rye - - - -	bush	64 66
Corn - - - -		63 67
Barley - - - -		80 67
Oats - - - -		40 42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9 15
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		12 10
LIME, - - - -	cask	70 1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	17 78
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75 3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 00 15 00
navy, mess, do. - -		14 00 15 25
Cargo, No 1, do. - -		11 50 12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - -	bush	2 25 2 75
Clover - - - -	lb.	8 10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35 40
do do unwashed		20 25
do 2-4 washed		23 34
do 1-2 & 4 do		25 30
Native - - - -		20 25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		35 40
2d sort		25 30
do Spinning, 1st sort		23 32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8 16
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8 10
" whole hogs, - - -		64 7
VEAL, - - - -		6 10
MUTTON, - - - -		6 8
POULTRY, - - - -		10 15
BUTTER, keg & tub, - -		15 18
lump, best, - - - -		18 25
EGGS, - - - -		23 42
MEAL, Rye, retail, - -	bush	75 80
Indian, do. - - - -		67 75
POTATOES, (new) - - -		40 50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl	1 00 3 00

MISCELLANIES.

Brighton New Church.—The following (says a London paper) are the names of the trees planted in St Peter's Church Yard, with their symbolical descriptions:—

Cedar of Lebanon.—It being the tree selected by Solomon for building the temple of Jerusalem.

Weeping Willow.—A native of Babylon, and the tree on which the unhappy Israelites hung their ears when they bemoaned the loss of Jerusalem.

Sycamore.—The tree on which Zacheus climbed to see Christ on his way to Jerusalem.

Thorn.—To remind us of the crown of thorns.

Aspen.—It being the tree of which the cross is said to have been formed.

Lime.—The principal papyraceous tree of the ancients, and on the bark of which the Scriptures were probably first written.

Ash.—Esteemed a sacred tree in ancient times, and the one to which the Serpent is said to have a strong antipathy.

Plane.—The favorite tree of the Greeks, and under whose shade the Athenian philosophers retired to study.

Birch.—The tree from which the Lictors made their fasces.

Elm.—The funeral tree of the Romans, and the coffin timber of Britons.

Cypress. The funeral tree of all Eastern nations.

Yew.—“The sacred Yew, so fear'd in war,” and a tree consecrated and dedicated to the grave.

Abor Vita.—Although the tree of life, it shows that immortality is not the lot of any thing terrestrial.

Holley.—As being used in the decoration of churches at sacred festivals.

Box.—The plant formerly used in the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin.

Poplar.—A plant held sacred by the Romans, and the tree used to mark the boundaries of their lands.

Maple.—The tree of which the bowl of hospitality was formed in the days of yore.

Pine.—“And the tall pine for future natives.”

—Da utile ligum
Navigis pinus.
“The useful pine for ships.”

“To thee I consecrate the pine.” In Pagan days it was consecrated to Diana.

Bay.—The Laurus Nobilis of the ancient warriors; the crown of our poet Laureates; a supposed protection from lightning, and a purifier of pestilential air.

Laurel.—As an honorable badge for those who bravely defend their country and their laws.

Oak.—Once the refuge of a British Monarch, and ever the bulwark of our State.

Cheapness of Newspapers.—It is not perhaps generally known, says the Newburyport Herald, that the quantity of printed matter contained in a newspaper is much more than can be obtained in any other way for the same price. The editor of the Vermont Chronicle in answer to a complaint of the extravagant price of his paper by a person who was solicited to subscribe, makes the following calculations, which will serve to show to all, who are ignorant of the fact, the very low price at which newspapers are usually put.

“We went to our shelves and took down a volume published in London, price, in boards, \$2 50, and on making an estimate, found that our paper for a year contains as much as nine such volumes,

worth, at \$2 50 each, \$22 50! It startled us: can it be, we thought, that our paper is so very low? We took a volume, in boards, published in Boston, and having made a similar comparison, found that, making the letter press, or reading matter of that volume, our guide, we ought to charge for the Chronicle \$12 50 a year! But perhaps periodical pamphlets come cheaper. Here then is the American Journal of Education, an excellent work, and nobody complains of its price. Judging by that, as above, the advance price for our paper should be \$10,00; and taking the National Preacher even for our guide, it should be \$9,00! We will apply one other test, the severest in our power. We have on our desk the little Tract, “Improvement in Farming,”—we recommend it, by the way, to our agricultural friends; they ought all to read it—published by the American Tract Society, and therefore sold, as every body knows, at a price proverbially low. Yet in order to make the same amount of letter press as dear in our paper as in the publications of that Society, we ought to charge \$2 28 in advance! and yet fault is found with us for asking \$2 at the end of the year.

Superstition.—A southern paper, after noticing a dangerous wound received by a man, in sliding from a hay mow on a pitchfork, states, “that medicinal preparations were applied to the pitchfork and it has been carefully wrapped up and deposited in flannel, to aid in healing of the wound! This method of cure was quite fashionable about two hundred years ago, and medical writers say it was attended with great advantages; for while the surgeon exhausted his skill on the instrument, dame nature, more skillful, healed the wound.”

A species of sea weed has recently been brought into use in Germany for stuffing cushions and mattresses. “It is said to be capable of resisting humidity altogether, and that it will not harbour any infections or contagious matter. No vermin will live in it. Some of the prisons and public establishments have already adopted it. This material is found in the north of Germany, and has been first applied to this use by Mr Warburg, a merchant of that country. If it answers the description, the discovery will be a most valuable one.”

In your discourse be cautious what you speak, and to whom you speak—how you speak, and when you speak—and what you speak, speak wisely, speak truly.

The country south of the Tagus is, with the exception of that part of it nearest the river, chiefly covered with oak and cork trees; and the underwood, for many leagues together, is composed of gum-cistus. It is with this shrub that the bakers at Extremous, and throughout the Alentejo, heat their ovens; and the smell of it which every where prevails, is truly delightful; although to some strangers it is at first very overpowering.

Apples I never saw of so large a size, or of such excellent flavor as those of Montenor or Novo in the Alentejo. This town is remarkable for the immense quantities of apples and quinces, which abound in the whole of its neighborhood, and of these fruit trees the hedges are formed; the species of the former called *ben postas* are of described celebrity.

Moss Roses.—A few leagues from Evora, in a north west direction is a small village called Alcaevos de Roses, from the quantities of beautiful

moss roses growing wild about its hedges in every direction. They are as numerous as the blackberries in our own hedge rows.

Superb Bulbous Flower Roots.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, direct from the most eminent florists in Holland, a large assortment of bulbous flower roots, comprising the finest varieties of Hyacinthus, Tulips, (bibleum, parrot, early and double) Double Ranunculus, Anemones, Mexican Tiger Flower, Double Tuberoses, Double Snowdrops, Peonies, (Chinese crimson, double rose coloured, and double white fringed) Neapolitan Star of Bethlehem (white and blue) Polyanthus Nodosa (white and yellow) Peonies, Narcissus, Spanish Bulbous Iris, Lilies (of various sorts) Fritillaries, various sorts of Crocus, &c. &c. Also, Bulb Glasses and Crocus pots in the shape of hedgehogs, beehives, flower baskets, &c. (a new article).—Catalogues of the whole may be sent at the office.

Purchasers may rely on the excellence of the above, as they were not purchased at auction, but are imported direct from the first florists in Holland, and are remarkable for their size, beauty or delicacy of tint.—They have been examined by persons acquainted with the nature of bulbs, and pronounced of a very superior quality.

Also, on consignment, one cask of fine London split peas, by the quart or bushel, for culinary purposes; pulverized celery seed for soups.

Fruit Trees.



WM. PRINCE, the proprietor of the Linnean Botanical Garden and Nursery at Fushing, L. I. has the pleasure of informing the public, that his nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple, 202 of Pears, 16 of Cherries, 139 of Plums, 25 of Apricots, 84 of Peaches, 20 of Nectarines, 10 of Almonds, 14 of Mulberries, 6 of Guineas, 16 of Figs, 16 of Currants, 15 of Raspberries, 47 of Gooseberries, 20 of Strawberry, 257 of Grapes, 600 of Ornamental &c. &c. Above 500 of the above (white and yellow) Peonies, &c. &c. in any other collection in America.

The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other trees are generally of large size. Catalogues may be obtained at the New England Farmer office, gratis, and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet attention.

Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.

MR. WINSHIP offers for sale at his Nursery, in Brighton, the largest variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. His collection of Fruit Trees is large and well selected; and his variety of Ornamental Shrubs is very extensive, comprising the Rose Acaecia, Three thorned Acaecia, Gum Acaecia, double flowering Almonds, red and white Albrea, Bladder nut tree, Bigonia Radican, Burning Bush, dwarf flowering Horse Chestnut, splendid flowering Catalpas, Dahlias, Daphne, Faint Macaroon, finest flowering shrub variety of Grapes, variety of Honey suckle, English walnuts, Weeping willows, Quinces, Syringos, Laburnum, Snowballs, Rhubarb, Raspberries, Plums, Pecan nut trees, Mountain Ash, Lilacs, Larks, or grandifolia Japan pear, Japonica chrysocolla, &c.—Orders for any of these articles left with Mr. KUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office, will be executed on the same terms as at the nursery, and delivered in Boston, free of expense.—Catalogues furnished gratis.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Bookstores generally, the New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

Gooseberry Bushes.

Persons in want of superior varieties of Gooseberries, can procure the bushes, by sending their orders to the office of the New England Farmer. They are from Glasgow in Scotland; the fruit is fine flavored and large, (some may be seen at this office measuring 3 and 4 inches in circumference) and of white, red, and yellow color. The price will not exceed \$4 per dozen.

500 Grape Vines.

For sale in Charlestown, by Samuel R. Johnson. The above choice vines are of the *Siret water* species, all raised from cuttings, and are from 3 to 4 years old, most of them in a bearing state. Orders for the above may be supplied at J. R. Nevell's Agricultural Establishment, No. 62 North Market street, or by the subscriber in Charlestown; price for each vine is from twenty-five to fifty cents, according to its age and size; all the above vines have been trained to trellises, and insured to be as healthy vines as can be presented for sale. SAMUEL R. JOHNSON.

Purser Waud.

An active and business like man, of unimpeachable integrity, is wanted to take a share in an Agricultural and Horticultural speculation, which promises the most profitable results without risk. A capital of \$3000 will be necessary. For particulars, apply by letter, (post paid) to Mr. ISAAC WINSLOW, Merchant, Boston.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure free responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1827.

No. 19.

AGRICULTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ROSES.

Linnean Botanic Garden, Flushing, }
near New York, Nov. 19, 1827.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—In perusing the European publications of recent date you have without doubt perceived that among the number of beautiful new Roses which have been introduced from China and India, and the hybrids which have been produced from them, the Rosa Grevilleii or Greville Rose has been particularly noticed for its remarkable properties. Some cursory remarks were made a few months since in our public papers relative to this Rose; but probably no better description could be given than to quote the statements published in London's Gardeners' Magazine, and in the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society. In the 4th No. of London's Magazine, page 4-7, the following description is given in a letter from a gentleman to the Editor: "You will no doubt recollect the shoot I showed you of my Greville Rose, which grew eighteen feet in a few weeks. It is now in bloom and is the most singular curiosity of all the Rose tribe that has come under my observation. It grows on an E. by N. aspect, on the gable end of my house, covering above 100 feet square, with more than a hundred trusses of bloom. Some of them have more than fifty buds in a cluster and the whole will average about thirty in a truss, so that the amount of flower buds is little short of 3000. But the most astonishing curiosity is the variety of colours produced on the buds at first opening, white, light blush, deeper blush, light red, darker red and purple, all on the same clusters." In the report of the Horticultural Society of London, for the month of June 1826, the following remarks are made. "Rosa Grevilleii in a single fasciculus of flowers are roses of every shade of purple and from white to the darkest tint; it is one of the handsomest of climbing roses."

After these statements any further description from me is deemed unnecessary, and I will merely remark that it is the strongest rose in its growth, and the most rapid in the formation of long vigorous shoots that I have ever seen, and will very speedily cover a large space. I have succeeded during the past season in rearing about 150 young, vigorous plants, one half of which have already been disseminated throughout the Union. The present collection of Roses of all the different kinds cultivated at this establishment, exceeds six hundred varieties, about 500 of which are enumerated in the catalogues, the others having been received since their publication. In this number are included about 100 varieties of Chinese and India roses and their hybrids.

The whole are regularly labelled agreeably to the catalogue, which affords to the amateur at the time of their flowering, an opportunity of contrasting their comparative beauties, and at that period most forcibly brings to mind the poetical descriptions of what is termed in oriental climes, "The Feast of Roses." Yours, most respectfully,

WM. PRINCE.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

The following letter was directed to a gentleman who has frequently laid us under obligations for useful articles, to be inserted in the New England Farmer, and by him sent to us for publication:—

DEAR SIR,—As the new and rapidly extending disease, called the Foot Rot, which was introduced among our sheep by those recently imported from Saxony, has bid defiance to the efforts of the farmer to eradicate it—I enclose an account of the mode of treating this fatal disorder, in Great Britain, which I recently noticed in the New Monthly Magazine of 1820.

Having shown it to a gentleman, whose Merino sheep had caught the complaint from a few of the Saxon breed, which were purchased in 1825, he observed, that some experiments had been made upon them, by *paring the hoof* and applying blue vitriol, during last summer, with favorable results. It was found that acrid ulcers, often containing maggots, were concealed under the hoof, and he therefore had confidence in the English remedy, and should apply it to his flock. He recommends that the hoof should be thoroughly cut away, so as to entirely expose the ulcers, and when washed clean with strong soap suds, the "drying wash" to be applied.

The feet of the sheep, which are lame, should be often examined, and the knife and liquid freely applied, and there is little doubt the disorder can thus be cured. The diseased sheep should be separated from those that are healthy. H. A.

Foot Rot in Sheep.

"In the report of the Merino flock of the earl of Lismore, by the Rev. Thomas Russell—it is remarked, that the flock is almost wholly free from lameness; and that this is principally owing to *frequently paring the hoofs*." The drying wash used by the shepherd, when needful, is thus composed:—Take blue vitriol, white vitriol, rock or roche alum, and verdigris, of each three ounces; rub them together in a mortar, and add one quart of scalding vinegar; stir it well, and cover it down to cool—then add half a pint of spirits of turpentine, and half a pint of spirits of wine, and cork it up in a clean stone bottle. It is a good wash for pinches and recent bruises, and all in cipient inflammations."—*Eng.-V.M. M.* for 1820.

THE LOCUST.

A writer in the American Farmer gives the following account of his manner of raising this useful tree:—"I had procured a quantity of the Locust seeds, (Black Locust, so called,) with the intention of planting them early last spring. The backwardness of the season prevented my doing so at the time intended, and my numerous avocations thereafter caused me to forget that those seeds were in my possession, until the 18th of June, when late as it was, I determined to experiment with them. According to the directions given in the letter referred to, I poured boiling water on the seeds, and suffered them to remain in the same water for twelve or fourteen hours, throwing away the few light seeds that rose to the surface thereof. My gardener, (a soldier of

the revolution) had previously prepared a bed for the reception of the seeds, and on the morning of the 19th of June, he drilled them in, four or five inches apart—covering them lightly—the rows about a foot apart; every seed, I think, vegetated. In a few days they appeared above ground, and so rapid a growth of trees I never before saw.—On the 23d of August following, I counted 500 vigorous young trees, some of which measured in height twenty-six inches, and not any of them short of twenty inches. There was great uniformity in the size of the trees. I have only to add, that a small quantity of refuse mortar which had been prepared early in the spring for plastering a house, had been strewn upon the bed in which the Locust seeds were drilled."

HORSES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Among the means of increasing the national wealth of the South American States, it was always considered that the sale of cattle and horses would produce a valuable income. The horses, however, seem to be worth nothing. An officer of the Navy writes to the Editor of the American Farmer—"I am confident that there is not a horse or mare in Chili or Peru that would sell for one hundred dollars. I have not seen one which could, if in the United States, bring sixty dollars. I have bought a saddle horse from Mendoza, one of the handsomest that I have seen here, and gave ten doubloons for him, which is the highest price going; but really in Maryland he would not sell for sixty dollars; and this horse has been brought over the Cordilleras to Valparaiso 400 miles, and from thence here by water, from 12 to 15 days' sail."

SILK.

The Editor of the Pennsylvania Village Record, has seen specimens of Sewing Silk made by the daughters of Jas. Woolston, Esq. They made, from about 800 worms, 100 skeins. For evenness of thread, and delicacy of colouring, it would bear a favorable comparison with Italian or French silk. Some have supposed that feeding the silk worm could not be profitable, until intricate machinery and rare skill in the manufacture of silk goods, should be introduced here. It is not so—near a million of dollars a year of the article, in the simple form of sewing silk, as easily made as shoe thread, is annually imported. As to the rest, if the raw material be produced abundantly, manufactories will rise up of course. The editor has still a thousand or two of the Italian mulberry to give away. They are not large, being of this year's growth, and can be taken in a handkerchief. A hundred will be given to each person sending. The roots are fine and vigorous. Application should be made within two weeks, if possible, at his garden, at Sprigville, a mile below, West Chester, Pa.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

FISH FOOD FOR COWS.

The Medical Intelligencer states, that about fifty cows live principally on fresh fish, at Provincetown, Cape Cod, Mass. The town is a body of sand, containing no vegetable but a little beach grass, which partially serves in some places to form a surface sufficiently firm to prevent its being

blown away or changed with every strong wind like a shifting sandbar at the mouth of a river. The houses are set on piles, that the wind and sand may pass under them, instead of covering them. The inhabitants of the place live by taking fish; many boats come in daily, when the weather permits, and dress their fish on the shore. The cows come, after cropping what little grass the place affords, to finish their dinner on animal food. They devour the heads, back-bones and offals of the fish, without leaving a particle behind for the cats or crows. Notwithstanding this convenient diet for their cows, it is said the proprietors of Provincetown must abandon the privilege of keeping them, on account of their destroying the grass, which is so useful in giving the bipeds something like a solid surface to live on.—*Visit. and Tel.*

Extracts from "An Address to the Society of the Counties of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden, for the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. By Hon. MARK DOOLITTLE."

Industry is the great source of individual and national prosperity. The best mode of applying it to relieve the wants and necessities of society is the grand secret which should engage the attention of men in their progress to wealth and distinction. It is a trite remark, that whatever is worth doing is worth well doing. This is pre-eminently true in the business of agriculture.—The farmer who grasps at more land for improvement than he can cultivate to advantage, pursues a mistaken policy; some portion of it must run to waste. If a debt has accrued in the acquisition the chance is against him that the avails of his labor will ere long find their way into the pocket of a mortgagee under a fore-closure. The idle and slovenly farmer is at best but a co-tenant, in his crops, with the beasts which are continually preying upon them, and with the basest vegetables in the freehold possession. He who contents himself year after year with fifteen or twenty hundred of hay, or twenty bushels of corn upon an acre of his best land, lacks the skill or industry of the prosperous farmer. There has been great neglect in providing those enriching substances which are peculiarly nutritious to the vegetable kingdom. The labor of a single day in providing compost, under advantageous circumstances, when properly applied, will do more in filling your barns and corn cribs, than four times the labor spent upon a poor and barren soil. The farmer should learn the defects in the soil which he cultivates, and what can best be applied to cure those defects and increase its fertility. If your lands are too moist, add that which will render them less moist—for marshy ground it is found that sand is the best manure; if your lands are too dry, of not sufficient capacity to retain moisture, apply the gleanings from your ditches and marshes; if your lands are too adhesive, apply marl and ashes; if there is an excess of calcareous earth, says Sir John Sinclair, "apply sand and clay; to soils with acids or salt of iron, apply calcareous earth." By a combination of these, a manure is formed very advantageous to the growth of vegetation. Some soils will receive incalculable advantage from an application which would be injurious to others. The best method of applying vegetable manure is to turn it under the furrow, and the fossil to remain upon the surface; the reason for this is the opposite effects which the

earth and the atmosphere have upon the different substances; the vegetable tending to the surface and to evaporation, and the fossil tending to the earth; by such an application they act upon each other in the best possible mode to give life and energy to vegetation. When the manuring is by turning under a green crop, a slight dressing with gypsum or lime is highly beneficial. Upon those lands where you do not use the plough after a dressing of vegetable manure, to apply immediately a small portion of the fossil, produces a more rapid decomposition of the vegetable and an incorporation with the soil most conducive to the growth of a healthy vegetation.

In tillage land it is believed to be a common fault that the earth is not turned to a sufficient depth. I am aware that different opinions prevail on this subject; but from well tested experiments which have been made, it has been satisfactorily proved that shallow ploughing is injurious—the root of the plant cannot procure the requisite nourishment. To make the earth productive, it is essential that the atmosphere act upon it, and the more earth which comes under the influence of heat and cold and atmospheric moisture, the more invigorating power is given to it to sustain a luxuriant growth. Again, by this method of culture, the earth absorbs more water and retains its moisture a greater length of time and at the same time is less liable to have water remain upon the surface. Many useful and well directed experiments have been made both in Europe and this country in this branch of agriculture. In Flanders deep ploughing has greatly improved their soil—it has been uniformly adopted there for many years—no part of Europe is more fertile.—The horticulturists near London, plough their lands a foot in depth—no lands are more productive.

Good fences are essential to the good management of a farm; to say nothing of the additional security to crops, or the time saved in being relieved from continued calls to remove from mischief the trespassing herds, or the expense saved in law-suits (which are often produced as a consequence,) by providing exterior fences—there is great actual gain in partitioning your fields into enclosures of moderate extent. The result of calculation on this subject is that a given territory of forty or fifty acres, applied to pasturage, will support twenty per cent. more stock, when divided into three or four separate enclosures, than when in one general field.

The cultivation of the grasses is an important branch in the business of a practical farmer. Linnaeus has given us an account of not less than fifty different genera, which are cultivated in England. There may be as many found here; yet there are comparatively but few cultivated as a crop upon the lands of the New England farmer. More attention in selecting such seeds as are adapted to the different soils and to each other in the period of their becoming mature for the scythe, would find its reward in the results produced. It is no uncommon prospect when casting the eye upon the meadows of even our best farmers, to witness some portions of the crop nearly or quite fit for gathering, and another portion just beginning to come forward. When the latter has become mature the former has become nearly worthless. This may be the case when the grasses are indigenous to the soil; and it frequently arises from the practice of stocking lands from gleanings of the floors

and mangers of the barn "where every plant, good and noxious, has left its seeds." It has been found by experiment that many, and it is probably the case with most kinds of grass, that they flourish upon soils where they are never found till they are sown as a crop. The red clover, although an exotic plant, has proved to be a most profitable grass here as well as in England, where it was introduced about two hundred and fifty years since from Holland. Such suspicions were entertained of its utility in England, that it did not gain a general use there till within fifty years. It is more beneficial to the soil than any of the grasses. The principal case of its fertilizing properties is the broad leaf, which imbibes more nutriment from the atmosphere than any other.—It is, however, not durable; hence other grasses should be cast with it in the seeding. Some of the best farmers in the northern States recommend the oat grass and orchard grass as the most suitable. The more usual practice in this vicinity, has been, to sow the herds grass with it. The principal objection to this practice is that the clover is mature for the scythe fifteen days earlier than the other grass, which affords double the nutriment, says Judge Buel, when cut in the seed, to what it does when cut in the flower. Perhaps no grass gives a better reward for cultivation than the herds grass; it is indigenous; so is the white clover and the red top, which afford, by attentive cultivation, rich and abundant pastures.

I am well satisfied that more attention to the cultivation of *Millet* would prove profitable to the farmers of old Hampshire. This grain is a native of India; it has for a long time been cultivated with great success and profit in the south of Europe, and farther north than our latitude. Its patrons in the New England and the middle States have found their reward in their attention to it.—To the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, Judge Washington says, "I have obtained this season, (1823) forty tons from sixteen acres, of which only four had been manured; and my cattle of all sorts prefer it to white or red clover or meadow hay." Again, says Mr. Powel, of Philadelphia, "sheep are particularly fond of millet grass, but not more so than horses and other stock." It has been cultivated to a considerable extent in the eastern counties of this Commonwealth, and has very generally been approved by the farmers of Essex, Middlesex and Worcester. It has been less raised within our limits and Berkshire, though some attention has been given to it in the western section of the State. The soil best suited to it is a light loam possessing a good degree of strength. Upon such a soil, the seed which you will obtain will usually exceed, in value, a crop of oats upon the same ground, though not over two thirds the quantity; the greatest profit in the crop will be found, however, in the straw for fodder; and should it never be used for farinaceous purposes it would be found a profitable crop. Its effect in the destruction of weeds is much the same as that of red clover; it probably draws more nutriment from the atmosphere than most other crops—it is less exhausting to the soil than oats—it should be sown about the tenth of June, and will be fit for harvest the last of August.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The tax levied in Philadelphia and liberties, for the support of the poor, the last season was about 90,000 dollars.

MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The committee on Farms began their labours on the seventh of August, last with viewing the Farm of Capt. David Morrill in Canterbury. This farm contains 150 acres of good land, divided into 40 acres of field land, 30 acres of wood land, 3 acres of maple orchard, 2 acres of apple orchard, and the remainder pasturing. The produce of the field land the present season, is five acres of wheat, two acres of corn, three acres of potatoes, two acres of oats, one fourth acre of flax, and forty tons of hay of a good quality. Capt. Morrill has five acres of good corn on his pasture land, manured only with plaster of Paris. His buildings are good, convenient and sufficiently large for his family and farm. He has built on his farm within twenty years, more than six hundred rods of stone wall. He has freed his field from bushes and stone heaps: his field is well secured with good stone wall and with good gates at all necessary and convenient places. He attends to gardening as much as is profitable at his distance from the market, raising a full supply of sauce for his family and carrots for his cows. He makes from his maple orchard from five to six hundred lbs. of sugar yearly. Capt. Morrill's cattle are of an excellent quality, and show that they are fed by their owner. He cultivates his farm with his own hands, aided by two minor sons, a boy of 12 years, and half a month of a hired man in haying. His work is done and well done in season: and from the quantity of produce raised by him, the committee are of opinion that Capt. Morrill is a man of uncommon industry, and that hissons are genuine chips from the old block; and that they all early learned that

"He that would by farming thrive,
Must either hold the plough or drive."

The committee also viewed the farms of the Hon. Joshua Darling, Maj. William Little, and Dea, Jeremiah Russell.

Judge Darling's farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of land, embracing a great variety of soil, and is divided into forty-five acres of field land, ten acres of reclaimed meadow, ten acres of wood-land, three acres of orcharding, and the remainder pasturing. The produce of the field land the present season is 12 acres of corn, 2 acres of wheat, 4 acres of rye, 3 acres of potatoes, one third of an acre of peas, one half acre of white beans, and about 40 tons of hay. Judge Darling's farm is well fenced and well cultivated. His garden is excellent, his buildings are large and convenient; his stock of cattle and flock of sheep are of an excellent quality. The committee could not learn the quantity of labour bestowed on Judge Darling's farm, but are of opinion that there must be more in proportion to the produce than on that of Capt. Morrill.

Major Little's farm contains ninety acres of interval land, of middling quality, and is mostly under improvement. He has occupied this farm five years, a part of the time, and at present by a tenant, who works the farm much better than tenants in general. Yet he is a tenant. Maj. Little has made great improvements by cutting bushes and reclaiming low ground, and making productive much land that was before barren. The produce of his farm the present season is seven acres of corn, twelve acres of oats, one acre of potatoes, 1½ acres of wheat, and forty tons of hay. In the opinion of the committee, Maj. Little is entitled to

much credit for improvements on his interval, in making it produce four times as much hay for the two last years as it usually did while under its former owner.

Deacon Russell's farm contains 260 acres of land of a middling quality, and is divided into eighty-five acres of field land, seventy-five acres of wood and timber land, and the remainder pasturing. The produce of the field land the present year is eight acres of hops, seven acres of corn, two acres of potatoes, three acres of wheat four acres of rye, three acres of oats, and about sixty tons of hay. Deacon Russell works his farm in the ordinary way, except his hop fields, which receive his special attention, and reward him well for it. The committee are of the opinion that one acre of the hops will give as much net profit as three acres of corn, (taking Deacon Russell's account of it as a correct one.) Deacon Russell's buildings are convenient and large enough for his family and farm, and from all appearances we were led to believe that he had carried his hops to a good market.

The committee have unanimously agreed to award the following premiums: Capt. David Morrill of Canterbury, for the best cultivated farm, ten dollars; to the Hon. Joshua Darling of Henniker, for the next best do. eight dollars; to M. J. Wm. Little of Hopkinton, for the next best do. seven dollars; and to Deacon Jeremiah Russell of Bow, for the next best do. six dolls. To Dr Ebenezer Learned of Hopkinton, for his special improvement in making compost manure and cultivating his field of corn, five dollars. To Horace Chase, Esq. of Hopkinton, for his excellent kitchen garden, three dollars. To John Emerson, gardener to Hon. E. Webster of Bow-dun, for his skill in gardening, three dollars. To Jeremiah Emery of Concord, for his great perseverance in reclaiming twenty-five acres of dead meadow, and making it good and profitable mowing land, three dollars.

The committee regret that there were no more farms entered for inspection and premiums, when there are so many good farms and farmers within the Society; but it is hoped that more farms will be entered next season, that there may be a fair competition.

E. DUSTIN, Chairman.

ON THE USES AND VALUE OF THE ROLLER.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.—Your correspondent, Mr. George H. Chee-man, of Rockingham, Va. having requested information, as to the benefit of applying the smooth roller to lands laid down to grain or grass, and having myself been in the practice of applying the roller for twenty years, it is with great pleasure that I afford him the results of my long, and uninterrupted experience. I should never think of sowing grain or grass without the roller.

In answer to his questions, in the order stated by him, I reply that my own experience has only extended to light, loamy lands, some of them without, and some with small stones on the surface.—I have no clayey soil, but from my knowledge and observation of such soils, I should believe that there are none to which the operation of rolling, would be more beneficial than to them, provided the surface, at the time of rolling, was perfectly dry. It would in such a state of the soil, (I should suppose,) be eminently serviceable in breaking down the aggregated masses of clay; but in any other state of the clayey soil, I should suppose the

rolling highly injurious. But this is *mere theory*, having no practical acquaintance with such soils. In loamy, or gravelly, or sandy, or stony soils, the practice of rolling is, I can surely affirm, of great use. In sowing grasses, or grain, I have usually applied the roller, immediately after the bush harrowing. The effect of the roller, at that period, is eminently and unquestionably valuable. It leaves a smooth and beautiful surface, resembling the nicest garden culture. It prevents the unequal distribution of the grain or grass seed, (if well distributed in the first instance by the sower,) by copious showers on an unequal surface.—It puts every stone, not exceeding four inches in diameter, below the scythe, and of course the sickle. It facilitates in a degree above our expectation, the germination of the seeds, whether of grass or grain, by bringing the soil into close contact with the seeds, many of which, without approximation, would remain for many days, or even weeks, without germinating.

On grain, or grass lands, I apply the roller in the spring after the sowing, but not until the surface has become so hard and dry that the horse's hoofs shall not penetrate the soil too deeply. I precede the rolling with a light harrow unloaded, never fearing the occasional dislodgement of the plants. I then follow with the roller, though the plants are often four or five inches high. The roller then settles the roots firmly in the ground, which had been raised by the preceding winter's frosts, and in one week I perceive the beneficial effects of the roller, though its first and immediate effect seems to those unaccustomed to its use, pernicious or destructive. The roller I have used has been of free stone, 18 inches in diameter and 3½ feet in length; its weight I should suppose, cannot be less than 500 lbs. at the least; but as such rollers cannot easily be procured, a smooth log of 18 inches diameter, or a plank one of two feet, will answer equally well, having directly over the axis a box filled with stones to such a weight, as a common horse, can conveniently drag over an undulating surface. This can only be settled, by each individual, according to the strength of his horse and the inequality of his ground, of which, every man on the spot, can alone be the competent judge.

I have no hesitation to say, that among all the improvements of modern husbandry, the roller holds an important, and I should say, an indispensable place.

JOHN LOWELL.

Roxbury, Oct. 31, 1837.

N. B. It may seem to those, who judge of the labour of any proceeding, by the words used in its description, that this is a very operose and expensive process. For the information of such, I would say, that an acre may be rolled by one boy and a horse, in one hour, at the most moderate calculation—at least so we find it in New England.

Am. Farmer.

To preserve Potatoes from the Frost.—If you have not a convenient store-place for them, dig a trench three or four feet deep, into which they are to be laid as they are taken up, and then covered with the earth taken out of the trench, raised up in the middle like the roof of a house, and covered with straw, to carry off the rain.—They will thus be preserved from the frost, and can be taken up as they are wanted.

From the New York American.

THE GRAPE.

Mr Editor,—Having seen a favorable notice in your paper of a treatise on the cultivation of the grape, I immediately sent to town for it. This book, the "*American Vine Dressers' Guide*," contains 137 pages, and can be read attentively, being half French and half English, in about half an hour.—Price 50 cents.

I am, Sir, a cultivator of the grape, not for wine, but for the fruit. I am an enthusiast in its cultivation; but enthusiasm without knowledge is nonsense. Knowledge I wanted from Mr Loubat, the author of the book, but have sought it in vain; for to me, who have the experience of five years only, his book is of little value. The epistle to the *shade* of Franklin, in French, is well enough; but we could have spared the eloquent for the *useful*, which Mr Loubat seems in vain to have aimed at. When I first began with the vine, I sought information from every quarter—among other things, I read Cobbett's "*American Gardener*," who has in a few pages more useful information, than is contained in the whole of Mr Loubat's book. What Cobbett *knows*, he knows perfectly, and communicates so clearly, that if a man has any brains at all, he can be understood.—When he speculates, he is often like many other men, rash, wrong-headed, and presumptuous. In addition to reading Cobbett, I obtained accurate drawings of this plant, in its four first years' growth, from a gentleman who had successfully cultivated the vine. Drawings may be seen in Cobbett. With this information, and what I could get from the Encyclopædians, I went on blundering for the five years I have mentioned, being fully assured all the while that I should succeed, and that the most useful knowledge would be gained from my own experience. I have succeeded. But still five years' experience went do; I am still ignorant. There are doubtless *nice* points in the cultivation of the grape very *nice*—these particulars I wanted to know from Mr Loubat. That I may be better understood than Mr Loubat always is, I will inform the reader that I live in the latitude of Albany, about thirty miles from the Hudson, which is neither on Lake Champlain, nor at Buffalo. As to the *kind* of vines, which is of all importance among us, that is, whether *late* or *early*, *good* or *poor* bearers, Mr Loubat says not one word.

Indeed he has not mentioned a single *variety* of vine by name, when all the world knows, that in the quality of fruit, whether plum, peach, pear or grape, as well as its character for *late* or *early*, these differences are all in all. Under the head of "*Lepping*," Mr Loubat says, that during the first year, the vine may grow at *random*, unless planted from the roots; in this case, he directs us to pluck off as close to the stock as possible, all the useless "*sprigs*." Now what is the *spring* of a grape? Not a word about the *false wood*. A man versed in the cultivation of the grape, knows what Mr Loubat means, but not from what he says. As to letting a vine grow at *random* the first season, you may wish as much propriety let your children do the same thing. A *clean* stem from the beginning, "*no sprigs*," no false wood, as recommended by Cobbett, is the true thing. As to *pruning*, nothing can be less satisfactory than the directions given. "*Vine arbores*." I should like to see a vine arbour, with fruit, or the vine, from the *foreign* vine, beyond the walls of New York, in

this latitude. An *arbour* must be made of a vine that will bear our winter. I have heard it asserted during the present summer, that somebody had found out that the *foreign* vines, or some of them, would in the neighborhood of New York bear the winter. This would be truly a discovery. I know that the black Cluster, White Chasselas, Golden Chasselas, and various other kinds of foreign grapes, are laid down at Brunswick, in New Jersey, and thus from necessity, to keep them alive.

"*Espaliers*," the author says, beware never to plant "*too close*" to the wall. "*Too close*," this is the real objection to half of the books that are written. An elementary book should take it for granted, that the reader knows nothing of the subject treated of. If Cobbett means six inches, he says six inches, if a foot, he says a foot. Besides I am not sure, that a wall is a good thing *here*. A gentleman at Poughkeepsie told me that his grapes against a wall mildewed regularly. They want air; he put them in the open ground, and succeeded entirely. On this head I shall try both modes—of clipping and unclipping. As to "*clipping*," I believe that *fruit bearing branches* should be clipped, and that those intended for *next year bearers*, should not be clipped. This direction is not in the book. As to "*unbearing*" for *provenider*, you cannot have any thing more than the cat and her skin, and when you have the *fruit*, you have cat and skin too; and I imagine that the leaves for *provenider* in these states, would be as useful as potatoe vines, buried for manure, which I tried *once*, but not a second time. Of the "*incisure*"—This is what we call *girdling*; right or wrong, that is a word well known. Mr Loubat should have had a better translation of his French. "*Diseases of the Grape*." This is a fruitful topic; I know gentlemen in Boston, who have dug up their grape vines in despair, in consequence of mildew and rose bugs. But I believe that these enemies may be triumphed over; certainly not, however, if the physician knows not the cause of the disease. Mr Loubat writes in reference to a soil and climate which he is ignorant of, and this is an insuperable obstacle to his producing a book very valuable to us. As to that part of the book which treats of making wine, I know nothing about it, but recommend it to the *Harrisburgh Convention*—to that club of *disinterested* gentlemen it may prove truly useful; for I have no doubt that American industry, with ten times the labor and ten times the expense, and a good sound *prohibition* Tariff, may in twenty years, in New York or Pennsylvania, produce as good wine as Mr Loubat's "*celebrated*" Sauterne. May the good people of this country return to their reason, and may Heaven avert in its mercy, the calamity which would be brought upon us by the shocking principles contended for by this great Sanhedrim! But to the book—It is one thing to be a successful cultivator of fruit, and another to write a good book about the cultivation.

The very best single paper that I have seen, was published in the "*New England Farmer*," 23th October, 1826, written by a gentleman who has several times been in various parts of Europe selected the best fruit himself, has seen the king's garden in England, has cultivated (I think) the grape for twenty years, and had great success. That gentleman, I think, has been good enough to supply me with six kinds of grapes, fitted for the open ground in my latitude. These vines are all young, and not in bearing. Should I succeed with any excellent variety, the gentlemen of the

Horticultural Society of New York shall have the results of my experience. To conclude, Mr Editor, the grape is an exquisite fruit; for health, I believe, none to be like it. An eminent physician of your city told me, that one of the most aggravated cases of dyspepsia he had ever known, was absolutely cured by the patient's eating plentifully of grapes for six weeks. I would not, Sir, for any consideration, unnecessarily say a word that could possibly injure a public spirited man, as I suppose the author to be; but the public has higher claims. I have no doubt that the cultivation of the grape is better understood in France than here; at the same time, there must be much yet to be learned, in this, as in every other species of husbandry, especially in reference to our own country. I would recommend, therefore, to our ingenious countrymen, the raising of the grape, which, in many cases, in the neighborhood of the great markets will prove very profitable, and in all, useful and delightful. A. B.

FOREIGN PLANTS AND SEEDS.

We notice with much pleasure a circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the American Consuls abroad in relation to the introduction of valuable foreign plants into the United States, and confidently expect from it most desirable acquisitions to our agriculturists. In his circular Mr Rush states it to be the President's wish that all such trees and plants from other countries not heretofore known in the United States as may give promise, under proper cultivation, of flourishing and becoming useful, as well as superior varieties of such as are already cultivated here, should be introduced. "*Forest trees useful for timber: grain of any description; fruit trees; vegetables for the tables; esculent roots; and, in short, plants of whatever nature, whether useful as food for man or the domestic animals, or for purposes connected with the manufactures or any of the useful arts, fall within the scope of the plan proposed.*"

Each circular is accompanied with a specification of such plants as are supposed to exist in the countries where the consul, to whom it is addressed, is resident, and questions are to be answered by them in relation to the latitude, the soil, the seasons of bloom, the mode of culture, the diseases &c. incident to the plant; and whether there are any treatises in relation to them.—The different officers of the navy have been instructed to lend their aid in the promotion of these objects—directions for putting up and transmitting seeds and plants are also given at length. These directions we shall publish to-morrow, as they contain much interesting information and many facts of value to our agricultural friends at large.

It is to be regretted that at present no funds can be appropriated in the furtherance of this object and the suggestion which the circular contains, that Congress may probably make some provision for the purpose, will it is hoped be attended to. Our soil is so various, from cold to warm, and from sandy to clayey, that there is hardly any vegetable production but in some parts of the United States may be naturalized. No experiments have ever been made on so large a scale as this, in adding to our great garden the beauties and uses of others, and a better plan for accomplishing these purposes could not well be devised. In speaking of this subject, the Baltimore American very justly remarks that South America, especially, may furnish invaluable additions to our stock of useful im-

ported products; and experiments on their naturalization will not appear misspent to any one who adverts to the distant migrations of trees and fruits at present the most common amongst us. The Peach is from Armenia; the Cherry from the mountains of Persia; the Currant from Zante; the white (English) Walnut from Persia in China. The Grape has travelled over Europe from the east; and Coffee comes from a corner in Abyssinia; (we think it must have been the Happy Valley.) Science may greatly promote this insensible migration of valuable plants and trees; and we hope that this laudable aim of the government may be well seconded by its agents and citizens in distant climates.—*New York Statesman.*

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

The National Gazette of October 13th has the following communication

"The water in the lower part of the city of New Brunswick is what is commonly called *brackish water*; it is unpleasant to the taste, and in the opinion of some, injurious to health. This has induced a few gentlemen in that part of the city to seek for a more pure supply by the modern practice of *boring for water*. They selected their spot, perforated the earth to the depth of two hundred and twenty feet, and then inserted, in the perforation, a tube of one hundred feet in length, reaching down to a body of solid rock, called the *red shell rock*. The upper end of the tube is inclosed in a wooden pent-stock, from which there issues a continual stream of water of (I should think without having measured it) from half a gallon to a gallon by the minute.

"The tide regularly ebbs and flows in the Raritan, and rises at this place about six feet, and the surface of the ground where the perforation is made, is elevated about eight feet above the high water mark. In this situation the stream issuing from the pent-stock corresponds exactly, and continually, with the rising and falling of the tide in the Raritan. When the tide is at ebb the stream is small; when it rises the stream increases, and when it is high the stream is at its greatest flow, varying at about one to three at the different states of the tide.

"Now, the rising of the water in the tube is itself a phenomenon not easily explained upon the known principles of hydraulics. Can it come from the river, when the point of discharge is from eight to fourteen feet above the surface of the water in the river? And if it should be attempted to account for it by supposing that it is conducted from higher grounds by dipping strata of rock, or clay, or other substance impervious to water, and that when such strata are perforated at any given depth the water pent up between them will rise as high as its surface in that confined state, does not this exclude the possibility of its having any communication with the river, or being in any way affected by it?

The fact is as above stated. Can it be accounted for upon any settled principle of philosophy? If water can be had by boring, in all situations, it is one of the greatest discoveries in modern times; and if it has a tide in the bowels of the earth, it presents a phenomenon unknown to philosophers both of ancient and modern times."

The facts here communicated, are interesting as they elucidate the structure of the earth's surface.

Geology has taught that the crust of the earth is composed of successive strata, or layers, differ-

ing in density from granite rock to clay and sand; these, many of them impervious to water, are placed regularly above one another, granite uniformly occupying the lowest place. These strata are not uniformly horizontal, but dip or incline from the horizon in various degrees;—the more superficial are also often discontinued over a great space, or are cut off by declivities, precipices, or watercourses; and the most solid are often displaced or broken up, apparently, by some convulsion of nature.

To account for the phenomena of the well in the above communication, it is necessary to consider the natural effects of a fall of water on the surface of the earth constructed as above described.

Water falling rapidly, as in a heavy rain, will first fill all the valleys, and then, breaking over the lowest place in the margin of each in succession, will cut itself a channel to the sea, or the great valley of our globe; and hence the origin of our rivers. But water falling more leisurely, is, much of it, taken up by the absorbing surface of the earth; and when this surface is saturated, the water continues to descend through it, by its own gravity, till it arrives at a stratum impervious to it.

And now let us consider the necessary effect of this obstruction: the several strata it has been said incline, more or less, from the horizon; the water arriving at this inclined plane, then, will slowly, but certainly find its way along its surface till it arrive at a place where the stratum is discontinued or broken through; still impelled by its gravity, it will now sink to the next impervious stratum and pass on as before, till, arriving at a valley, a river, or, at the margin or bottom of the sea, the stratum terminates, and the little water course finds its outlet.

It must be remembered that these subterranean rills have their source in higher land, often in mountains; that the porosity of the strata through which they must make their way, will generally cause their channels to be more or less obstructed; and that in their progress, often of many leagues, they may pass under other strata, which, for a time, prevent their rising to the surface.

Let this natural aqueduct, supplied with water from elevated fountains, struggling to make its way through an obstructed channel, be perforated from above, as in the case on the Raritan, what will be the necessary effect. Upon a known principle in hydraulics, water must rise in the bore or tube to the same elevation with its source. This would be literally and invariably true, if the channel of the stream were perfectly obstructed below the perforation: this however, is not often the case; otherwise, we should have no springs, and few continued streams; the obstruction is partial, and the water will rise in the tube till the weight of the perpendicular column exactly balances the amount of resistance in the natural channel of the stream.

I have said these rills may terminate on the sea-shore and under the sea;—they do terminate in the neighborhood of the sea, on its shore, and in marshes adjoining it; for here springs are most numerous, and where a spring is, there is the mouth of a subterranean stream.

Now, the obvious effects of a flood tide on these springs would be to impede the stream which supplies them, to lessen the discharge at their mouths, and, in the same degree to increase it at any other outlet which may be made higher in its course, as in the well at New Brunswick.

That these hidden streams are very numerous, is proved by the multiplicity of springs, and by the uniform success of the ingenious Dismal in "boring" for water.

Kindred streams thus pursuing their secret course, often unite, and, finding little resistance, rush on, till arriving at the foot of some declivity, they burst forth in torrents upon the surface; as in several places in Pennsylvania; or still barred down by impervious strata, they pass on under cities, and far below the beds of mighty rivers, and only find their exit at the bottom of the ocean. Several instances are on record of fresh water being dipped up at sea, and a striking one was recently reported by a ship on the coast of Africa several leagues from land. "The ocean," says the Report, "was smooth, when suddenly the vessel shot into troubled water, leaving the appearance of being roiled by some local cause over a considerable surface; the bucket was lowered and fresh water drawn up." This could have been no other than the outlet of a great river, displacing the salt water from its bed by the force of its current, and by its specific levity rising to the surface.

BLACKSTONE CANAL.

Length 45 miles, breadth 18 feet at the bottom, and 34 feet on the surface of the water. There are 48 stone Locks, which overcome a rise and fall of 150 feet.—Depth of water in the canal 4 feet.—Locks 82 feet long by 10 broad. Cost \$300,000. Estimated revenue \$53,000 to \$60,000. The supply of water is principally from the Blackstone river; but there are several ponds, one of which near Worcester, covers 2,500 acres, which in case of need can be used as feeders.

This canal commences in the harbor of Providence, Rhode-Island, and extends to Worcester in Massachusetts. The articles to be transported on it are lime, granite, anthracite coal, from the town of Cumberland, 12 miles north of Providence, and agricultural products in descending. The ascending trade will consist of cotton, wool, iron, flour, corn, groceries, and a great variety of articles, for the supply of the very large manufacturing population in the valley of the Blackstone river. This canal will increase the water power of the Blackstone river, and will furnish besides several additional mill privileges. It is expected to be completed some time next summer.

[*Pennsylvania Gazette.*]

Winter harvesting.—It is stated in the Worcester and Springfield papers, that there are large fields of corn still standing, great quantities of potatoes fast frozen in the hills, and thousands of bushels of apples in the orchards, waiting to be thawed out, before they can be gathered.

We noticed lately the same neglect in the towns on the Merrimack. Fields of corn were standing, apples lay piled up in the orchards, and men were digging their potatoes so late as last week. Why this extraordinary neglect? It could not be because the young men of our country towns had other and more important business to attend to; for we saw them by hundreds assembled at the tavern on a shooting match, firing at turkeys and other game. We do not believe that this sport promotes the good morals, the interest, or the valor of our farmers.—*Salem Obs.*

A great crop.—On an acre and a half of ground, a person in Norwich, (Conn.) has raised one hundred and fifty bushels of corn, after it was shelled; and five wagen loads of winter squashes.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1827.

PRESERVATION OF TREES FROM MICE, &c.

To preserve young plantations of trees from being injured by rabbits, rats or mice—take any quantity of tar and six or seven times as much grease, stirring and mixing them well together. With this composition brush the stems of young trees as high as the vermin can reach, and it will prevent their being barked. Mice frequently destroy trees in nurseries, by gnawing off the bark beneath the surface of the snow. An application of the kind above mentioned, just before winter sets in, will, no doubt, prevent their depredations. Another method is to tread down the snow when it has recently fallen round the stems of the trees, which prevents the mice from approaching the trees near the surface of the ground, where they do the mischief.

RABBITS.

We do not see why rabbits may not be profitably reared in this country. The Encyclopedia Britannica says "In some situations these animals may be kept to advantage, as they multiply exceedingly, and require no trouble in bringing up. They delight in the sides of sandy hills, which are generally unproductive when tilled; but level ground is improper for them. The fur of the rabbit is worth thrice the value of the carcase.—Therefore, supposing the rabbit to consume a quantity of food in proportion to the value of its carcase, it is a species of stock nearly three times as valuable as cattle or sheep.

"Rabbit warrens ought to be enclosed with a stone or sod wall; and at their first stocking it will be necessary to form burrows for them, until they have time to make them for themselves.—Boring the ground horizontally with a large auger is, perhaps the best method that can be practised. Eagles, kites, and other birds of prey, as well as cats, weasels, and polecats, are great enemies of rabbits. The Norfolk warreners catch the birds by traps placed on the tops of stumps or trees, or artificial hillocks of a conical form, on which they naturally alight."

In this country, says the Farmer's Assistant, "We have no eagles or kites to molest rabbits; they breed very rapidly; their food is cheap and easily provided. A fence to enclose a warren can be made of boards at no great expense, which will keep out cats and polecats; and as for weasels, we have but very few of them in this country."

London says, "According to Mowbray, it is better to feed rabbits three times than twice a day. Rabbits are generally sold from the teat, but there is also a demand for those of larger size, which may be fattened upon corn and hay with an allowance of the best vegetables. The better the food, the greater weight, better quality and more profit, which is generally the case in the feeding of all animals. Some fatten with grains and pollard.—The rabbit's flesh being dry, the allowance of succulent greens may tend to render it more juicy; and probably the old complaint of the dryness of the flesh in Devon beef, entirely fed with hay, might be remedied in the same way. Rabbits are in perfection for feeding (fattening) at the fourth or sixth month; beyond which period their flesh becomes more dry and somewhat hard. It requires three months or nearly so to make a rabbit thoroughly fat and ripe; half the time will

make them eatable, but by no means equal in the quality of the flesh; they may yet be over fattened as appears by specimens exhibited a few years since at Lord Somerville's, which were loaded with fat, without and within like the best feeding sheep.

"The flesh of the rabbit is esteemed equally digestible as that of fowls, and equally proper for the table of the invalid.

"The rabbit is a caressing animal, and equally fond, with the cat, of the head being stroked; at the same time it is not destitute of courage. A whimsical lady admitted a buck rabbit into her house, when he became her companion for upwards of a twelve-month. He soon intimidated the largest cats so much by chasing them round the room, and darting upon them, and tearing off their hair by mouthfuls, that they very seldom dared to approach. He slept in the lap by choice, and was as full of mischief and tricks as a monkey."

PRESERVING GRAIN.

A discovery of considerable importance has been announced, with regard to preserving grain. To preserve rye, and secure it from insects and rats, nothing more is necessary than not to fan it after it is threshed, and to stow it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. It this state, it has been kept more than three years, without experiencing the smallest alteration, and even without the necessity of being turned to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, and they may probably be preserved in chaff with equal advantage.

YAMS.

There are several kinds of this plant, to wit:—Red and White Y m. (*Arum Esculentum*), and West India Y m. (*Dioscorea Sativa*). They grow on poor soil, even more abundantly than in rich, (where they are apt to run too much to stem, and to be less productive at the root) and from the constant verdure which they retain to the latest period of the season, they enrich the ground little less than a crop of turnips. The yam is cultivated in most parts of Scotland and in North Wales; and, probably, might be profitably raised in this country. (*See N. E. Farm. Vol. iv. p. 298.*) Yams are said to be used chiefly for feeding cows; increasing the quantity without affecting the quality of the milk. As cattle eat them with the greatest voracity, there is danger in giving them in large quantities at a time. Hence cows should be allowed no more than half a peck at once;—but this quantity may be repeated two or three times a day, taking care to allow a considerable interval between each feed. In the West Indies this root is given to mules. It is likewise used to feed chickens.

WEEDS.

Many weeds are introduced into fields by the slovenly practice of suffering them to grow and go to seed in yards, on dung-heaps, on the borders of fields, &c.

One year of good weeding
Will prevent the weeds' seedings;
But one year of their seedings
Makes seven years' weeding.

HAWTHORN HEDGES.

The berries of the hawthorn should be buried one year in beds or pots of sand before they are planted.

POTATOES FOOD FOR HORSES.

To every 300 pound of potatoes, washed and steamed, is added half a pint of salt, and occasionally a small portion of sulphur; this quantity will more than supply a horse kept constantly at work for six days. Horses thus fed, will perform with the greatest ease, all the common labor of a farm, without hay or oats.

LEGHORN HATS.

We have received from Charles Thorndike, Esq. a quantity of the grain alluded to in the following note; and shall be happy to promote the laudable objects of Mr. Thorndike, by distributing it gratis to all who will apply at our office:

MR. FESSENDEN,

A short time since, I received from my friends in Italy, about two bushels of grain, from which is procured the straw, of which the Straw Hats are made in that country; and have sent the same to the office of the New England Farmer, to be distributed to such persons in the country, as may feel an inclination to cultivate it.

Your obedient servant,

Boston, Nov. 27.

CHARLES THORNDIKE.

The annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Cheshire Agricultural Society was held at Crews-ville on the third instant. Maj. Tufts, of Alstead, acted as Marshal, assisted by Captains Snow, of Drewsville, and Buffum, of Walpole. An address was delivered before the society by Thomas M. Edwards, Esq. which was highly creditable to its author. The audience, assembled in the open air, manifested their interest by a profound attention, from the beginning to the end.

Notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the weather, the show was well attended, and in quantity and quality of good stock and manufactures exhibited, (it is said) will not suffer in comparison with former exhibitions. The dinner provided by Mr. Brown, was excellent, of which about 150 partook.

The officers of the year ensuing are the following:

STEPHEN JOHNSON, of Walpole, *President*,
Thomas M. Edwards, of Keene, *Vice President*,
Elijah Bingham, of Alstead, *Sec'y and Librarian*,
Leonard Bisco, of Walpole, *Treasurer*.

Aaron Hodgkins, of Walpole,
David Parker, of Charlestown,
James Dickey, of Acworth,
Francis Matson, of Stelard,
Elijah Belding, of Swaney,
Levi Chamberlain, of Fitzwilliam,
Nathaniel Holland, of Walpole,
James Chandler, of Alstead.

Executive Committee

ELIJAH BINGHAM,
Secretary of the Society.

SHEEP.

The introduction of a new breed of sheep, by the liberality of one of those brothers, whose patriotic attachment to the land of their birth, undiminished by the honors of another country, has manifested itself in conferring permanent benefits, has been noticed in the papers. We find in London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, that the Devonshire Nots are a race of long woolled British sheep, with thick necks, narrow and high backs, short legs, and large bones. The weight of the ewes, at three or four years old, is from 18 to 26 pounds; the quarter of wethers, two years old,

from 20 to 30 pounds. The fleece, on an average, is from 6 to 8 pounds in weight. Their flesh is esteemed for the table. The wool is long and coarse, but valuable for some fabrics.—*Nat. Egis.*

The Weather.—The following predictions for the month of November particularly fitted to the city of Boston, but ingeniously contrived to answer for the adjoining states, are copied from that infallible oracle the Old Farmer's Almanac.

"1 to 6, very fine for November—7 to 10, changes to cooler—10 to 13, Changeable for some days—14 to 18, becomes warmer with frost—18 to 21, cool and rough—22 to 25 fine sun, but cool mornings—26 to 30, now comes on a storm." These vaticinations of the prophet of the seasons will be found prodigiously useful to our agricultural friends in their preparations to the winter.—*Nat. Egis.*

It is not yet two years since the bill authorizing the commencement of the Pennsylvania Canal was introduced into the Legislature of that State; and now, more than two hundred miles of canal are under contract.

The United States Branch Bank in Providence, has had an accession of \$200,000 to its capital, making the whole \$800,000.

A good soldier.—Mr. Ichabod Dean, of Taunton, has performed military duty thirty-one years, under ten different captains, and never missed a training.—*Advocate.* [This is about equal to the curate who wore off the rims of seven Beavers, in exchanging civilities with his parishioners, and to about as much purpose.]—*Newburyport Herald.*

The judgement against the Corporation for the prize drawn in Gillespie's lottery, was finally settled on Saturday, by an issue of five per cent. stock for the amount of the judgement, interests and costs, amounting in all to more than one hundred and eight thousand dollars.

If the city were benefitted in any respect by this immense sum, we could see it paid without any unpleasant feelings; as it is, we must confess, we cannot without some reluctance see so large an amount leave us, and leave nothing with or in lieu of it, but dear bought experience.—*Nat. Journal.*

Proposals have been issued for publishing, at New Echota, in the Cherokee nation, a weekly newspaper to be entitled the Cherokee Phoenix; for the exclusive benefit of the Cherokee Indians. The editor, Elias Boudinot, is a full blooded Cherokee, and was educated at Cornwall, Conn.

The pedlars in China carry jars of spawn about from one province to another, through the whole empire, for the purpose of stocking every lake with all the different kinds of lake fish.

Singular Fact.—The Worcester Mutual Insurance Company was organized, and commenced issuing policies, in May, 1824, three and a half years since. It has insured to the amount of about seven hundred thousand dollars, on buildings and property in all parts of the county, and yet it has never sustained the loss of a single dollar by fire.

Canal Commerce.—The canal navigation has been obstructed partially with ice for several days, and there are said to be over two hundred boats detained between Albany and Utica. A few boats that had worked their way ahead, arrived on Saturday, and forty-eight boats cleared on the same day with merchandise.—*Albany Argus.*



Fruit Trees.
WM. PRINCE, the proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, L. I. has the pleasure of informing the public, that his nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple, 202 of Pears, 46 of Cherries, 139 of Plums, 25 of Apricots, 61 of Peaches, 30 of Nectarines, 11 of Almonds, 11 of Mulberries, 6 of Quinces, 16 of Figs, 16 of Currants, 15 of Raspberries, 47 of Gooseberries, 20 of Strawberries, 257 of Grapes, 600 of Ornamental Trees. Above 500 of the above kinds of Fruits are not to be found in any other collection in America.

The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other trees are generally of large size. Catalogues may be obtained at the New England Farmer office, gratis, and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet attention.

Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds.

We have now for sale, at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England,—mostly of the crops of 1827. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed-growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises our most prominent kinds:

Artichoke, Green Globe	Cucumber, (8 varieties, including White and Green Turkey, &c.)
Asparagus, Devonshire	Egg Plant, Purple and White
Grassseed	Endive, Green & White curled
Butterbean	Batavian, for winter
Large White Reading Beans, (26 varieties, including the English broad beans, dwarfs and poles)	Garden Borecole
Beets, true Long Blood	Carrot Seeds
Early Blood Turnip	Indian Corn, (several varieties)
Early White Seacress	Kale, Sea
Yellow turnip rooted	Purple curled
Borcole	Green curly Scotch
Broccoli, Early White	Leek, London
Early Purple	Large Scotch
Long Cape	Letts, 14 varieties
Cabbage, (22 varieties, including the Russian, and common kinds, early and late)	Melon, 11 varieties
Cardoon	Mustard, White and Brown
Carrots, Altringham	Nasturtium
Long Orange	Ora
Early Horn	Onion, 8 varieties, including the imported Madeira, Potatoe and Tree Onion
Blood Red (for West India market)	Parsley, 4 varieties
Leimon	Parsnip, Large Dutch swelling
Purple, (fine sort)	Pear, 16 varieties
Cauliflower, Early and Late	Peppers, 4 varieties
Celery, White solid	Pumpkins, Finest Family
Rose coloured solid	Connected Field
Italian	Mammoth
Celeriac, or turnip rooted	Radish, 9 varieties
Chervil	Rhubarb, for tarts, &c.
Chives	Salsify, or vegetable oyster
Corn Salad, or Vetchick	Skirret
Cress, Curled or Peppergrass	Sourcrana
Broad leaved or Garden	Spinach, 5 varieties
Water	Squash, 7 varieties
	Tomatoes
	Turnips, 15 varieties

Like-wise, SWEET ROOTS and PLANTS, FIELD and GRASS SEEDS, POT and SWEET HERB SEEDS, MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS, BIRD SEEDS, and more than 200 different kinds of ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

As the variety and quantity of Seeds kept at this Establishment are by far greater than at any other place in New England, or orders for the British Provinces, the West India market, or the Southern States, can always be executed with promptness, at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seeds and Country Traders supplied, at wholesale or retail, on the best terms.

We have now on hand, of this year's growth, 900 lbs. Mangel Wurzel & Sugar Beet, raised by J. Prince, Esq., 100 lbs. Onion Seed, Red, White and Yellow. 175 lbs. true Blood Beet, raised in Roxbury. 150 lbs. Carrot, various kinds. 150 lbs. Radish, superior quality. 100 lbs. English Turnip, raised in Roxbury. 75 bushels Peas, early and late.—[We have about 30 bushels of the Early Washington Pea, which was pronounced by the few who could obtain it last year—as our supply was small—the earliest and most productive of any brought into the Boston market.]

Among the new vegetables we have introduced, and which are not common in the Boston market, are the Early Russian Cucumber, French endive, Compendious Lettuce, Green Pea (for winter use) Purple Carrot, Giant Asparagus, Lima and Valparaiso Squash, Siberian Parsley, [hardy] Russian Cabbage, Yellow Malta Turnip, Celeriac, Finest Family Pumpkin, Lady's Finger Pea [a new and fine marrowfat] and New Zealand Spinach.

[Catalogues of the whole Establishment, with directions for cultivating the more rare and delicate sorts, comprising a pamphlet of 30 pages, furnished gratis.]

An active and business like man, of unimpeachable integrity, is wanted to take a share in an Agricultural and Horticultural speculation, which promises the most profitable results without risk. A capital of \$3000 will be necessary. For particulars, apply by letter, (post paid) to MR. ISAAC WINSLOW, Merchant, Boston.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long-Island near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and grafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT and FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if a public demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to ZEB. COOK, Jr., Rogers' Building, Congress-Street.

This day published by Richardson & Lord, at their town and country bookstore, the Old Farmer's Almanack for 1828, by F. B. Rogers, Esq., containing the usual quantity of new, useful, and entertaining matter, together with the sun's declination.

Country traders supplied by R. & L. at the lowest rate. In the press, and will soon be published, the Miniature or Pocket Almanack, likewise the Massachusetts Register for 1828.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bu.	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	95 50	97 50
pearl do.	do.	105 00	107 50
BEANS, white,	bu.	1 00	1 25
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bu.	8 75	9 00
cargo, No 1, new,	do.	6 75	7 00
No 2, new,	do.	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	12	14
CHEESE, new milk,	do.	7	8
skimmed milk,	do.	5	5
FLAX	do.	do.	do.
FLAX SEED	bu.	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bu.	5 62	5 75
Genesee,	do.	4 75	5 00
Rye, best,	do.	3	25
GRAIN, Rye,	bu.	64	66
Corn	do.	63	67
Barley	do.	60	67
Oats	do.	50	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection	do.	12	15
LIME	bu.	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	75
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bu.	14 00	15 00
navy, mess, do.	do.	14 00	15 25
Cargo, No 1, do.	do.	11 50	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bu.	2 25	2 75
Clover	do.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash	do.	35	48
do do unwashed	do.	50	25
do 3-4 washed	do.	25	34
do 1-2 & 4 do	do.	25	30
Native	do.	20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort	do.	35	40
2d sort	do.	25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort	do.	25	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	6	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	do.	7	8
" whole hogs,	do.	5 1/2	6 1/2
VEAL,	do.	do.	do.
MUTTON,	do.	4	8
POULTRY,	do.	5	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,	do.	15	18
lump, best,	do.	18	22
EGGS,	do.	18	22
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bu.	75	75
Indian, do.	do.	75	75
POTATOES, (new)	do.	40	50
OLDER, (according to quality)	bu.	1 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the London Star.

AN EMIGRANT'S ADIEU TO SCOTLAND.

Our native land, our native vale,
A long and last adieu!
Farewell to bonny Teviotdale,
And Cheviot mountains blue!

Farewell, the hills of glorious deeds,
And strenuous renown'd in song;
Farewell, ye blythsome braes and meads.
Our hearts have lov'd so long!

Farewell, ye broomy elms knowes,
Where thyme and harebells grow;
Farewell, ye hoary haunted howes,
O'erhaug with hirk and sloe!

The battle mound, the Border tower,
That Scotia's annals tell—
The martyr's grave, the lover's bower,
To each, to all, farewell!

Home of our hermits! our father's home!
Land of the brave and free!
The sail is flapping on the foam
That bears us far from thee!

We seek a wild and distant shore
Beyond th' Atlantic main;
We leave thee, to return no more,
Nor view thy cliffs again!

But may dishonor blight our fame,
And quench our household fires,
When we, or ours, forget thy name,
Green island of our sires!

Our native land, our native vale,
A long and last adieu!
Farewell to bonny Teviotdale,
And Scotland's mountains blue!

IMPRUDENCE.

The man who builds, and wants wherewith to pay,
Provides a home from which to run away.

Causes of offence.—Lord Chesterfield says, that men are more unwilling to have their weaknesses and imperfections known than their crimes. And that if you hint to a man that you think him ignorant, silly, or even ill-bred, and awkward, he will hate you more and longer than if you tell him plainly you think him a rogue."

High notions.—Some people have such ideas of honor, and such high opinions of their own consequence, that they are offended at many things which take place in society where no offence was intended. A sensible man is not a very sensitive man.

Cheap goods.—Those articles which are sold cheapest, generally are the most expensive purchases. If a thing is good for nothing, it is a folly to give any thing for it.

Empty heads.—It is with men as with barrels—those which are emptiest make the most sound.

True charity.—It is generally better to give a poor man something to do, for which he is well paid, than to give him money without an equivalent in labor.

A great fortune.—A great fortune in the possession of a weak man, is a great misfortune, both to the public and to the individual. Riches increase his power to do mischief, and extend the pernicious effects of his bad example.

A short road to a good destiny.—Be studious and you will be learned. Be industrious and fru-

gal and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate and you will be healthy. Be virtuous and you will be happy.—U. S. Gazette.

Lord George Germain was of a remarkably amiable disposition; and his domestics lived with him rather as humble friends than menial servants. One day entering his house in Pall-Mall, he observed a large basket of vegetables standing in the hall, and inquired of the porter to whom they belonged, and from whence they came?—Old John immediately replied, "They are *ours*, my lord, from our country-house."—"Very well," rejoined his lordship. At that instant a carriage stopped at the door, and lord George, turned round, asked what coach it was?—"Ours," said honest John. "And are the children in it *ours* too?" said his lordship smiling. "Most certainly, my lord," replied John, with the utmost gravity, and immediately ran to lift them out.

There is a story told of a French sharper having arrived in New York so destitute that he was under the necessity of using "Ways and Means," in order to "Raise the Wind," and pay his way. Accordingly, he advertised that he had a monkey, of extraordinary sagacity, that he would exhibit on a particular evening. Tickets of admission were issued, the room was tolerably well attended, and the hour of the promised performance arrived. The audience full of expectation, were anxiously awaiting the extraordinary animal's appearance, when, to their disappointment and astonishment, the little Frenchman stepped forward on the stage, and spoke as follows: "Gentlemen and ladies—dere will be no performance dis night—de monkey very sick."

Fasting.—Dr Knight, in his work on insanity, relates some curious instances of obstinate disinclination to food among the insane. One man, John Booth, aged about thirty five, fasted fourteen days. "He certainly," says Dr K., "took no food during this period, and though he had access to water, I believe he never drank any. He amused himself by walking in the galleries of the asylum, and very seldom sat or rested, yet he appeared as equal to exercise at the end of the fortnight, as at the commencement. His pulse continued good to the last; his tongue, which was furled and brown at the beginning, had become clean; and his breath which was very offensive, as the breath of lunatics usually is, had become as sweet as an infant's. He was generally very haughty and taciturn, but had now become more tractable, and I at last succeeded in drawing him into a conversation. He told me he had not experienced any benefit from eating, that it had frequently made him ill, and that he had, therefore, resolved to refrain from it altogether. I asked him if his objection extended to medicine also; to which he replied, he would take any medicine I thought fit to prescribe. I told him it would be necessary to drink it in beef tea, to which he consented. A pint of good beef tea was accordingly sent to him, and he readily took it, and in a convenient time the dose was repeated, and so he was humored till his appetite returned, when he again took his food as usual, and finally he was discharged well."

The Mexican Congress has appropriated \$15,000 to defray the expenses of commissioners to examine and report upon the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

French Chestnuts.—Ten chestnuts, which grew in the garden of St. Mary's College, Baltimore, from seed brought from the south of France, weighing 8 ounces, Ten American chestnuts, of the average size, weighed 1½ oz.

To make durable candles.—To ten ounces of mutton tallow, add a quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of bees-wax, and two ounces of alum—melt them all together, and make your candles.

A writer in the Norwich Courier recommends the establishment of a Rail Road from that city—to connect with the Rail Road from Boston to the Hudson, if made.

Glass being a non-conductor of lightning, it is suggested that were farmers to put only an inverted broken bottle on the conical top of their hay and wheat stacks, fewer instances of their being destroyed by lightning would occur.

It is proposed to construct a Rail Road from Concord, N. H. to Ogdensburg, on Lake Ontario. Concord is sixty miles north of Boston, and enjoys the privilege of a canal to the latter place.

Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.

MR WINSHIP offers, for sale at his Nursery, in Brighton, the largest variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. His collection of Fruit Trees is large and well selected; and his variety of Ornamental Shrubs is very extensive, comprising the Rose Acacia, Three thorned Acacia, Gum Acacia, double flowering Almonds, red and white Altheas, Lilacs, nut tree, Pignonia Radican, Laurus Bush, dwarf flowering Horse Chestnut, splendid flowering Catalpa, Dubauts, Daphne Pink Mazarine, first flowering shrub, variety of Grapes, variety of Honey-suckle, English walnuts, Weeping willows, Quinces, Syringas, Laburnum, Snowballs, Kibitars, Raspberries, Plums, Pear, nut trees, Mountain Ash, Lilacs, Larkspur grandiflora Japan pear, Japanese chercherries, &c.—Orders for any of these articles left with Mr RUSSELL at the New England Farmer office, will be executed on the same terms as the nursery, and delivered in Boston, free of expense.—Catalogues furnished gratis.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

Just published at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Booksellers generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden. Editor of the *New England Farmer*.

Gooseberry Bushes.

Persons in want of superior varieties of Gooseberries, can procure the bushes, by sending their orders to the office of the *New England Farmer*. They are from Glasgow in Scotland; the fruit is fine flavored and large, (some may be seen at this office measuring 3 and 4 inches in circumference) and of white, red, and yellow color. The price will not exceed \$1 per dozen.

Preenen Geese.

For sale, 3 pair of this superior breed of Geese; they are decidedly superior to the common breed, in the great size they attain, in the facility with which they may be raised, and in the comparatively small quantity of grain required to fatten them.—Inquire at this office.

Agricultural Books.

Just received for sale at the office of the *New England Farmer*, a further supply of standard agricultural books, among which are, *Landon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture*, *Marshall on the Knowledge and Practice of Gardening*, *Gleanings in Husbandry and Gardening*.

Just received at the *New England Farmer* office, a further supply of *Malton's American Gardener*. This work is the most elaborate of the kind ever published in this country, containing ample directions for the management of the kitchen garden, fruit garden, orchard, vineyard, nursery, pleasure ground, flower garden, green house, hot house, and forcing frames, for every month in the year.

Davenport's Nursery.

Orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees received by Joseph R. Nowell, No. 52 North Market Street, where a catalogue may be seen.

THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure free responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1827.

No. 20.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FARMING.

JOHN ANDREW, Esq. of Salem, has this year raised one hundred and sixty-six bushels of Indian corn, on one acre and a half of land, at his farm in Danvers, which is more than one hundred and ten bushels per acre.

A Turnip raised on the same farm, weighed without the tops, eight and one half pounds.

To give some idea of the extent of agricultural operations in England, and the amount of capital employed, Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, in his *Improve Hushandry of Scotland*, states, that one individual in Norfolk, who occupies a light land farm of 1500 acres, had at one time a compost heap for turnips, that cost him £900 sterling, equal to 4000 dollars. That exertion, however, he continues, is surpassed by Mr WALKER, of Mellendean in Roxburghshire, who in one year limed 304½ English acres, at no less an expense than £2,552 10s sterling, equal to \$11,344.44.

BEEES.

MA FESSENDEN—From its high character we are accustomed to resort to the New England Farmer, as a vehicle replete with knowledge pertaining to systematic agriculture, horticulture, and to rural and domestic economy. Among the numerous and important improvements in these branches, very little has been promulgated respecting the culture of bees. Some simple, practical lessons derived from experience, on the management of an apiary would be deemed by a certain class of your readers, both interesting and profitable. These little industrious insects furnish a luxury for the table, a valuable material for the artist and manufacturer, and at the same time personal gratification and amusement to the possessor, peculiar to themselves. The little "busy bee" is of more extensive utility than the Cochineal or Cantaris, or, indeed, all other of the insect tribe which have been described by naturalists. An apiary, therefore, is a very desirable appendage to every rural establishment, often yielding a greater net profit than most other articles of stock which the husbandman considers worthy of his attention.

Although for ages the bee has been the subject of consideration and wonder in all countries, its real character, its capabilities and republican economy are but imperfectly understood. The most advantageous method of management is a desideratum with cultivators of these useful insects. It is reasonable to suppose that the most eligible mode would consist in consulting their own instinctive natural course and habits, permitting them to enjoy their own rights and liberties with as little infringement as may consist with the interest and views of the cultivator. It is known that when in an undomesticated state it is in their character to congregate in the cavities of large trees, and when these are sufficiently capacious, they multiply, and increase in numbers and in stock of honey in a surprising manner, for many

years, without sending out a swarm. Instances have also occurred of their possessing themselves of some apartment in dwelling houses, where their collection of honey and wax has been immensely large. A friend has recently informed the writer, that his garret is now occupied by a large family of these "industrious" insects, who have for two summers stored the effects of their labor in combs suspended from the walls, and they have manifested no signs of swarming. These facts would seem to suggest the expediency of employing for our domestic bees, hives of large capacity, and on some occasions it might be best to unite two or more swarms into one hive as recommended by some of the writers, who assert that small swarms are less active and industrious than those that are larger, and are more liable to be assailed by enemies of their own species or other insects.—"This larger the number of bees, it is said, in a hive, the greater will be their industry and success." It appears that they are discouraged by the smallness of their own numbers, their instinct is affected, they labor with less activity, they cease to keep guard at the entrance of their hives, and testify more indifference for their own fate and that of their young."

The evil practice of destroying the bees in autumn to secure the stock of honey which they have collected ought to be abandoned. The method of taking the honey by means of boxes placed in the upper part of the hive is unquestionably to be preferred, as the boxes may be taken when full of pure virgin honey and replaced with empty ones, at any time in the summer.

Whether it is to be considered advisable to employ hives larger than those in common use, that they may swarm but seldom, and what is the most eligible method of guarding against the attack of the Bee-moth, (sphinx atropos,) are questions which the writer and many of your readers would be gratified to have solved, as no preventive of the destructive effects of the bee-moth hitherto proposed appears to be effectual. As the Agricultural Society by their Committee, have awarded to Mr E. Watlington of Dorchester, a premium for his sample of honey and his mode of managing bees, it is desirable that this communication should be made public through the medium of the New England Farmer.

Yours truly,

MEDICUS.

Old Colony, November-27, 1827.

BY THE EDITOR.

Mankind in general do not appear to be fully aware of the importance of the Bee. Indeed the ox and the sheep are scarcely more serviceable to man than this little insect. In medicine and in the arts, honey and wax are of prime and almost indispensable utility; and for many culinary purposes it would not be easy to find an adequate substitute for these substances. We should be happy to receive further communications from "Medicus," and hope to devote a larger portion of our paper than we have hitherto done to these industrious and wonder-working members of communities, whose police is so admirable, industry so exemplary, and products so valuable.

TARRING TREES IN AUTUMN.

MR FESSENDEN—In the New England Farmer of the 23d ult. is an interesting communication on the subject of the Canker Worm. The writer assigns, no doubt, one of the true causes why the hopes of the farmer have so often been blasted, after having with assiduity tarred his trees in the spring of the year. He has seen all his exertions baffled, and his fruit destroyed by this destructive insect. I would beg leave to suggest another cause of failure in destroying the insect by spring tarring, and that is, the enemy has got the start of him, from having a canded the tree in the preceding fall, deposited his eggs, &c. By turning to Dr Thacher's *Orchardist*, page 85, [an excellent work that ought to be in the hands of every farmer,] the following observations which are worthy of the most extensive circulation, will be found.—"He has ascertained [Professor Peck, of Cambridge,] that a part of the Canker Moths, rise in the autumn and deposit their eggs. They are such as were an inch or two below the surface; those that lie deeper are not affected by the transient changes of the atmosphere in November, and do not rise till spring. Those which rise in November are not very numerous, compared with those which rise in the spring, but being very prolific, are exceedingly injurious, if no means are taken to prevent their ascending the trees, as the winter's frosts do not kill the eggs."

Now, sir, this is not an idle chimera; it is a fact, not so generally known as it ought to be, that a part of the canker worms, often enough to destroy the hopes of the farmer, ascend in the fall of the year. The number of those that make good their lodgment on the trees, no doubt depends on the weather. If it be moderate and winter be tardy in its approach, the greater will be the numbers that ascend. The autumn of 1826 being very moderate, immense numbers of the canker worm, in this town and on the island of Rhode Island, ascended and thus blighted the hopes of the farmer, notwithstanding they faithfully tarred their trees in the spring of 1827. A few who tarred both in the fall and spring succeeded in destroying the enemy. One farmer who had neglected to tar in the fall, having the past spring found that the insect had got the start of him, commenced shaking his trees, limb by limb, a number of days in succession, and as they spun down, with a circular motion of a light pole or switch knocked them to the ground, at the same time tarring his trees, thus prevented their re-ascend. He was amply rewarded for his trouble, in having a plentiful crop of apples, while his neighbors who practised spring and neglected fall tarring, had not made use of this expedient, had their orchards eaten up.

This autumn, cold weather has approached us with hasty strides, yet not so as to prevent the ascent of the canker worm, which commenced about the 20th October, as ascertained by many of our active farmers, who were on the alert with their tar kettle, ready to meet the enemy. After ten days' severe cold weather, on the 28th it having moderated, the surface of the ground around the trees being warmed by the genial rays of the sun, the worms were busy in their movements upwards. In short, it seems necessary to commence tarring

as early as the middle of October, and continue the operation whenever the weather favors their ascent, which should be carefully watched through the winter if there should be a long thaw and particularly in the spring, as soon as the frost leaves the ground, not fail to be ready for them and what is more, to continue the practice long enough to prevent the young ones, hatched from eggs deposited under the crevices of the bark below the tar," from ascending, as their parents were in the first instance.

It is a practice in this region, as directed in Thacher's Orchardist, page 91, to mix a quantity of Curry-oil or soap grease, no matter how rancid, with the tar, which serves to render the latter more liquid. If a strip of cloth or common brown paper, 6 or 8 inches wide, is made fast around each tree, by a small string above and a large one on the lower edge, made of swinging tow or hemp, midway between which, the above composition is applied with a painter's brush. The larger string will stop the descent of the more liquid parts of the tar, which will remain a longer time soft on account of its accumulation and a fresh application is not necessary so frequently as otherwise.

L. W. B.

Bristol, R. I. Nov. 30.

SOUTH AMERICAN HORSES.

MR FESSENDEN—I observed in your last number of the New England Farmer, an extract of a letter from an officer of the Navy, to the Editor of the American Farmer, informing us that the horses of Chili and Peru are worth nothing.

If the writer of that article had been content with asserting that he had seen no horse worth sixty dollars, I should have easily credited him, as I am inclined to suppose his observations have been confined to a few ports on the coasts of those countries; and the miserable hacks which are let and sold to strangers, in Valparaiso and Lima, would certainly prejudice him against the horses of the country.

But the assertion that there is no horse to be found in Chili or Peru, worth one hundred dollars in the United States, is inadmissible by any one who has been in the interior. The climate of Lower Peru is not so favorable to the horse as that of Chili—and the armies which have been maintained, and the revolutions which have taken place, both in Peru and Chili, have destroyed vast numbers of fine horses, and have also caused the breeding of them to be neglected, as the owner of a fine animal was sure to be deprived of him, by one party or the other. There are still, however, on many estates in Chili, fine breeds of horses, and a few years of quiet and steady government, will make them as abundant as ever. The original stock of these horses was the finest of Andalusia. They are generally light, but well made, extremely docile, sure footed, fleet, spirited and hardy, performing the most painful journeys, with the worst usage, and poorest of fare—no provision is made for them, and on journeys of many weeks they have nothing but the scanty gleanings of grass by the road-side.*

I know nothing of the value of horses in Mary-

* There are generally in the neighborhood of cities, large fields of Lucerne, on which their horses are fed throughout the year. To the vicinity of Santiago and Lima, many thousand mules loads of it are cut and daily carried into those cities. It is the only grass cultivated from one end of the coast to the other, and was in as general use a century since as at present.

land, but having resided a number of years in Chili, and travelled much both there and in Peru, can speak with confidence of the good qualities of their horses. I would willingly exchange a horse valued at two hundred dollars in Boston, for several which I have owned in Chili, that cost from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars in the interior.—The horses from Mendoza and all parts of the province of Cuyo, are considered much inferior to the Chili horses, and are rarely bought by a native, except with a view of selling them to a foreigner.

A RHODE ISLANDER.

Providence, Dec. 4, 1827.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

MR FESSENDEN—Permit me to ask for a little information through the medium of your interesting paper. There is a complaint attending sheep, which I have frequently observed among my own, and heard of among others, but have never known it designated by any name, except once, when a distinguished breeder and shepherd termed it the "stretches," which to those much acquainted with sheep, will probably be a sufficient description. The sheep mostly or entirely refuses food, generally lies down more than usual, and frequently appears uneasy and agitated with pain, often extending its fore feet as far as it may from its hind ones, and stretching itself to the utmost.—These appearances continue sometimes for several days together, and it not seldom happens that the same sheep is attacked in the same way several times, and that too, perhaps, in one season. I have oftener seen wethers attended by this evil than any other class of sheep, although I suspect no sheep are exempt from the disease, whether old or young, fat or lean, male or female. I have never observed a case of the kind excepting in the cold season, which, however, is the period when we should be the most likely to notice it, as they are then under constant inspection, so that possibly it may occur at other times. I have thought it a complaint of the intestines, and have seen one case to confirm this opinion, so far as it was decisive of anything.

I lost, two or three winters since, a fine wether, strongly exhibiting all these symptoms, refusing food almost entirely, I think about a week, when he died. I administered such remedies as my ignorance would permit, but they gave no relief, and appeared only to torture the afflicted animal. After his death, I examined him, to find if I could what occasioned it; and soon discovered in the small intestines a cause sufficient for the effect. A substance about the shape and size of a common sausage, had completely closed the passage, one end of it adhering to the gut all round, and pushing itself along in it three or four inches, in an unconnected manner, excepting that it about filled it. This substance, I think, contained a matter between yellow and green, along through the centre; indicating, I conclude, that it would have been an ulcer when matured. But whether any thing like this, in any degree, is the usual cause of the complaint under consideration, I shall not presume to determine.

I can only say, that I discerned no difference between this case and others, except its long continuance, while the sheep was living. Should any of your practical correspondents know the nature of this disease, or an effectual remedy, or a sure preventative, by transmitting this knowledge for

a place in your paper, they may benefit many, besides

E. S. F.

Giltum, N. H. Dec. 4, 1827.

POMACE.

MR FESSENDEN—Seeing in your paper of the 15th of November an article relative to the disposal of apple pomace, which from my own experience I think incorrect, I have thought proper to offer a few remarks on this subject.

I have for eight years past made from 150 to 300 barrels of cider annually, and have disposed of my pomace in the following manner: my piggery is situated near my cider mill house, and consists of two apartments, each sufficiently large to contain my pomace, and other substances intended to make manure, for one year. Here I throw my pomace, when sufficiently pressed, for my hogs to work over, which gives them constant employment, and I am of opinion that they get considerable nutriment from it. The next season, after the frost is out of the ground, I throw in some loam, and in the summer, at leisure times, I continue to throw in weeds from my vegetable garden. My hogs keep continually rooting this compost over, and causing the pomace to decompose, which, at the end of fifteen or eighteen months, makes excellent manure.

The next season for making cider, my pomace is thrown into the other assortment, which passes through the same process. I usually keep six or eight hogs, which are divided and kept in these apartments. My mill house, and other accommodations attached to it, consists of a building 80 ft. long and 23 ft. in width. The water spouts of this building have conductors to carry the water into each of these apartments, which are kept continually moist, and which I think very important for my hogs to wallow in, in the heat of summer, as well as to decompose the pomace. I take out of one of these apartments upwards of 25 ox-cart loads of excellent manure, every spring. I have given my low mowing land a top dressing of this manure, and have taken the same year, a crop of hay equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre, and a crop of rowen equal to 1 ton to the acre. This manure I consider worth to me from 25 to \$30, besides the service the pomace is to the hogs.

Before the adoption of this plan I used to throw my pomace into my pastures, upon rocks, and received little or no advantage from it.

I have not written the above with a disposition to differ from any person in opinion, but with a view to general utility, upon a subject apparently trifling, yet connected as it is with the numberless items that engage the attention of farmers, it may serve as a spoke to support the firm wheel of Agriculture.

A FARMER.

Norfolk county, Dec. 4, 1827.

Roman Cement.—It has been discovered that the property this cement possesses, of setting under water, belongs to most calcareous stones.—To this effect, the stone must lose 8, 12, or 30 per cent. by calcination. What agrees with this idea is, that chalk, feebly calcined, gives a mortar of this kind. Experiment has led to the presumption that Roman cements owe their property to a sub-carbonate of lime produced by fire on the natural carbonate. If this be true, Roman cement may be made in almost every place where limestone is found.—*Balt. American.*

From the National *Extr.*

The Vine.—About 159 acres are planted with grape vines, in York County, Pennsylvania. The average produce is equal to 15 barrels of wine from the acre.

Wool.—Three towns in Maine, containing about 5,000 inhabitants, and from 75 to 169 square miles of territory, wintered, last season, 11,531 sheep, producing 3 lbs. of wool each, and having 6,770 lambs this season. Some of those sheep are of the fine woolled breed. From various details it is believed that two sheep last winter, in Maine, amounted to between 800,000 and 1,000,000, and that the present stock is 1,300,000.

Mr Davis, in his speech in the House of Representatives, on the 31st January last, estimated that the amount of wool worked up was 32,000,000 lbs. and that 3,200,000 yards of broad, and 32,000,000 of narrow cloths were annually produced, and about 100,000 persons are directly or indirectly employed in this business. We gather from his opinion also, that more than 100 millions of capital were vested in the growth and manufacture of wool; and he put down the sheep at fifteen millions.

The island of "Rhode Island," 14 miles long and less than 3 wide, has more than 30,000 sheep upon it. There are about 200,000 in Berkshire county, Mass. Many in the western part of Virginia; one gentleman in Ohio county has more 3,000; he sold his crop of wool to Mr Rapp, at Economy, for \$2,400. There are in the State of N. York about four millions of sheep, between two and three millions in Pennsylvania, a million in Vermont, &c.

(From the Massachusetts Spy.)

FUEL.

The price of fuel in the country is becoming so disproportioned to the value of other commodities, as to render it a tax, onerous to every class in the community. It therefore becomes important to inquire into the causes of the enhanced value, and the means by which it can be rendered least burdensome. In the use of fuel, the evidences of waste and improvidence are more palpable, and more universal, than in any other branch of domestic economy. Hundreds and thousands of trees valuable for timber and fuel, are suffered to go to decay, and rot down, while the owner, at the same time, is cutting young, vigorous, and growing trees, because they happen to be a little more handily come at. But the greatest waste of fuel is in the attempt to keep rooms warm, which are so open as to afford but poor protection against the inclemency of the weather. The difference between a tight room, or an open one is too often overlooked. What people become familiar with, by habit is little thought of. How many there are, who live from season to season, for years together, in cold and uncomfortable apartments, which might be made tight and warm at less expence of money and labor, than would be required to cut the fuel which would thus be saved in a single season! We hazard little in saying, that more than one third part of the fuel, now consumed, might be saved by paying more attention to excluding the cold atmosphere from without.

The early approach of winter admonishes us to attend to these things. Examine your rooms, and if the plastering is broken, let it be mended; if the wood work has shrunk from the plastering, let

the crevices be filled with putty; if a shingle or a clapboard is loose, let it be nailed on; and if one is missing, let its place be supplied by another. But above all, if you have broken windows, mend them. No person who ever buys ardent spirits, except for medicine, has the shadow of an apology for permitting his family to suffer with broken windows. The price of a single dram will buy a pane of glass, and half the time usually spent in procuring it, would be sufficient for setting the glass in a window.

Directions to prevent sickness.—1. As soon as you feel too unwell to attend to your ordinary business, lay it aside at once, and dismiss all care and anxiety about it; as rest and relaxation both of body and mind, are of the greatest consequence.

2. Observe a rigid abstinence as to diet, by eating no food, but that of the simplest and lightest kind; and no more than the appetite craves, which will not be much.

3. Avoid all kinds of spirit, wine, ale, and even cider. Dismiss care, but never attempt to drown it with stimulating liquors, unless you would increase the violence of your symptoms seven fold. It is surprising that so many should imbib the absurd notion, that rum, wine, &c. are necessary in all manner of complaints.

4. Take no quack medicines, or any else, with the nature of which you are not well acquainted. These few simple directions will be proper in the commencement of nineteen twentieths of the diseases in this country, if taken as they rise; and if followed, will throw off a large portion of them and mitigate the rest, so that their courses will be milder and their terminations more favorable. Many diseases are rendered intractable, and many lives lost, by improper management during the first twenty-four hours of an illness, and before any medical assistance is deemed necessary.

Nothing is more incorrect or injurious, than the theory which advises sick persons to eat and drink as much as they can, in order to strengthen them. Weakness, to be sure, usually attends the attack of disease; but this weakness is not from exhaustion, or to be relieved by food or wine.

5. If after a fair trial of what is above recommended you are still unsuccessful in throwing off the disease, and find that you must be sick in good earnest, send for a physician who is worthy of your confidence, and follow his directions implicitly.—*Christian Adv. and Jour.*

Woman.—No description has been oftener attempted than that of a lovely and amiable woman; but description never yet conveyed an adequate idea of the excellence it would portray. It is not a bright eye, or fair skin, or dimpled cheek, or graceful air, that men most admire. It is that indescribable charm of purity, benignity, and sincerity, which is as it were, breathed over her blushing countenance, and embodied forth in her delicate form, that appeals directly to the heart—whispering to her admirer, that there is the being on whose fidelity he may securely rely; to whose tenderness he may always appeal—one who will love him through life, and weep over him in death, and forever be to his wild spirit, like the rainbow to the dark cloud—the harbinger of peace.

A cabbage weighing thirty-four pounds, was produced in Salem, the present season, in the garden of Col. Horatio Perry.

Lime will in all cases be most economically burned by fuel which produces little or no smoke, because the necessary mixture of the fuel with the broken limestone renders it impossible to bring it in contact with a red heat which may ignite the smoke. Dry fuel must also in all cases be more advantageous than moist fuel, because in the latter case a certain quantity of heat is lost in expelling the moisture in the form of vapour or smoke.

Receipt for de troying Rats.—Among the various means and other means of destroying these obnoxious animals, I have always found the following to be a most effective, but simple and harmless plan of ridding my premises of these vermin:—“Take a few fresh corks, grind them down into small particles, fry them in the common way, with a little butter or fat; place it, while warm, at the places where the rats are plenty, and if possible, when they may eat the dose undisturbed by any noise; leave no water within their reach, and in a few days, not a vestige of the creatures is to be seen.”

The Mayor of the city of Darien, Georgia, issued his Proclamation for the observance in that city of the 15th Nov. as a day of solemn Thanksgiving and Prayer, for the health experienced in that city through the past season. The custom originated in New England, and we are pleased to see that it has travelled so far south.

Dark Day.—Monday, the 12th day of November, is noticed in the Chillicothe (Ohio) paper, as having been so dark just before noon, that it was found difficult to read near the window; and candles were lighted at two or three o'clock in the afternoon.

It has been calculated that the manufacture of wool, (including the various mechanics and laborers employed,) in the New England States subsist about twenty thousand families, or 120,000 persons, and that these will consume the surplus products of forty thousand families of agriculturists; together about 360,000 individuals.

The people of Vermont are at present much interested in a project for connecting Lake Champlain with Connecticut river, by means of a Rail Road. It is thought that the subject will be brought up before the Legislature.

Economy.—The Trustees of the Lyceum in Gardiner, (Maine,) have made such arrangements, that all the scholars of that institution, (who are so disposed) may pay the whole of their expenses, by their own exertions in vacations.

DAMP WALLS.

A hall, of which the walls were constantly damp, though every means were employed to keep them dry, was intended to be pulled down, when M. Schmitthals recommended as a last resource, that the walls should be washed with sulphuric acid. It was done, and the deliquescent salts being decomposed by the acid, the walls dried, and the hall was afterwards free from dampness.—*Bul. des Sci.*

The late Dr. Beddoes ascertained that butchers, who live more on animal food than other men, are rarely, if ever, liable to the disease of the lungs, termed pulmonary consumption.

Extracts from "An Address to the Society of the Counties of Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden, for the promotion of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. By Hon. MARK DOOLITTLE."

[Concluded from page 116.]

We need not look abroad to witness the advance in the farmers' property, by reason of manufactures. We have seen it in this State, and within our own limits. In view of the growth of these establishments, a question has arisen—are not we in danger of a similar fate which attended the British manufactories? In answer to which, we say, our situation is totally different from theirs. Of the two millions of families which compose the population of England, (the population is somewhat larger than here assumed) about 750,000 are agriculturists, leaving 1,250,000 in trade, manufactures, professions, and other employments. In the United States, it was not long since calculated that ten sixteenths of our population were agriculturists; but suppose the number is not over nine sixteenths, it places us at a safe distance from the causes of their troubles.

A wise government will protect its own manufactures—"it belongs to the real statesman," says Rousseau, "to elevate his views in the imposition of taxes above the mere object of finance, and convert them into useful regulations." If the little cloud which now darkens the prospects of our manufacturers, arose from causes which were lasting in their operations, it would deserve the serious consideration of government, whether sound policy did not demand an increase of duty on the importation of rival fabrics. The story that our woollen manufactories, for example, were suffered to languish under a tariff, falsely called a protecting duty, which secured the sales in our markets, of woollens from Great Britain, of more than ten million of dollars annually, would be viewed by those who should come after us as a monument of lasting reproach to the government which should suffer it. But without further interference of government it is confidently believed, that their increase and prosperity is sure, and that the period is not far distant when New England will be no southern and western America, what England for a long period has been to the eastern continent.

The increase of the pauper expenses within this Commonwealth has gone far in advance of the ratio of the increase of population. From 1800 to 1820, while our population had increased but about one to four, our State pauper account increased about twelve to four. Since then the weekly allowance for State paupers has been diminished, which has diminished the amount of State charges, but the expenses upon the several towns are increasing continually. The whole amount paid is probably not much less than half a million. This is a subject in which the property and morals of the community are deeply involved. While viewing it every one will lament the existence of the great cause of pauperism in our country. Intemperance is the flood-gate which opens to it, and to every vice. It is lamentable, indeed, that in a land abounding with the blessings of providence, a class of men should be found brutalizing themselves in a way appalling to every feeling of our nature, and that too against every restraint which moral considerations can interpose. To the common drunkard, warnings and reproofs are like words upon the desert air—

lost without a trace. Ministers may preach—moralists may write—the press with all its powers may lend its aid—moral societies may add their influence, and temperate societies their example, still the plague advances, and like the overflowing of mighty waters, is spreading its branches in every direction, regardless of every obstacle.

You may as well attempt to secure your property against the aggressions of the pilferer, or the implements of gaming from the hand of the gambler, as the intoxicating cup from the lips of the drunkard. Each of these, should alike be treated as violators of the rights of the community.

The law of the Commonwealth providing a penalty against common drunkards, which has been in your statute books nearly forty years, and enforced in some parts of the Commonwealth, has been but a dead letter with us. It has very seldom, if ever, been enforced within our limits. If you look at our gaols, and our prisons, and inquire into the history of the wretched tenants, who inhabit those dreary and life-wasting receptacles, you will learn that in nine cases in ten, drunkards were the door which opened upon them the crimes that chain them there. Should each county within the Commonwealth be provided with a house of correction, suitably appended with land and workshops, and the law enforced against common drunkards, the public would soon find on half of their pauper taxes saved, and a check found to that dangerous and wide spreading evil.

Every successful effort to restrain the vices which are abroad in the land—to promote industry—to retrench unnecessary expenses—to diffuse useful information to all classes of the people, should be placed among the items of capital in favor of the farming interest.

Without constant vigilance for the promotion of these objects, no community can expect continued prosperity and happiness. To the promotion of these, the fathers of New England were distinguished for their attachment, and by an adherence to them, lived as blessings to successive ages. The dignity which they wore, was that which alone characterizes true greatness—an unwearied exertion for the benefit of their fellow men. To this end, every enterprise was undertaken, and every achievement accomplished. They laid the foundation of a mighty empire, and through the veil of future years saw the magnificence of its superstructure. Their virtues were steadfast—the test of trials rendered them more conspicuously bright. Their religion was practical—not like the meteor which astonishes for once and disappears, but like the sun, genial and uniform in its course. The inheritance they have left is seen in all we have—in all we are. While the soil which they cultivated remains,—their labors and their virtues will never be forgotten.

POTATOES.

We recommend, from experience, the following directions for gathering and preserving potatoes, to all who desire to have them good. There is another plan, however, which might be practised upon a small scale, to have a few prime ones for family use in the spring, and that is, not to gather the potatoes in the fall, but to let them remain in the ground during the winter. If the patch be not flooded with water, and the potatoes have been planted a moderate depth, (for deep planting is always found to produce the sweetest

potatoes,) a few inches' additional earth, or an equivalent of litter spread over the rows, will protect them from the frost. Then take them up early in the spring before vegetation commences, and they will be found to possess, in an eminent degree, the sweet freshness of new potatoes.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING POTATOES.

Extracted from the Transactions of the Society of Arts in London :

The usual modest present practising for endeavouring to preserve potatoes is to leave them after digging, exposed to sun and air to dry. This exposure generally causes them to have a bitter taste; and it may be remarked, that potatoes are never so sweet to the palate as when cooked immediately after digging. I find that when potatoes are left in large heaps or pits in the ground, that a fermentation takes place which destroys the sweetest flavour of the potatoes. In order to prevent that fermentation and to preserve them from losing the original fine and pleasant flavour, my plan is, (and which experience proves to me to have the desired effect) to have them packed in casks as they are digging from the ground, and to have the casks when the potatoes are piled in them, filled up with sand or earth, taking care that it is done as speedily as possible, and that all spaces in the cask of potatoes are filled up with earth or sand; the cask thus packed holds as many potatoes as it would, were no earth or sand used, and as the air is totally excluded, it cannot act on the potatoes and consequently no fermentation can take place.—*Penn. Gazette.*

THE POTATO.

Nothing gives us more pleasure than to be able, when addressing our readers, to use the language of congratulation—to speak to them in terms of cheerfulness—to turn their attention to something which is the cause of thankfulness and rejoicing; not by the anticipation of a far distant and doubtful benefit, but by some homely blessing which they are in the very act of enjoying. We cannot, therefore, refrain from expressing our satisfaction, not only at the abundance of the Potato crop, but the unrivalled excellence of the root. Last year a good potato was like a pearl of great price, very seldom to be met with; many were the domestic alterations upon the subject—the lord and master of the Wigwam, insisting gravely that there must have been some fault in the boiling, while "My dear" as gravely protesting that the fault was in the Potato itself. We differ from the opinion of an English Editor who characterized Potatoes as an abominable mixture of mud and water; he must have been deficient in taste. This vegetable is the bread fruit of our country—a material pillar of our prosperity; it should be lauded by Political Economists, and its praises should resound from every string of the provincial lyre; there is more solid inspiration, if rhymers did but know it, in half a peck of blue noses, than in all the blue eyes in the world. Therefore, we say again, we heartily congratulate the country on the unrivalled excellence of the crop, which bids fair to render even our beggars mealy mouthed.

[New Brunswick Courier.]

CATTLE.

At the late Cattle Show at Washington, in this state, some of the cattle exhibited were weighed, and their weight shows no trifling improvement in the breed of cattle in that quarter. A bull calf, 9

months old, weighed 784 lbs.; another, six months old, 700, and many others nearly equal to this.—A heifer, two and a half years old, 1232; a bull, 1968; a cow, 1198. All the specimens given, were, with the exception of one bull and some oxen, of the improved short horned breed.

Penn. Gazette.

BITE OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

An article has been published in several journals, giving the account of a remarkable cure of the bite of a Rattlesnake, by coping with a common porter or black bottle. The plan resorted to was, to fill the bottle half full of spirits of Turpentine, made quite warm, and after scarifying the wound made by the snake, to apply the mouth of the bottle to it, and then pour cold water on the bottle until perfectly cooled. It is said in the case above alluded to, that the patient was in the most excruciating agony, previous to the bottle being applied, but soon became easy, and fell into a sound sleep. The next day he was able to walk about and work as usual. Spirituous liquors of any kind, or even warm water, will do very well as a substitute for spirits of turpentine.

Penn. Gazette.

New York Branch of the Linnean Society.—At a late meeting, Doctor Pascalis communicated the introduction and division of his work on the growth and culture of silk. The Doctor's treatise embraces not only the old and natural method of rearing silk-worms, but also the lately improved artificial system, by which the crops of the silk have been quadrupled. He takes upon himself the solution of a great problem, by proving that the silk-worm is a perfectly electrical insect; and can be managed under this *datum* without much fear of failure, so as to obtain its valuable produce.

The following particulars respecting the produce of an acre of land, were handed us by a gentleman from Simsbury, who assures it is correct.

Mr. D. Latham mowed from 1 acre of land on the 3d July last 2 tons hay—on the 1st July, ploughed the same, and planted it with potatoes, and after hoeing the potatoes, sowed Turnips among them. In the latter part of October he gathered 230 bushels Turnips and 150 bushels of Potatoes from the same land.—*Hartford Times.*

Cider Molasses.—While cider is so abundant as to be sold in Pennsylvania at 62½ cents, and in New England at 33 cents per barrel, why do not the farmers imitate some of their economizing neighbors, and boil down the cider to molasses?—A barrel of the juice of good sweet apples, it is said, will produce three gallons of molasses, worth \$1.50, and excellent for most culinary purposes, *People's Friend.*

Remedy for poison.—The most efficacious remedy for the most active poison known in nature, is, suction by the human mouth, in cases of wounds into which poison is injected, and which may be extended to those from the fangs of serpents, particularly from those of the rattlesnake—and, I have no doubt also, but that the same remedy would have equally beneficial results, if applied to wounds inflicted by dogs under the influence of hydrophobia. Colonel John Wharf, of Washington county, in Pennsylvania, sucked a wound on the foot of one of his sons, inflicted by a rattlesnake. A young woman within a quarter of a

mile of my father's house, performed a similar cure on the foot of her brother. In neither instance was the slightest inconvenience experienced, from the poison being received into the mouth, nor did the wounds amount to more after the suction, than a briar scratch would have produced; I mention these cases, as instances coming under my own eye. In fact, the North American savages are perfectly aware of the certain benefit of suction, but as well as the whites, are deterred, in many instances from its application from an apprehension of danger to the person who performs the humane act. I will not say, that in the performance of such an act, there is no danger—but I have known no serious consequences follow where it has been put into practice.

WILLIAM DABY.

That the exercise of intellect is one means of prolonging human life is an incontestable truth.—The corporeal organ by which we perform the inexplicable functions of thought, is the brain. And it is a deliberate opinion of men, whose speculations have been turned to such topics, that nothing tends more directly to procure sound health and quiet days, than a due activity in the functions of the brain. We are assured by a learned writer, that there is no instance of longevity in a professional idler. The truth is, that whoever is regularly engaged on subjects requiring thought, has no leisure for indulging in any excess.

Three large Bulls, of the celebrated short horn breed, have arrived here in the ship Mentor, from Philadelphia. We understand they were procured by J. Hare Powel, Esq. for the South Carolina Agricultural Society, and with the laudable view of improving the breed of cattle in this state.

Charleston Courier.

A Florida paper says, "That a horrible state of things, as existed for some time, and the most flagrant abuses of law taken place in Tallahassee. That the civil authorities are frequently set at defiance, &c. This deplorable state of things is fully accounted for in the subsequent paragraph."

Penn. Gazette.

"The vice of drunkenness exists in this place, and almost throughout the District, to a most abominable degree."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1827.

HORSE CHESTNUT.

The Horse Chestnut, (*Æsculus hippocastanum*), is a magnificent and beautiful tree, when in May it is covered with its digitate foliage, and fine large spikes of white flowers. It is of rapid growth, and speedily produces a considerable bulk of timber; which, however, is of no great value, though some say it is as good as that of other chestnut. Being highly ornamental as a single tree, and in the out-skirts of plantations, it need never be planted in masses for timber. An English writer compared it, when in flower, to "a giant's nosegay." An objection to its culture in some situations, is, that "its leaves begin to drop early in summer, and make a litter round the trees, during the remainder of the season."

The horse chestnut requires a good and rather dry soil, and suffers materially from storms of every kind, when planted in exposed situation.—

M'Mahon directs that the nuts should be planted about the middle of March. They should be sown in drills, first throwing the nuts into a tub of water, and rejecting such of them as swim.—The drills may be three feet asunder, and the nuts planted about six or eight inches from one another in the rows, covering them with light rich mould about two inches deep. When these trees are transplanted, their roots should be preserved as entire as possible. They should be set in large holes, level with the surface of the ground, all the fibres being spread and covered with fine mould. They should then be tied to stakes to protect them from high winds and cattle, till large enough to defend themselves.

The fruit of the Horse Chestnut furnishes a grateful food to horses, and has been successfully employed for fattening cattle, the tallow of which renders uncommonly firm, especially when mixed with ground barley. The milk obtained from cows fed with it, is also said to be richer than that produced by any other aliment. The nuts have been used with advantage in feeding poultry; but they are unwholesome for hogs. Deer are peculiarly fond of this fruit; which has also been usefully substituted for soap; because on steeping and boiling it in water, it makes a good lather, preparatory to the use of that more expensive article. In Turkey the nuts are ground and mixed with vinegar for horses, especially for those which are troubled with coughs, or broken winded, in both of which disorders they are accounted very good.

Rees' Cyclopaedia, says, "The common horse chestnut is propagated by sowing the nuts, after preserving them in sand during the winter, in order to prevent their rotting in the spring. The horse chestnut has been employed in France and Switzerland, for the purpose of bleaching yarn; and it is recommended in the *Mem. of the Society of Berne*, Vol. II. part 2—as capable of extensive use in whitening, not only flax and hemp, but silk and wool. It contains an astringent saponaceous juice, which is obtained by peeling the nuts and rasping them. They are then mixed with hot rain or running water, in the proportion of twenty nuts to ten or twelve quarts of water. Wove caps and stockings were milled in this water, and took the dye extremely well; and successful trials were made of it in fulling stuffs and cloths. Linen washed in this water takes a pleasing light sky-blue color; and the filaments of hemp, steeped in it some days, were easily so arated." The author of the memoir above referred to, imagines that if the meal of the chestnuts could be made into cakes or balls, it would answer the purpose of soap in washing and fulling. The sediment, after infusion, loses its bitter taste, and becomes good food for fowls when mixed with bran.

BUTTER IN COLD WEATHER.

In order to make butter in cold weather, it is recommended to pour as much boiling water into the cream as will bring it to the temperature of milk just from the cow. Cream so managed, it is said, will require very little churning, and no disadvantage accrues except that the butter will be white for a day or two.

In Scotland, dairy women give their butter a fine yellow color, by grating some orange carrots, straining the juice, and mixing it with the cream previous to churning. Butter, thus made, not only acquires a beautiful yellow color, but a flavor

which adds greatly to its value. The quantity of carrot juice to be added, must be ascertained by experiment, and the judgment of the manufacturer. Feeding cows with carrots, will have a similar effect, and answer a better purpose than mixing the carrot juice with the cream.

E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, Mass. recommends making butter by the aid of frost, as follows:—"The milk when taken from the cows is immediately strained into earthen pans, and set in the coldest part of the house; as soon as the frost begins to operate, a separation takes place, the cream rises in a thick paste to the top, and leaves the milk without a particle of cream, frozen in the pan. The cream is not so hard but that it can be easily scraped off with a spoon, to the solid ice; it is then set aside until a sufficient quantity is collected for churning, when it is warmed just so much, as to thaw the cream sufficiently to put it into the churn. I have never known it to require more than five minutes to convert such cream into butter, after the churning had commenced."

If you feed your milch cows with roots, cabbages, or other nourishing food, you may continue to make butter during the winter; and may, perhaps, derive some advantage from the above directions.

METHOD OF POLISHING OR CLEANING A STOVE.

Take one quarter of a pound of black lead, mix it with water, then put it on the stove, with a paint brush, and after it is perfectly dry, take a stiff brush to it, which in a few minutes will produce a handsome polish.

REMARKS ON THE MOON, WEATHER, &c.

It is generally known, that the moon appears new or full, by our seeing that part of her which the sun shines upon; and I think that the borrowed light of the sun has no influence on the earth when coming from the moon, either as it regards the weather, or the growth of vegetation, or of peeling of bark or cutting of timber, to make it durable, or any other similar whim.

The sun and moon attract the sea, and cause the tides to ebb and flow; but the *shining* of the moon makes no difference. When the moon is new or full, we have higher tides, for the sun has nearly an equal effect in both cases.

Clouds running in opposite directions indicate falling weather. It has been said, that thunder-storms go against the wind, and that other storms do not. But it is a fact that long storms progress directly against the wind that blows near the earth. The upper wind carries the main cloud, while the lower wind drives underskirting clouds in quick succession, which help fill up and continue the storm, and when it is ended the wind generally blows the same way near the earth that the main cloud came from. Northeast storms, as we generally term them, begin at the southwest; and southeast storms generally begin at the northwest, and they travel from 100 to 1500 miles in twenty-four hours.

A heavy cloud will be seen in the southwest 24 hours before a northeast snow storm. A cloud will be seen in the northwest from six to eight hours before a southeast storm. And a southeast wind on our coast will generally produce rain in fifteen or twenty hours. When uncommon birds are heard to make a noise, and the brute creation, as well as winged fowls, appear to be more active than usual, then look out for rain. I

have heard shepherds say that sheep, and especially lambs, are the most active before a rain.—When drops of water appear on a white stone, or on a cup of water, or any cold substance, then look out for rain; for those signs show the air to be full of moisture. When no dew is seen on the grass in the morning, then we may suppose the moisture is gathering in the clouds for rain.

The falling of snow in a particular time of the moon, is no sign of its durability. But any whim, well stuck to, will generally satisfy some persons; for if it turns out otherwise, it is easy to impute it to some unknown cause. One woman told the weather by observing which way the old sow rooted, and which way a cat turned herself to the fire. One woman thought her faticions did not hold heat well, because they were cast in a wrong time of the moon. I have seen publications in favor of cutting timber, at a particular time of the moon, but I am well satisfied that the moon's being either new or old makes no difference in the cutting of timber. But the shining of the moon is of great use to give light to those who happen to be out in moonlight evenings; and as we have the light of the moon about half the evenings in the year, I have thought it might be well to appoint such public meetings as we wish to have in the evenings, on moonlight nights; for sometimes accidents happen to those who choose darkness rather than light, even if their deeds are not evil.

I have written down the weather for years past, and then compared my memorandum with the changes of the moon, and did not find them to correspond with the generally received opinions of mankind. Many people suppose that the last Friday in the month is an almanac for the next month; but it does not appear to me very likely that the weather is made to conform to our mode of counting time. Others suppose that the 12 days after Christmas is an almanac for the 12 months of the next year; or that the wind will blow the same way each month as it blew on each of those days:—but they all appear to me alike ridiculous.

American Sentinel.

PUNCTUALITY.

When Gen. Washington assigned to meet Congress at noon, he never failed to be passing the door of the hall while the clock was striking 12. Whether his guests were present or not, he always dined at four. Not unfrequently new members of Congress, who were invited to dine with him, delayed until dinner was half over; and he would then remark, "Gentlemen, we are punctual here. My cook never asks whether the company has arrived, but whether the time has." When he visited Boston in 1789, he appointed 8 A. M. as the hour when he should set out for Salem; and while the Old South clock was striking eight, he was mounting his horse. The company of cavalry, which volunteered to escort him, were parading in Tremont street, after his departure; and it was not until the President reached Charles River bridge, that they overtook him. On the arrival of the Corps, the President with perfect good nature, said, "Major, I thought you had been too long in my family, not to know when it was eight o'clock."

Capt. Pease, the father of the Stage Establishment in the U. S. had a beautiful pair of horses which he wished to dispose of to the President, whom he knew to be an excellent judge of horses. The President appointed 5 o'clock in the morning

to examine them. But the Captain did not arrive with the horses until a quarter after five, when he was told by the groom, that the President was there at five, and was then fulfilling other engagements. Pease, much mortified, was obliged to wait a week, for another opportunity, merely for delaying the first quarter of an hour.

[From the Bellows Falls Intelligencer.]

EDIBLE BIRDS' NESTS.

MR. EDITOR,—I noticed in one of your papers a short time since, a paragraph on the use of birds' nests as an article of food among the Chinese,—which seems to display no little incredulity on the subject. But the fact is as stated, that they do actually use them in that manner, and not only so, but account them great luxuries and pay a very extraordinary price for them.

It must not be imagined, however, that these birds' nests are such as we see in our own country; a collection of horse hair, straw, threads, sticks, moss, dead leaves, thistles, down, and the like, a composition which doubtless would suit the Chinese palate little better than our own. On the contrary, the edible birds' nests, (as they are called) are composed of what, upon external examination, appears to be a sort of gum, which by boiling, dissolves in water, imparts to it the properties of this jelly and highly nutritious qualities, and when properly seasoned with spice, &c. is extremely grateful to the taste, resembling, in short, our animal jellies, or in some manner, those farinaceous preparations such as arrow-root, sago, tapioca saless, which are used as extremely delicate articles of nourishment for the sick.

These birds' nests are comparatively very scarce, being formed only by one peculiar species of birds, belonging, (as I think,) to the swallow or martin tribe, and are obtained almost if not quite wholly from a single Island in the Chinese seas, one of the Formosa Islands, if I recollect rightly. In this Island which is little better than an abrupt mass of rocks rising out of the ocean, are large caverns in the cliffs, to which these birds resort for the purpose of propagation. Against the wall of these caverns they fix their nests, which are formed out of a peculiar gelatinous substance produced from their own bodies, much as the bee forms its cells of the wax also so produced, or at least prepared.

After the period of hatching is past, and the young birds are become able to fly, the caves are visited by the islanders, who strip them of the nests of which they make an article of traffic with the Chinese, who send vessels for the purpose of procuring them. As only twenty or thirty thousand of these nests are procured each year, and as they are looked upon as articles of great luxury by the Chinese, their price is proportionably high; and the material of which they are composed being extremely light, we may well believe what is asserted, that they are frequently sold in the Chinese market for their weight in gold. This indeed, would not be a higher price in proportion, than is frequently paid in England, and occasionally in some parts of our own country, for luxuries of the table; such as the first ripe cherries at a guinea a pint, or the first fresh salmon at two dollars a pound.

The birds by which this singular kind of nest is fabricated, are birds of passage, visiting the island only at a certain time in each year. One or two of them were a few years since procured.

Worcester Coal Mine.—We learn that a wealthy and enterprising gentleman from Boston, has become interested in the Worcester Coal mine, and that he will commence working it soon. We may therefore expect that it will be so thoroughly explored, as to determine whether coal of a better quality than has been heretofore obtained, may be found there : and, if there cannot, that means will be devised to ascertain the most profitable use of such as may be procured.—*Worc. pa.*

Cannibal Epicurism.—A savage belonging to St. Vincent's, showed me the foot of an "Alouagüe," which he had in his basket. He only ate Alouagués, who are savages from the Main, near the Oronoco. They say that Christians give them the colic. They had, nevertheless, within the year, eaten the heart of an Englishman.—*Southey's Chronological Hist. of the West Indies.*

Power of the King limited by Parliament.—Sir John Coventry, K. B. an independent member of the House of Commons, in the reign of Charles II. in a debate on the propriety of the tax on play-houses, made some sarcastic allusions to the King, who, in consequence, ordered some of the Guards to way-lay Coventry, and set some mark upon him. In consequence of this order he was seized, and his nose split to the bone. The outrage was highly resented by Parliament, who passed what is called the Coventry Act, by which the punishment of death was awarded against all who should, in future, "maliciously maim or dismember another." They inserted a clause in this act, "That it should not be in the King's power to pardon the offenders.—Abridge from the History and Antiquities of London, see *London Weekly Review* of September 1, 1827.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at present travelling in England, dated Sept. 30.

A few days since I visited the Tunnel under the Thames, which is one of the most gratifying curiosities I have seen in London. It is about 3 miles below the London Bridge, and on the Kent side of the River. We first descended the shaft a tremendous cavity in the earth, about 100 feet deep; and then proceeded through one of the arched passage ways, which was beautifully lit up with gas. We passed to the extreme end, where the workmen are employed,—565 feet from the shaft, and of course a considerable distance under the river, and which I believe to be about half across. As yet they had not re-commenced their work of boring, but they expect to do so in a few days, as the break in the river is completely stopped, and the Tunnel free from water. The Steam Engine down the shaft, draws away the dirt in carts, as fast as the workmen fill them by the other Arch way, which is laid with a Rail Road. I have great confidence in its success, for what is there that men cannot do, when they have at their disposal plenty of money and plenty of force.

On the same day we visited the Tower, and inspected every thing it contained. The Armory which can contain 300,000 stand of arms, was a magnificent spectacle; and a sight of the crown jewels was truly dazzling. The present King's crown is valued at £1,000,000 without the precious ruby, which is above all price.

Among the astonishing wonders of the age, there is actually in existence a Steam Carriage, which was put into operation a few days since in the Regent's Park and elsewhere. It goes up hill at the rate of five miles an hour, and on a level, or fourteen: down hill it goes *too fast*—so much so, that the man who had care of the wheels forgetting to lock them, one of them flew off, but did not upset the vehicle, which alone is a great advantage over machines drawn by *bills of bloods*. They are now finishing on a larger scale.—When the accident above mentioned happened, there were twenty persons in the carriage.

Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.

MR WINSLOW offers for sale at his Nursery, Brighton, the largest variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. His collection of Fruit Trees is large and well selected; and his variety of Ornamental Shrubs is very extensive, comprising the Rose Acaecia, Three thorned Acaecia, Gum Acaecia, double flowering Almond, Peach, Apricots, Apples, Bladder nut tree, Bigonias, Ruscus, Nardineum, Burning Bush, Euonymus, &c. &c. &c. His splendid flowering Catalpas, Dahlias, Daphne, Pinks, Mazerocke, (first flowering shrub) variety of Grapes, variety of Hovey-suckle, English walnuts, Weeping willows, Quinces, Syringes, Laburnums, Snowballs, Rhubarb, Raspberries, Plums, Pecan nut trees, Mountain Ash, Lilacs, Luksurp grandiflora, Japan pear trees, &c. &c. &c. He has also a large quantity of Fruit left with **Mr Russell**, at the New England Farmer office, will be executed on the same terms as at the nursery, and delivered in Boston, free of expense.—Catalogues furnished gratis.

Bremen Geese.

FOR sale, 10 pair superior BREMEN GEESSE. Apply to
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddle's Island, or to Mr RUSSELL, at
the New England Farmer office. Dec 7.

For Sale.

TWO large, well formed and powerful mares, with foal by the celebrated imported horse *Bellfounder*. These animals are perfectly broke to the saddle and all kinds of harness—will work before oxen, and are perfectly kind and good travellers. To persons wanting mares to breed from, this offers an opportunity not often met with.—Also 2 pair of WILD GEESE.

Apply to BENJ. AUSTIN, near Mr Greenough's meetinghouse in Newton, or to J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer's office, Boston.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	95 50
pearl do, - - - - -		105 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 87
cargo, No 1, new, - -		7 75
" No 2, new, - - - -		6 75
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12 14
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7 9
skimmed milk, - - - -		5 5
FLAX - - - - -		
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 62
Genesee, - - - - -		4 75
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 25
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	64
Corn - - - - -		63
Barley - - - - -		60
Oats - - - - -		40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		12 15
LIME, - - - - -	cash	70
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 00
navy, mess, do, - - - -		14 00
cargo, No 1, do. - - -		11 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 25
Clover - - - - -	lb.	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48
do do unwashed - - -		20
do 3-4 washed - - -		28
do 1-2 & $\frac{1}{2}$ do - - -		28
Native - - - - -		25
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40
2d sort - - - - -		30
do Spinning, 1st sort		35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	6	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	8
" whole hogs,		5½	6½
VEAL			
MUTTON,		4	8
POULTRY,		8	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		15	18
lump, best,		12	22
EGGS,		12	22
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bu. sh.		75
Indian, do.			75
POTATOES, (new)		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bb. l	1 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

The following ludicrous passage we have extracted from a Poem, written by CHARLES COTTON, and entitled "Voyage to Ireland, in BURLAP." Mr. Campbell, in his Specimen of English Poetry, makes some quotations from this production, and remarks, that "it probably furnished the hint of the peculiar style, spirit, and manner of the 'Bath Guide.'" The adventures of Dr. Syntax, are also related in verse of a similar nature:—

THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.

It certainly was the most ugly of Jades,
His hips and his rump made a right Ace of Spades;
His sides were two ladders, well spurr-galled withal,
His neck was a Helve, and his head was a Maul;
For his color, my pains and your trouble I spare,
For the creature was wholly denuded of hair,
And, except for two things as bare as my nail,
With a tuft of a Mane, and sprig of a Tail.

Now such as the Beast was, even such was the rider,
With a head like a Nutmeg, and legs like a Spider,
A voice like a Cricket, a look like a Rat,
The brains of a Goose, and the heart of a Cat;
Even such was my Guide, and his Beast, let them pass,
The one for a Horse, the other an Ass.

SINGULAR EPIGRAMS.

At Alnwick, in Northumberland.

Here lies Sir William Elphinstone
Who with his sword did cut in sun-
der, the body of Sir Harry
Crisp, who did his daughter marry.

On a man killed by an Excise Officer.

Here lies
Killed by the X. H.

Opera Dancers.—The walk of opera dancers is neither natural nor beautiful; but the surprising exercises they perform, give to the joints of the foot a freedom of motion almost like that of the hand. We have seen the dancers, in their morning exercises, stand for twenty minutes on the extremities of their toes; after which the effort is to bend the inner ankle down to toe floor, in preparation for the *ballet* step. By such unnatural postures and exercises the foot is made unfit for walking, as may be observed in many of the retired dancers and old figurantes. By standing so much upon the toes the human foot is converted to something more resembling that of a quadruped, where the heel never reaches the ground, and where the paw is nothing more than the phalanges of the toes.—*Treatise on Animal Mechanics; Library of Useful Knowledge.*

Lord Commissioner Maynard was a very old man when he waited upon the Prince of Orange, (William III.) to congratulate him on his safe arrival in England. "Sir," said the Prince, "you must have survived all the great lawyers of your time."—"I should, sir," replied he, "have outlived the law too, had not your Royal Highness visited three kingdoms."

A good shot.—"It is now," said Von Wyk, "more than two years since, in the very place where we now stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded.—My wife was sitting within the house near the door, the children were playing about her, and I was without, busied in doing something to a wagon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up, and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the very thresh-

hold of the door!—My wife, either frozen with fear, or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place—while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may well be conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarméd as I was, escape seemed impossible;—yet I eluded gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance, I had set it in the corner close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; for, as you may perceive, the opening is too small to admit of my having got in; and, still more fortunately, the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think. I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion immediately above his eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more.—*Lichtenstein's Travels in South Africa.*

The late Rev. R. Cecil, when conversing with a friend upon the distinguishing traits in the female character, observed "that to reason with a woman was generally useless; the feminine mind is not composed of logical materials; indeed, I believe the true definition of a woman is—a bundle of sympathies."

Expansion of Solids by Heat.—A remarkable instance of the use of the power with which solids expand by heat, occurred in Paris some years since in a method which was used to force together the walls of a gallery in the Abbey of St. Martin, now the *Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers*. The weight of the roof was forcing the walls of this building asunder, and they were restored to their perpendicular position by the following method:—Holes were made at opposite points, in several parts in the walls, through which strong iron bars were introduced, so as to extend across the building, and so that their extremities should extend beyond the walls: large nuts were placed upon their ends, and screwed up so as to press upon the walls.—Every alternate bar was heated by powerful lamps, so that its length increased by expansion, and the nuts, before in close contact with the walls, retired to some distance from them. The nuts were then screwed up to the walls, and the bars cooled. The process of cooling restored the length of the bars to what it had been before the heat had been applied, and the nuts were drawn together by an irresistible force, and consequently the walls drawn toward each other. The same process being repeated with the intermediate bars, and this being continued, the walls of the building were gradually restored to their perpendicular position.
Land. Mech. Mag.

New York Horticultural Society.—At a meeting of the Inspecting Committee, November 21, 1827, Mr. Fick presented six Drum-head Cabbages, weighing seventy-four pounds. The stalks were cut close as customary, and an unusual number of

out side leaves. Mr. Floy, three Savoy, seventeen pounds 1½ ounces. Mr. Parmentier, a Seedling Apple from Newburgh, handsome shape, 1½ inches in circumference.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

At the Farmer's Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, at Turkey Hills, Granby, Connecticut, Oct. 24th, the committee state that they deem it worthy of particular notice, that an apple was presented them by Isaac P. Owen, the one half of which was sweet, the other sour, both of an excellent flavour, maintaining their distinct characters to an exact line of division, perceivable only by taste. [This is not an uncommon occurrence.—See New England Farmer, vol. iii. page 201.]



Fruit Trees.

WM. PRINCE, the proprietor of the *Lincoln Botic Garden and Nursery* at Flushing, L. I. has the pleasure of informing the public, that his nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple, 302 of Peaches, 139 of Plums, 25 of Apricots, 84 of Peaches, 21 of Nectarines, 10 of Almonds, 14 of Moll-eaters, 6 of Quinces, 16 of Figs, 16 of Currants, 15 of Raspberries, 47 of Gooseberries, 29 of Strawberries, 251 of Grapes, 610 of Ornamental Trees. Above 500 of the above kinds of Fruits are not to be found in another collection in America. The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other trees are generally of large size. Catalogue may be obtained at the New England Farmer office, gratis, and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet attention.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.
Nursery, at Flushing, on Long-Island near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn. Enquiries & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and grafting of their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine. The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
223, COOK, Jr.
Rogers' Building, Congress-Street.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1828.
Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by Brown & Draper, 27 Washington Street, and at the Bookstores generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack* for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

Bremer's Goose.

For sale, 3 pair of this superior breed of Geese; they are decidedly superior to the common breed, in the great size they attain in the facility with which they may be raised, and in the comparatively small quantity of grain required to fatten them.—Inquire at this office.

Nuttall's Shepherdia.

FOR Sale at the Office of the New England Farmer, 50 of the above kind of Grapes, sold for \$1.00 each. This fine Tree was first noticed by our intelligent acquaintance, Professor NUTTALL, of Cambridge University, in his travels into the interior of the Missouri Territory. It is usually called by the Hunters, the *Pied-bill Berry Tree*. Its Fruit is represented to be fine and sought after with avidity, by the English and American Hunters, at the proper season. It is perfectly hardy, and grows vigorously in our climate. A particular description will be found in the Travels of Professor Nuttall. It has a near resemblance to the Olive Tree.

THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance. Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1827.

No. 21.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LARGE CATTLE.

The large oxen belonging to Capt. Benjamin B. Howard of West Bridgewater, which took the first and second premiums, at the late Cattle Show of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, were butchered on Saturday last. They weighed as follows, viz:

Broad-horned Ox	1st fore quarter	342 lbs.
"	" 2d do do	316
"	" 1st hind do	321
"	" 2d do do	316
"	" Hide	161
"	" Tallow	235

	Total	1701 lbs.
Red Ox	1st fore quarter	313 lbs.
"	" 2d do do	306
"	" 1st hind do	306
"	" 2d do do	301
"	" Hide	171
"	" Tallow	194

	Total	1591 lbs.
Total weight of both oxen		3292 lbs.

These oxen were purchased last December, for forty dollars. They were fattened at great expense, and sold to Mr Oliver Ames, of Easton, for seven dollars a hundred.

We cannot resist the temptation, furnished by the present occasion, to remark, in relation to the subject of beef, that it appears to us astonishing, that of those who purchase neat stock to fatten, so many should be found, who are influenced in their selections generally, more by low prices, than by good dispositions and fair qualities; even when these are so obvious as not to be unobserved. These, however, ought to be the governing principles by which all such selections should be made.

The grand object of every farmer in making beef should be, to make good beef at little expense. And in order to accomplish this, in the highest degree, it is necessary, in our opinion, that the animals of which it is to be made should always have been kept in high flesh, that they be thrifty, have but little offal, and what perhaps is most important, that they be naturally induced to fatten easily. Now, how far the internal dispositions of neat stock are indicated, by their external qualities, we shall not undertake to say; and, still less, what the particular configuration and feel ought to be. It is enough for our purpose to remark, that there is an intimate connexion between them; and that this connexion is sufficient to form the basis, generally speaking, of a correct judgement. Most farmers, perhaps, can form a pretty shrewd guess as to the natural disposition of an animal submitted to their inspection, by his sensible qualities. But this is not enough; we would have them exercise more philosophy on the subject, and by availing themselves of acquired facts, make up their judgements according to established principles.

December 3, 1827.

FARMING.

If as great improvements were made in agriculture as in the mechanic arts (and the present modes of cultivating the earth are undoubtedly susceptible of great improvement) the business of farmers would become, if it is not now, one of the most profitable that is pursued. There is no opinion more mistaken we apprehend, than that which is very extensively entertained, that there is nothing to be learnt in agriculture. A knowledge of the nature of the different kinds of soil and manure and the adaptation of the different products to them, are unquestionably as necessary, for success, to the farmer, as a knowledge of the fitness and relation of things to each other, are necessary in other branches of business. In illustration and proof of these observations, we make the extract below, shewing the yearly expense and income of a well cultivated farm of about forty acres.

The Agricultural Society of the county of Plymouth offered a premium the last year of 50 dollars for the best cultivated farm in the county. There were two claimants for the premium, viz. Mr Alpheus Forbes of Bridgewater (who is highly commended for his skill and industry in the management of his farm) and Rev. Morrill Allen of Pembroke, to whom the premium was awarded.—The following is a statement of the expenses and income of Mr Allen's farm which but a few years ago it is stated, "yielded little else than briars and thorns."

EXPENSE OF FARM.	
Seed used and manure purchased	\$25 30
The labor of one man at 20 dollars per month, board included, three months and three quarters	75 00
The labor of a lad at 16 dollars, seven months	112 00
22½ days' labor hired at \$1 25 ets. per day	34 42
20 days' labor at 92 ets. per day	18 40
Use of farming tools	10 00
Use of oxen	50 00
My own time and attention in directing the course of business	50 00
If the farm were subject to taxation, the four lots which have been described would probably be assessed about	25 00
Labor on lot No. 4	10 00
Manure made by the stock	25 00
	\$141 12

FARM CR.

The absences of the monthly laborers are put to the credit of the farm at the monthly wages.	
The man at \$20 per month, 36 days	72 50
The lad at \$16 per month, 33 days	20 13
53½ bushels oats at 42 cts.	22 47
¾ ton of oats cut in milk	2 50
33¾ tons hay at \$12	405 00
5 do. do.	45 00
5 do. do.	35 00
14 2-5 do.	86 40
1½ second crop	14 90
1½ ton oat straw	6 00
19½ bushels of rye	19 50

Straw of rye	3 00
80 bushels and 19 7-4ths of corn	30 24
162 do. potatoes at 25 cts.	40 50
Corn fodder	10 00
Fall feed	25 00
Garden vegetables	20 00
Apples and pears	15 00

\$878 14

AMERICAN BUTTONS.

A manufactory of buttons established in Attleborough, Mass. by Messrs. R. Robinson & Co. appears to be in a highly prosperous condition. The Editor of the *Microcosm*, a paper printed in Providence, has published a long article stating the obstacles which the proprietors encountered at the commencement of their undertaking, and enlogising the industry, ingenuity and perseverance which enabled them to overcome every impediment, &c. He asserts that the Attleborough Buttons now stand higher in the market in the estimation of purchasers than any that are imported. It is said in fact that the imported article had become so depreciated in quality, that the button was but little better than a brass surface, while those of the Robinson manufacture have invariably proved to be every thing promised. The manufacture of American buttons, consequently, not only renders our own market independent in a considerable degree of foreign supply, but serves as a check to the introduction of a spurious article.

Buttons worn in the United States.—There are ten millions of people in the United States, half of which, setting aside fractions, are males. Of this, at the lowest rough estimate, one third, or say 850,000 wear metal buttons, and will average two suits a year, thus requiring an annual supply of thirty-seven millions six hundred thousand buttons, equal to 316,667 gross! This calculation is not susceptible of mathematical accuracy, and is merely amusing as furnishing a rough estimate of the labours and expense necessary to be applied to the manufacture of a button. The making a pin might lead to a similar calculation, and it shows the immense field there is for the employment of ingenuity, skill and labor.—*Microcosm.*

Winter Scenery in Scotland.—I do not think I ever saw this place look more beautiful—no, not in the leafy month of June." When one looks down in the morning from the Queen's Tower, you cannot picture to yourself a more lovely phenomenon than the tops of the trees. They are all spread over with a coating of frost-work—every little twig is feathered as delicately as if it had cost a fairy milliner a night's hard work to adorn it. The tall black trunks rise like ebony pillars amidst and beneath glorious canopies of alabaster; and the water being hard bound, and the mill silent, no sound is heard all around, except the eternal cawing of the rooks from those innumerable nests on which my window looks down."

Eltrick Shepherd.

Charities of the Season.—If the farmer thinks it his duty, as well as his interest, to take care of his very cattle, and see them well housed, how much more incumbent is it upon the rich to look

after their poor fellow creatures and see what can be done to secure them the common necessities of meat, clothes and fire. The greater enjoyment of which man is capable results from the consciousness of having furnished the means of enjoyment to others.

TO REMOVE ICE IN CANALS, &c.

A gentleman in this city has put into our hands the following letter from a person in New York. The experiment which the writer proposes is at least worthy of consideration and trial.

"As it may occur in a day or two that you may be again incommoded by ice in the river from your city to the overslaugh in the basin, and in the canal, I beg leave to point out to you an experiment that I made with success in Gothenburg in Sweden. I was a passenger in a packet bound to England, that was frozen up, and while 100 men were saving her out, I took a tin cannister, containing about a pound of powder, and introduced into the neck a tin pipe, which was filled with powder, and fastened to it a pole about 6 feet long. The ice was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, into which I cut a hole, and introduced the flask. After pushing it under the ice to the end of the tube, I placed a match into it, and when it exploded, it broke up into small pieces half an acre of ice.

"My opinion is, that if the canal is frozen, one, two or six inches, so that it is free of holes and tight in the sides, that a gill of powder, placed even ten, fifty, or one hundred yards, would completely break it up, so that a boat could pass. If you have a glass factory near, I am of opinion that bottle or tubes, suitable for this purpose, could be blown for a trifling expense, from six to eighteen inches long. I mention this mode, as they would be water-tight and easily filled.

"As the benefit will be very great, and as the experiment can be made with a trifling expense, I shall be pleased to learn that a trial has been made, and that it has succeeded."—*M. Y. Eng.*

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR AT WINDSOR.

The Farmers' annual exchange Cattle Show and Fair was attended at Windsor, Broad-street, on the 1st of November. From the Reports of the Committees, it appeared that there were more than three hundred head of neat cattle on the green; of this number, two hundred and four were in yokes. They were generally in fine order, and at no previous exhibition has there been so large a number of beautiful working oxen collected together.

The first and best of cattle, five years of age, were owned by Henry Spencer; second best, by Hezekiah Brainerd; third best, by Hezekiah Mills.

The best pair of four years old, were owned by Jasper Morgan; second best, by Isaac Hayden; third best, by Elisha N. Sill.

The best pair of three years old steers, were owned by Henry Spencer; second best, by J. Barker; third best, by Elihu Mills.

The best pair of two years old, were owned by Martin Ellsworth; second best, by Saml. Phelps; third best, by Elihu Mills, Jr.

The best pair of yearlings, were owned by Elihu Loomis; second best, by Nathan Brown; third best, by Jasper Morgan.

The best bull, the celebrated Holderness, was owned by Mr. Watson.

The best calf, by Elisha N. Sill.

The best horse, of four years old, belonged to Roger Phelps; the best of three years old, owned by Ralph Watson; best two years old colt, was owned by Martin Palmer.

Specimens of domestic goods were more numerous than at any former exhibition. Among those meriting particular attention, were some beautiful pieces of table linen, offered for inspection by Mrs. Sheldon. Carpetings, flannels, &c. were presented by different individuals.

An address was delivered before the Society by Major Ellsworth.

JAMES GOODWIN, *Clerk.*

Simsbury, Nov. 26, 1827.

SILK WORM EGGS.

Mr Gideon B. Smith of Baltimore informs the Editor of the American Farmer that he has a quantity of silk worm eggs of the best Italian stock for sale, which, during the cold weather, can be sent by mail to any part of the Union, the postage of which will not exceed the treble postage on a common letter. Those who may wish for eggs, can address him at Baltimore, by letter enclosing five dollars, for which a sufficient number of eggs will be sent them, with proper directions for them to obtain a practical knowledge of the cultivation of silk, and an abundant supply of eggs for commencing the business on an extensive scale another year. From the eggs sent them for five dollars, they may obtain from 150,000 to 500,000 eggs for the next year—which will of course produce them as many worms.

WORCESTER COAL.

The proprietors of the Worcester Brewery have for some time past been burning coal obtained from the land of William E. Green, Esq. a little distance from the mine which has been heretofore worked. We understand from them, that it is of a better quality, on an average, than any they have used before. It has been taken entirely from the surface, and is what the colliers call *screenings* or refuse. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected, that a further excavation will produce coal of an excellent quality.—*Spy.*

INSTINCTIVE SAGACITY OF THE BEE.

This hardly needs now an illustration; but, the following, which we copy from a recent work on the natural history of this industrious insect, may interest some of our readers:—

"A snail having crept into one of Mr Reaumer's hives early in the morning, after crawling about for some time, adhered, by means of his own slime, to one of the glass panes, where, but for the bees, it would probably have remained till either a moist air or its own spume had loosened the adhesion. The bees having discovered the snail, immediately surrounded it, and formed a border of propolis round the verge of its shell, which was at last so securely fixed to the glass as to become unmovable, either from the moisture of the air from without, or by the snail's secretion from within.—*Moraldi* has related a somewhat similar instance. A houseless snail or slug had entered one of his hives. The bees, as soon as they discovered it, pursued it with their stings till it expired beneath their repeated strokes; after which, being unable to dislodge it, they covered it all over with propolis.

In these two cases, who can withhold his admiration of the ingenuity and judgement of the bees?

In the first case, a troublesome creature gained admission into the hive, which, from the impregnability of its shell, they could not destroy. Here, then, their only resource was to deprive it of locomotion, and to obviate putrefaction, both which objects they accomplished most skillfully and securely, and, as is usual with these agnacious creatures, at the least possible expense of labor and materials. In the latter case, to obviate the evil of putrescence by the total exclusion of the air, they were obliged to be more lavish in the use of their embalming material, and to form with it so complete an incrustation or case over "the slime-gilt giant," as to guard them from the consequences which the atmosphere invariably produces upon all animal substances that are exposed to its action after life has become extinct. May it not be asked, what means more effectual could human wisdom have devised, under similar circumstances.

THE DRUNKARD'S MIRROR.

A short time since, the papers of a deceased grocer, formerly residing in a neighbouring town, accidentally fell into our hands. Among them were a multitude of orders drawn by a mechanic in his neighbourhood, which have been accepted and paid. The following, copied verbatim, except the names, are a fair specimen of the whole:—

Mr. — Please to send one qt. of N. E. Rum one hand of Tobacco 2 Trout Hooks and three Bisquit. Your Friend

May 28, 1803

Mr. — Please to send me my qt. N. E. Rum by the bearer, Your Friend.

May 29, 1803

Mr. — The morrow being the Sabbath you will please to send me one quart W. I. Spirits and six bisquit. Your Friend.

May 29, 1803

For months together, such orders were received and answered, one, two, and three, a day;—sometimes for a pint, sometimes for a quart, and sometimes for two quarts at a time. When two quarts were ordered, it was in consequence of "the morrow being the Sabbath." Orders written in the morning were very fair and legible, but when more than one a day were sent, those written after the liquor had operated, were done with a trembling hand, and were difficult to read.

What a subject this for reflection! Rum drinkers of every grade, remember that the papers and books of the traders will remain, standing mementoes of your weakness, long after you shall have ceased to afford ocular demonstration of it to your acquaintance. Are you willing to subject your families to such a reproach? If so, go on, your purpose will be accomplished.—*Wor. Spy.*

Indelible Writing.—As the art of man can unmake whatever the art of man can make, we have no right to expect an indelible ink; however, a sort of approximation to it, may be made as follows:—Let a saturated solution of indigo and madder in boiling water be made, in such proportions as give a purple tint; add to it from one sixth to one eighth of its weight of sulphuric acid, according to the thickness and strength of paper to be used; this makes an ink which flows pretty freely from the pen—and when writing, which has been executed with it, is exposed to a considerable but gradual heat from the fire, it becomes completely black, the letters being burnt in and charred by the action of the sulphuric acid.

If the acid has not been used in sufficient quantity to destroy the texture of the paper, and reduce it to the state of tender—the color may be discharged by the oxinoriatic and oxalic acids and their compounds, though not without great difficulty. When the full proportion of acid has been employed, a little crumpling and rubbing of the paper, reduces the carbonaceous matter of the letters to powder; but by putting a black ground behind them, they may be preserved, and thus a species of indelible writing is procured, (for the letters are, in a manner, stamped out of the paper) which might be useful for some purposes, perhaps for the signature of bank notes.—*Quar. Journ. of Science, &c.*

As gardening has been the inclination of kings, and the choice of philosophers, so it has been the common favorite of public and private men;—a pleasure of the greatest, and the care of the nearest—and indeed, an employment, and possession, for which no man is too high nor too low.—*Sir W. Temple.*

To make teeth white.—A mixture of honey with the purest charcoal will prove an admirable cleanser.

Prodigious! F. Kalmback, butcher, displayed in the market house, yesterday, a heifer calf, which weighed when killed and dressed two hundred and ninety pounds. The calf was not quite five months old.—*Belvidere, N. Y. Paper.*

The National Intelligencer states, that Colonel McKenney, has arrived at Washington from a tour of about 7000 miles among the Indians, and been successful in all the trusts reposed in him by the government; and among these, the important one of settling the Creek controversy, with which duty he was specially charged, by obtaining a cession of all the lands owned, or claimed by the Creeks, within the chartered limits of Georgia.

To cleanse the teeth and improve the breath.—To four ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add a drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with this water in the morning, before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar, and remove the offensive smell from those which have most decayed.

Dionysius' Ear.—A midshipman of the United States navy, in giving an account of what he saw at Syracuse, says under date of July 1st, 1827—"The cave, or Dionysius ear, is a great work of art, hewn out of the solid rock, to the extent of two or three hundred feet, and about ninety feet in height; resembling in its construction, the organs of hearing in the human head. Here were confined the prisoners of that tyrant, and this cave the medium, through which he became acquainted with every word they lisped. The noise from the experiment we made with a pocket pistol, was almost deafening; in fact, a leaf plucked from a small branch we took in, was perfectly audible at the mouth or ear of the cave."

Knowledge is Virtue.—The axiom "Knowledge is Power" attributed to Lord Bacon, is often quoted, and generally admired. We may very well add to it Knowledge is virtue. Without knowledge there can be no principle, no discernment of right and wrong; and where a community consists mostly of ignorant individuals, we shall gen-

erally find the great mass composing it are as deficient in good morals as they are in useful information.

Hunting with Tigers.—On the Coast of Coromandel, the natives hunt the antelope with tigers.—These ferocious animals, which are not much inferior in size and strength to the royal tiger, are tamed by hunger and blows until they are quite docile. When a hunt is determined on, the tigers are led out by boys, with caps over their eyes, that they may not break away prematurely. As soon as the hunters consider themselves sufficiently near a herd of antelopes, the sign is given to the boy, who instantly uncovers the tigers' eyes, and slips of his leash; the antelopes, with their leader at their head, go bounding along the plain or valley, and the tiger, crouching among the long grass, approaches their line of motion in an oblique direction. When he thinks himself sure of the leader, he rises to his full height, growls and springs forward with immense force and inconceivable swiftness towards the herd. If he strikes the animal he aims at, it is instantly dead; but when he misses his aim, whether through exhaustion or shame, he slinks away and lies down in the most sulky humor in the hole or ditch he can meet. When he is successful, the boy cuts off a piece of the antelope's flesh, and gives it to him; and with this he is satisfied, and immediately relinquishes his prey.

Artificial Leeches.—This instrument has been invented by Mr Salandier, and acts as an equivalent to leeches. Its advantages consist in extracting the precise quantity of blood that is wanted to be taken from the patient; in withdrawing the fluid with every desirable despatch and gentleness, in not causing that repugnance which naturally attends the application of disgusting insects or worms; in not causing any injury; and, finally, in being practicable in every station, climate, and situation and country. This instrument is manufactured at Paris, by the engineer Domotioz.

Accident.—On the night of the 24th ult. the stable floor of Asa Batchelder, of Royalston, broke down, in consequence of which, five oxen were hung in the stanchals, and found dead in the morning. The floor was elevated four or five feet from the ground. In the other half of the stable, the floor had given away and cracked considerably, so that the lives of five oxen more were endangered. This should serve as a caution to those whose stables are elevated from the ground, to see that their floors are secure.—*Forrester Spy.*

Gas light for factories.—There is a cotton Factory at Middlebury, Vermont, which has recently been lighted up with gas, the only experiment of the kind ever made in the United States. It is found that the expense of the gas is about the same as that of oil, but the former has great advantages, giving a steady light by which the hands can work as well as in the day; is entirely free from smoke, by which the neatness of the factory is greatly promoted, and moreover occasions but little exposure to fire.

A cure for broken skins.—Make a paste of charcoal and water, and apply it to any sore place caused by the skin being rubbed off. This will immediately allay the smart and remove the inflammation. *Mechanic's Magazine.*

The Warren Star computes that there have been shipped from Bristol, R. I. 535,994 bunches of onions, raised in that town the present season, and that there are 200,000 bunches remaining on hand.

Method of increasing the odour of Roses.—For this purpose, (according to the author of the method) a large onion is to be planted by the side of the rose-tree, in such a manner that it shall touch the foot of the latter. The roses which will be produced will have an odour much stronger and more agreeable than such as have not been thus treated, and the water distilled from these roses is equally superior to that prepared by means of ordinary rose leaves.

Ninety potatoes were taken from the garden of Mr. John Osgood of Haverhill, which were the product of one small potato, placed in the ground for the purpose of giving nutriment to a currant bush, the end of which was inserted in the potato, two of the above number weigh three pounds. *Haverhill Post.*

Reinforcement for the Colony at Liberia.—We are happy to announce the benevolent act of a gentleman of this city, who has recently liberated twenty three slaves, and sent them to join the American Colony at Liberia, as a reward for their good behaviour.—*Richm. Visitor.*

The Western Herald, printed at Steubenville, Ohio, mentions an ear of corn which was at the office, as being thirteen inches in length and ten inches in circumference. It has 40 rows of corn on it, each row having 60 grains, total 1200 grains.

The best astronomers are agreed that the distance of many of the fixed stars may be such, that since they were first created, the first beam of light which they emitted has not yet arrived within the limits of our system.

Newspapers.—In the year 1775, there were 37 half starved newspapers published in the territory of the Union; in 1810 there were 359 in the United States; since that period the increase has far exceeded the proportion of the swelling tides of population.

Grain.—It has been estimated that upwards of 50 millions of bushels of grain were raised in Ohio last season, or more than 50 bushels for each inhabitant!

Preservation of Green House Plants.—It has been ascertained by Mrs Tregold, that plants may be completely protected from the depredations of insects, by washing them with a solution of bitter aloes, and the use of this wash does not appear to effect the health of the plants in the slightest degree; wherever the solution has been used, insects have not been observed to attack the plants again.—*Am. Farmer.*

Mr A. Willard, Jr. of Boston, has made a clock for a large church in Mexico, and it is the first one ever made in this country which strikes the hours and quarters.

To check the increase of worms which destroy fruit.—Gather all punctured or decaying fruit, and give it to your hogs;—otherwise the worms which destroy it, will escape into the ground, to re-appear the next year.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The Jefferson county annual Cattle Show and Fair was held in Watertown, N. Y. on Friday the 5th ult. The numerous concourse of people that assembled on this occasion, the quantity and quality of articles exhibited, and the number of competitors for premiums, evinced that the spirit of enterprise which has heretofore characterised our farmers, so far from having declined, continues to incite them to a laudable competition in the different branches of domestic industry. On no occasion since the institution of the Society, have the articles exhibited been more numerous, and of better quality, or the beneficial effects of the Society more apparent, than on this. The stock exhibited, was uncommonly fine, particularly horses. The improvement in the breed of this noble and useful animal, within a few years, has been great, and we do not hesitate to say that this county now produces as fine horses as any in the state. In the other animals exhibited, much improvement was also apparent. In short, the exhibition of stock of all kinds was much superior to that of any former year, since the organization of the society.

The articles of domestic manufacture were also of a superior quality, and do much credit to the skill and industry of the manufacturers.

It affords us much pleasure to be enabled to state, that the necessary funds were immediately raised to enable the Society to continue its operations another year. Much credit is due to the individuals by whose exertions the Society has thus far been kept up, and the facility with which funds were procured for continuing it, is very creditable to the liberality and public spirit of its members.

REMARKS

Of Mr J. L. RAY DE CHAUMONT, before the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, at its late annual Cattle Show and Fair.

I am desired to avail myself of this day of our public meeting, to make a communication on the vine. Different experiments which have been made, not only by me, but by some other persons in different parts of the country, have convinced us sufficiently, that we were not mistaken, when in observing almost every where about us the luxuriant growth of the wild vine and the maturity of its fruit; we concluded that the vines of Europe might be cultivated here with success. I am convinced that the greater part of our soil would be suitable, and produce good fruit if properly attended. Low wet ground and the immediate vicinity of swamps and marshes, and such of the clay lands where the waters are apt to dwell too long and cannot be drained, are not favorable. A light and somewhat stoney or gravelly soil, as well as a ground having a gradual declivity are generally preferable. A southern exposition is to be chosen, but a northern one may be tried with success chiefly in a dry warm soil.

I had in France a vineyard of which the fruit never was destroyed by the frost; that one was in a northern exposition. Some of the best vineyards in Champagne are in a similar exposition, and I have seen many other examples in favor of this opinion.

It may be interesting to give a short notice upon the different kinds of European grape vines introduced into this country last spring, and which

I think will be most likely to succeed in this country. They are divided into two classes, the table grape, and the grape the most suitable to make wine. The table grape, or first class, consist of *The early black July grape*, or early *Morillon*.—This is a small round berry, replete with a sugary juice; it is an early prolific bearer.

White Muscadine.—Berry moderately large, thin skin, and delicate juicy flesh; early grape and great bearer.

Red Chasselas.—Is very like the white muscadine in size and shape, but of a dark red colour.—Is a very good grape, but ripens later than the white muscadine.

White Frontinac.—A large, high flavored grape. The berries are very closely joined, whereby some of them are apt to rot before they are ripe: to prevent which, it would be advisable to thin them out when about the size of a pea.

Red Frontinac.—A very esteemed grape; berries of a brick colour, thin skin, moderate size, and juicy delicate flesh.

The second class consists of the

Muevner or *Miller's Burgundy grape*.—Berries black, and small; an excellent bearer, and a principal grape to be cultivated for wine.

Pineau of Burgundy.—Esteemed one of the best fruit for making wine. The berries are of a fine black colour.

The Avernat blanc, *avernat muevner*, *gros noir*, *harbois blanc*, *petit blanc*, *gouais blanc*, *pineau rouge*, *pineau blanc*, *mellier blanc*, *somorian rouge*, are too, the different kinds which are preferred in the northern vineyards of France to make wine.

The soil and the situations being chosen you must prepare the ground very early in the spring. If it is not sufficiently rich, you must give it a good coat of compost or of some rich loam, but if possible you must avoid to have recourse to stable manure. In fact, there is very little soil in our country, which will require now much addition of any thing to improve it for the vine; but whatever you add to it, plough in as deep as can be done with four horses or oxen, and a plough sufficiently strong. A month after, cross harrow it and clean it from roots of bad weeds. Stones will do no hurt, and will be rather beneficial unless too big. You must do the same work in June, August and November, omitting only the harrowing for the last. Next spring as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, you must plough again as deep as possible, in employing for that purpose two ploughs, following one another. Another harrowing will leave you the soil in the desired state for planting; you may either plant in the fall or in the spring. This last season is preferable for us.—We must wait till the cold and the great humidity is gone out of the ground. You must not wait till it is too dry, or else you will run the risk to lose your plants if you have not sufficient recourse to watering them frequently. Those who will be more in a hurry and would not delay one year for planting, must take from the foregoing instructions whatever can in a shorter time tend to the effect of cleansing the ground as much as possible, and of ploughing deep. They must therefore not omit employing two ploughs in the last operation.

When your ground is fit for planting, you must mark it into rows, going north and south, east and west, and put stakes eight or ten feet apart every way, so as to admit the ploughing between, and have room for the sun and air to pass freely. I

would rather the distance be ten than six feet.—The holes must be from eighteen inches to two feet deep, and from twelve to eighteen inches square. The drier the soil, the deeper must be the hole. It would be better to dig it long before hand where there is no danger of stagnant waters.

When you plant the grape vine, you lay down six or eight inches of the plant at the bottom of the hole or trench, and lean the upper part of it on the side of the trench, so as to form an angle, observing to cover the plant gradually with pulverized earth or some ashes mixed with it, and proceed so till you fill up the trench, leaving only two eyes uncovered.

It is very desirable that you plant several species of the vines, whether you wish to raise only table grapes, or have in view at some distant favorable time to make wine. In that way you divide your chances, and have more right to expect a regular supply. You must separate as much as possible the different kinds.

You must plough frequently your vineyard, so as to keep it free from grass and weeds, not less than four times is required the first year. The second year as many ploughings are desirable, and you must be very careful not to hurt the roots. In the beginning of April you must strip the stalk bare of earth to the depth of five or six inches, and destroy all the shoots or sprigs or superfluous roots. The stalk is left in that way exposed to the air, for one week or two in proportion to the heat of the sun. A similar operation must take place every year afterwards, observing only to have three inches deeper than the second year. Three ploughings after the second year will be sufficient, observing to make them less deep in heavy soil than in a light one.

I deem that the best time for pruning the vine in this country, is when the hardest frosts are over, some time towards the end of March. The fall of the year is also considered as being a favorable season for pruning the vine, and offering great advantages, and it would be well to make the trial upon some plants. Then one must choose the moment after the leaves of the vine have fallen, and in both cases you must avail yourself of a fine dry day. You must begin pruning your vines the second year, and even the first if the shoots are uncommonly long and vigorous.—In both instances you leave but one shoot with two eyes, taking care to cut the shoots three inches above the second eye or immediately below the third eye, if the distance between the eyes does not exceed three inches. The cut should be made with the sharpest instrument, that it may be very smooth. The following year you may leave two shoots, but no more than two eyes on each shoot. At the fourth pruning you can leave three shoots, and as many at the fifth pruning, if the plant is vigorous, for if it was weak you ought to stop at the fourth pruning to leave more shoots. Your pruning must always be on springs of the preceding year. You must rub off all other shoots but those mentioned above, and for that purpose look over your vines at least once a month during the summer.

The foregoing instructions are generally given for the culture of the vine the most in use, but if you should prefer to keep their vines high, or in arbours you must in that case choose shoots or plants of greater length, and employ longer stakes, to which you tie the vine, and follow the same method of culture and pruning as before, except

that you leave your first shoot from 12 to 14 inches long, observing to cut this shoot close beneath an eye, destroying all the other eyes except the two foremost ones, and so on to all the subsequent pruning. Those who want to make vine arbours will follow this last method.

I would recommend for more security against frosts, to have your young vines bent the first year to the ground and covered with about four inches of earth all the winter. They must only be uncovered when the late frosts are over. We need not fear not to have enough warm weather the ensuing season to give sufficient maturity to our cultivated grapes. Those which you have now before your eyes were perfectly ripe three weeks ago, and you well know that our last season was not the most favorable to accelerate the ripening of fruit. But the kinds of grape I offer at this moment to your examination being of the early species, I must refer you to a much more convincing proof of the complete aptitude of our climate, for the perfect ripening of the European grapes in general. There are in this village, young vines grown in open ground in Mr Stone's garden, which were covered with beautiful white grapes, of excellent taste, and perfectly ripe several days ago. It is that same kind of *Chasselas*, much cultivated in Paris, in France, but which requires there in order to arrive to such a maturity, to be trained in *Espaliers*.

When I recommend to you the cultivation of the vine, I would be very sorry if any one would conclude from it, that I am of opinion that wine could be made now with advantage in the United States. We have some good reasons at present to consider ourselves as not *discouragingly* far from that desired epoch, but while labor will not have fallen much lower than it is, the attempt may be made upon a certain scale, by those who wish to make their own wine, or can afford to sacrifice a part of their time or money to make experiments, but it cannot be made for profit for sale. It may be the only instance where mechanical genius, power of water, machinery or the dexterity of the Americans cannot be employed here so as to overbalance the cheapness of labor in Europe. However I recommend strongly and generally the cultivation of the vine, not only that we may have under our hands the most wholesome of all fruits, and I may say the most agreeable of all tastes, but that we may be prepared for that moment when the price of labor may permit us to cultivate the grape to make wine. We can be made competent to undertake this with success, only by a long series of trials and experiments. The European, the most experienced and the most skillful in this agriculture, could not tell you which definitively will be the best kind of plant for your soil and situation, he cannot tell you near as well as experience will, which will be the situation which will best suit that very plant which is most likely to succeed with you; neither can he say with certainty which is the best season for pruning, &c. &c.; he can only lay down general rules. But in making a variety of experiments you will be initiated into the most valuable secrets of the art; you may find that such a plant in such a situation, with an appropriate culture, will produce grapes which will one day or other repay you richly for your labor; mean while you will not be long before you have a supply for you and your family, of the best fruit, both for taste and health; then when the propitious time comes to make wine with profit,

you will not only have within your power the plants needed to extend your cultivation, but whatever work you are to undertake thus, upon a greater scale, will not be likely to be lost.

As long as we entertain a reasonable expectation to sell the natural produce of our country, as we had done for a long time since the settling of our lands, that is to say, with a handsome remuneration for our labors, we did not feel the need of requiring from our fertile soil other advantages. (By natural produce, I mean wheat, corn and grass, which are our staple articles, and for which our climate and soil are highly favourable.) But when we have waited patiently for several years for an increase of price, in what we continued to raise with an increased success as to quality and quantity, I think it advisable to adopt an additional chance to our industry; chiefly when during that time we have been able to ascertain that the grape vine from Europe will not only grow well in this country, but give good fruit and bear cold winters without the plants being materially damaged.

At the same time we are to consider that for such an article as wine, easy and cheap transportation is one of the most important things, and at least as desirable for it, as for other produce, either agricultural or manufactured, for which we daily feel how much we want our water communications improved.

At last we see efficacious measures and extensive works ensure to a pretty considerable part of our county, the well grounded expectations, to be able in a few months, to export our produce by water, in different directions, to the great markets of the new world. But another part of our county, and a very considerable one too, which cannot take an equal advantage of that most valuable privilege, cannot be far from the moment when something will be done to improve their situation in that respect. Then let us all display our exertions in every way, to make the best use of the goodness of our situation and soil, and be ready to avail ourselves in due time, of the new channels, which, by the cheapness and facility of conveyance to market, will enhance the value of our agricultural produce, as well as that of our increasing manufacturers.

A correspondent in the Farmer's Journal strongly recommends the keeping of Blood Hounds, to facilitate the detection of sheep stealers, murderers, and others. As a proof of the sagacity of these animals, he relates the following instance: About eighteen years ago, a Mrs. Peaton, near Lynnington, (Hants,) had a sheep shot about one o'clock in the morning, as the report of a gun was heard about that time; and in the morning the sheep's paunch was found. A person was sent for the hound, to Mr. Edward Toomer, keeper in the New Forest, and before the hound could be brought to the spot it was about two o'clock in the afternoon, a space of time of thirteen hours. He was laid on, and he followed the scent, a very crooked road, to the door of the culprit; the premises were searched in vain for some time, but the hound could not be prevailed on to quit. He at last went into the fuel house, and then began scratching. On removing the fuel, a large stone was found, which the hound scratched, on removing which, the mutton was discovered. A search warrant was obtained, the man taken before a magistrate, and sent to Winchester—had his trial—and was transported.

A common silk-worker of Lyons, named Lantures, has invented a new mode for making the twist of the warp of silk. The Chamber of Commerce having caused it to be examined, and admitted the utility of the invention, gave the author a premium of 1,200 francs, and solicited a patent gratis for him; the certificate for which he obtained from the Minister of the Interior, on the 8th of Sept. last.—*Constitutionnel*.

A fine bloom is given by fruit dealers to cucumbers, grapes, peaches, plums, &c. by powdering them with finely pounded magnesia, which has the effect of bringing the color out. The colors of a carpet, too, on which some calcined magnesia had been scattered, have been observed to be completely revived.

Method of rendering Glass less brittle.—Let the glass vessel be put into a vessel of cold water, and let the water be heated boiling hot, and then allowed to cool slowly of itself, without taking out the glass. Glasses treated in this way, may, while cold, be suddenly filled with boiling hot water without any risk of their cracking. The gentleman, who communicates the method, says that he has often cooled such glasses to the temperature of 10°, and poured boiling water into them without experiencing any inconvenience from the suddenness of the change. If the glasses are to be exposed to a higher temperature than that of boiling water, boil them in oil.—*Annales de Chimie et de Phys.* iv.

Dry Rot.—This destructive enemy of buildings, which generally commences its ravages in the cellars, may be prevented, or its progress checked, by white-washing them yearly, mixing with the wash as much copperas as will give it a clear yellow hue.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Snow to preserve Meat in.—Meat which is killed in December, may be kept in perfection if buried in snow till spring. This is an excellent method of preserving fresh the carcasses of turkeys and other fowls.

Set any open cask in a cold place, and put therein snow and pieces of meat alternately. Let not the pieces of meat touch each other, nor the sides of the cask. The meat will neither freeze, grow dry, nor become discoloured; but be as good in all respects the last of March as when it was first put in. The surfaces of the pieces should be a little frozen, before they are put into the snow, that the juice of the meat may not dissolve the snow. The cask should be placed in the coldest part of the house, or in an out-house.

Burns and Scalds.—Anoint with a mixture of equal parts of linseed oil and lime water, and then apply cotton.

An engineer of the name of Wright has constructed at the West India Docks, a crane for raising heavy weights, on an entirely new principle, that of the application of the lever, assisted by wedges, instead of the usual plan of wheel and pinion for multiplying power. We understand the power of two men with the patent crane is capable of lifting from two and a half to three times the weight lifted through the same space in a given time by the best constructed cranes on the old principle of wheel machinery. This economy of power must prove highly valuable on board ship when there is a scarcity of hands.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1827.

FEEDING CATTLE, MANAGING MILCH COWS, &c.

Regularity of feeding cattle is of prime importance. Three times a day precisely at a certain hour, cattle, according to Mr Lawrence, should be furnished with their food. Dr Deane observed that neat cattle and horses should not have so much laid before them at once as will quite serve to fill them. The hay they have breathed on much they will not eat up clean, unless when they are very hungry. It is best, therefore, to fodder them twice at night, and twice in the morning. Let neat cattle as well as horses have both light and fresh air let in upon their fodder when the weather is not too cold and stormy to allow the windows to be open. What one sort of cattle leave should be thrown to another sort. Those that chew the cud will eat the leavings of those that do not, and *vice versa*.

"It is also well known to farmers, that what cattle leave in the barn, they will eat abroad in the open air; and most freely when it is laid upon clean snow. Not only this, but the meanest of straw should be given them in this way. What is left will help to increase the manure in the yard."

"Every farm yard, where any considerable stock is kept should be furnished with a large shed, and a rack under it. For where there is no clean snow to lay the straw, and other mean fodder upon, it should be put into the rack. A larger proportion of the dung will be dropped under the shed than in any other part of the yard. And this dung will be better than the rest, as it will not be washed by rains, nor so much dried in the sun."

Sir John Sinclair says "Straw given to stock, should be constantly made use of as soon after it is threshed as possible; for if exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, it becomes either musty or too dry; and in that state, cattle neither relish nor thrive on it so well. If it must be kept a length of time for fodder, it should be bound in trusses, in which state it is easier moved, lies in less room, and retains its strength and flavor rather longer, than when loose; or it may be secured in a stack properly built, trodden down and covered. Wheat straw, on account of its strength is frequently cut into chaff, and given to horses with their corn, [grain.] The chaff is likewise mixed with other food, in particular with potatoes, and given to feeding and working cattle."

In a tract entitled "Notices for a Young Farmer," written, we believe, by the Hon. Judge Peters, formerly President of the Penn. Agricultural Society, are the following directions:

"Cut or chaff your hay, straw, corn tops or blades, and even your stalks with a straw cutter, and you will save a great proportion, which is otherwise wasted, or passed through the animal without contributing to its nourishment. One bushel of chaffed hay at a mess given in a trough, three times in twenty-four hours, is sufficient for a horse, ox, or cow. A bushel of chaffed hay tightly pressed weighs from 5 to 5½ pounds. A horse or horned beast thrives more on 15 lbs. thus given, than on 24 or 25 lbs. as commonly expended, (including waste) in the usual mode of feeding in racks; to which troughs properly constructed

are far preferable. Salt your clover and other succulent as well as coarse hay. But over salting diminishes the nutriment. More than a peck to a ton is superfluous. Half that quantity is often sufficient. Ten or fifteen pounds is usually an ample allowance. Feeding your stock by weight and measure of food will not only save your provender, by its orderly distribution, but, frequently the lives of animals, too often starved by niggardliness or neglect, or gorged and destroyed by profusion. If it be true, as it is, that "the master's eye makes the horse fat," it is equally so, that the master's eye prevents the horse from being pampered, wanton, pursive, bloated, foundered and finally wind broken and blind."

If hay is salted by using salt in substance it should be done at the time it is deposited in the mow. In some cases it may not be amiss to sprinkle a solution of salt in water over hay or other food for cattle in the winter time, especially if the fodder be of inferior quality. Lord Somerville recommends salt to be mixed with good as well as damaged hay; and Mr Lawrence says "Of the great use of salting damaged hay, I have known various instances. Heated and moulded hay has thus been rendered more agreeable to the palates of cattle than even the finest, and has improved them in an equal degree."

A writer for the "Republican and Yeoman," whose remarks were republished in the American Farmer, vol. iv. No. 21, page 161 says "The practice of salting cattle in the winter is extremely injurious and should be abandoned. To prevent the necessity of this, by far the best method is to put the salt upon the hay when it is put into the mow. If this be done your cattle will require no salt in its crude state during the whole winter, nor will they take it if offered to them. Another inducement to the practice of salting hay in the mow, is the unavoidable waste of salt and labour which accompanies the old method of using it in the winter in its crude state. It also prevents the danger of the hay's suffering injury from heat, and by improving its quality, will occasion much less waste in the expenditure of it during the winter. This practice of seasoning the hay will be found also to conduce much to the health and thrift of the stock. For the use of salt in the winter is accompanied sometimes with costiveness, and at others it produces opposite effects, and invariably renders the cattle more susceptible of the cold. And it not unfrequently results in the loss of flesh and disease. The profuse use of salt on hay would no doubt prove detrimental.— Having for a series of years pursued the practice of salting my hay in the mow, I consider it superior to any other method of using salt, by at least two hundred per cent."

Dr T. Cooper, in an article written for the last Philadelphia edition of, Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, states that "a quarter of an ounce of salt per day to sheep; and one ounce per day to cows and oxen, is an allowance ample enough." Much however depends on the kind of food which cattle are fed with. If they are supplied with roots, pumpkins, or any other green and succulent food, they will require more salt than if they were confined to hay or other dry food. Salt in small quantities, is, perhaps, necessary for the health of cattle as well as that of the human species; but animals of either kind may suffer in consequence of using it too freely in substance,

or by being confined too much on salted provisions. It has been recommended to keep lumps of salt in troughs protected against the effects of weather, by some sort of shelter, and at all times accessible to neat cattle and sheep. In that case it is thought that the instincts and appetites of the animals will induce them to consume the quantity which would prove most beneficial to them. Perhaps it might answer a similar and as good a purpose to permit cattle always to have access to cut straw, or other food of inferior quality, moistened with a strong solution of salt in water. A practical and judicious cultivator informed us that, in giving salt to his cattle and sheep he always mixes it with unleached wood ashes. The mixture is composed of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep always have access. He believes that this mixture preserves the health, and promotes the thriving of the animals.

Cows should be kept constantly in good condition, as where they are ever suffered to become very lean, and that in the winter season, it is impossible that they can be brought to afford a large quantity of milk by getting them in perfect condition in the summer months. Where cows are lean at the period of calving, no management afterwards is ever capable of bringing them to afford for that season anything near the proportion of milk that they would have done if they had been supported in proper condition through the winter. Food of the most nourishing and succulent kinds should therefore be regularly given in suitable proportions in the cold inclement months, and the animals be kept warm, and well supplied with pure water. Some advise their being cleaned by combing and other means; but this is a practice, which, though useful in making them yield their milk more freely, can, perhaps, seldom be employed on an extensive scale with advantage.

Mr Loudon says "The time cows should become dry before their calving is not agreed on, some contending that they may be milked almost to the time of their dropping their calf without injury; while others maintain that it is absolutely necessary that they should be laid dry from one to two months, both for the advantage of themselves and of their calves. It is probable that much in this business depends on the manner in which they are kept; as where they are well fed they may be continued in milk till within a week or two of calving, without suffering any injury whatever from it; but in the contrary circumstances it may be better to let them run dry for a month, six weeks, or more, according to their condition, in order to their more fully recruiting their strength. It appears not inprobable, but that the longer the milking is continued, the more free the cows will be from indurations and other affections of the udder; which is a circumstance deserving of attention. Where only one or two cows are kept for the supply of a family, it is likewise useful to know that by good feeding they may be continued in milk without any bad consequence till nearly the time of calving."

POTATO ONIONS.

A gentleman at the south, who has raised this year two thousand of these onions, has given us the following account of his mode of managing this valuable vegetable:—"Potato Onions are very productive; they should be killed like potatoes;

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	9	14
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	8
" whole hogs,		5	6
VEAL,			
MUTTON,		4	8
POULTRY,		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		15	18
lump, best,		18	20
EGGS,		18	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	75
Indian, do.		73	73
POTATOES, (new)		40	50
CIDER, according to quality	tbl	1 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Philadelphia Magazine.

THE VOICE OF WINTER.

I come—my breath is on the blast!

A wreath of clouds is o'er me;
And the loveliest flowers of earth as I past,
Have wither'd and shrunk before me.

I have found the earth in its richest bloom.

I come to gather its pride to the tomb;

I have found it all with joy elate,

I come to make it desolate.

The leaves of the trees are rustling and gay.

The sheen of the river is bright as the spring—

I will blow those rustling leaves away,

I will stop the streamlet's murmuring.

I will strip of its robe the towering oak.

Its roots shall be torn, and its limbs be broke,

I will howl through the waste, and the wild beasts there

At the sound of my voice shall shrink to their lair.

The eagle shall close her soaring wing,

And seek her nest on the eyrie high;

And every songster cease to sing,

At the sound of my ominous rushing by!

I will bow to the dust the gayest flowers,

And strip of their pride the fairest bowers;

I will clothe the earth in white as I come—

The winding sheet of her wintry tomb!

Soft Lips.—A lady of fashion inscribed on a pane of glass, at an Inn, in Staines, (England.) "Dear Lord Dorrington has the softest lips that ever pressed those of beauty." Foote, coming into the room soon after, wrote underneath—

"Then as like as two chips,
Are his head and his lips."

The following instances of erroneous estimates by publishers are given in Mr. Goodhugh's popular work, "The English Gentleman's Library Manual." At first Miller would not give Thomson a furthing for his *Winter*. He afterwards gave him three guineas for it. Cave offered half the booksellers in London the property of the *Gentleman's Magazine*; and, as they all refused to engage in it, he was obliged to publish it himself. *Burns's Justice* was offered in vain to every publisher, for 50*l*. Dr. Buchan offered his *Domestic Medicine* to every principal bookseller of Edinburgh and London for 100*l*., without obtaining a purchaser; and after it had passed through twenty-five editions, it sold in thirty-two shares, at 50*l*. each. Beresford offered the copyright of the *Miseries of Human Life*, for 20*l*.; it afterwards realized 5,000.

A captain of a West Indian man wished to purchase a horse; in consequence, he applied to a well known character, who sold him one. After the purchase had been made, the captain observed, "Well, now the horse is mine, pray tell me candidly, whether he has any faults, and what are they?"—"What do you mean to do with him?" replied the other. "Why, to take him to sea, said the captain, "to the West Indies."—"Then I will be candid," replied the dealer, "he may go very well at sea, but on land he cannot go at all, or I would not have sold him."

It is said the arches of the tunnel under the Thames are built with a new Italian cement,—which makes them tight, and preserves them even from dampness.

Advantage of Newspapers.—During the past season, we published an extract from a writer on the subject of raising English turnips, describing the best method of cultivating that vegetable. A highly respected patron, of Essex county, happening in at our office a few days since, stated to us, that in consequence of following the directions contained in that article, he had raised from a little over ten rods of ground seventy bushels of excellent turnips, equal to about one thousand bushels to the acre, some of which weighed from ten to thirteen pounds. He states, that early in the spring he ploughed the lot two or three times,—and fenced it off for a cow-yard, for which purpose it was used until the usual time of sowing, when it was again ploughed, harrowed, and sowed broad cast. The ground had formerly been much infested with weeds and thistles; to remedy which, the turnips were hoed and thinned out several times, commencing soon after they had attained the third leaf. He attributes the success of his crop almost entirely to the hoeing and thinning of the plants—as, by similar treatment in every other respect, he had never before had much success in the cultivation of turnips.—*Vermont Republican.*

The Moon.—Some persons are very particular in sowing their seeds in a particular time of the moon. Let such regard their moonshine—it may make the negligent plant their seeds in season.—But he that has his ground well prepared, and plants good seed, and does it early, will find that sunshine will affect his crop more than moonshine. The bugs, too, must be killed in a particular time of the moon, in order to have the pork swell by boiling! We have only to say to such characters, fatten your hogs upon *We-hoe!* instead of corn, and kill them if you please in your particular time of the moon, and neither your pot nor pork barrel will burst by the swelling of your pork.—*Berk. Amer.*

Roses.—Perhaps among the productions of the vegetable kingdom there is none more remarkable than a rose recently introduced into Europe from China, the *Rosa Grevillii*, or Grevill's China Rose. In one specimen that we have seen, the shoot far exceeds any thing of the kind, having in the space of a few weeks attained the height of eighteen feet, and it now covers an area of about one hundred square feet, with more than a hundred trusses of flowers, some of which have more than fifty buds in a cluster, so that the amount of flower buds may be computed at three thousand; but the greatest curiosity is the amazing diversity of tints in the buds at first opening—white, light bluish, deeper bluish, light red, deeper red, scarlet and purple, all on the same cluster. This rose grows in the manner of the mulitrolla, but is easily distinguishable by its leaf, which is much larger and more rugose.—*Eng. pa.*

Destruction of Rats.—A correspondent who had noticed, in a recent number of our Journal a paragraph recommending ground cork, fried in grease, as an efficacious plan for destroying rats, states that he lately put the plan to the test of experience, and completely succeeded. The case was that of two old women in the village of Denny, who had lived in two detached garret rooms of the same building. The rats had long been troublesome, but at length became so numerous and daring, that

they fairly threatened to challenge the tenants with longer possession. The fried cork had only been laid for them three nights before the whole disappeared. A fact of this kind cannot be made too public—since it may be the means of preventing many of those serious accidents which so frequently occur from the use of poison.—*Stirling pa.*

No fewer than about 1,648 species of plants, mostly new, have been recently discovered in our new Indian territories. Among these are a chestnut and an oak. No country was ever more gifted with natural capabilities; forests of timber trees; fine and navigable rivers; animals of all sorts.

The efforts made in Flanders for the cultivation of the vine have completely succeeded. The commencement of the vine harvest was at Renaix, the occasion of a fete, in which the authorities took part. Fifty acres of land planted with vines have produced about 30 tierces of wine.

At a dinner recently given by the city of Amiens to the King of France, was placed on the table opposite to his Majesty, an immense column, composed of sugar manufactured from beet-root, at Frauvillers, near Amiens. The column consisted of four different qualities of refined sugar, and crystals of raw sugar formed the pedestal.

Fruit Trees.

WM. PRINCE, the proprietor of the *Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nursery* at Flushing, L. I. has the pleasure of informing his patrons, that his nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple, 302 of Pears, 70 of Cherries, 130 of Plums, 25 of Apricots, 84 of Peaches, 29 of Nectarines, 10 of Almonds, 14 of Mulberries, 6 of Quinces, 16 of Figs, 16 of Currants, 17 of Raspberries, 47 of Gooseberries, 20 of Strawberries, 25 of Grapes. 600 of Ornamental Trees. Above 500 of the above kinds of Fruits are not to be found in any other collection in America.

The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other trees are generally of large size. Catalogues may be obtained at the New England Farmer office, gratis, and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet attention.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long-Island near New York.

IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and grafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND

PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if regular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZEB. COOK, Jr.

Rogers's Building, Congress-Street.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1838.

Just published at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DRAPER, 72 Washington Street, and at the Bookstores generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1838. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1827.

No. 22.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FALL TARRING.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed in your paper of the 23d ult. a few observations on the subject of the Canker Worm, and the application of tar as a remedy. After stating that many persons had tried the experiment of the tar, and failing altogether in the object of its application, have become skeptical as to its efficacy in preserving our orchards from the ravages of that destructive worm, the writer undertakes to point out the causes of this failure, and asserts from the authority of an intelligent cultivator, that the grub when it finds its ascent into the tree intercepted by means of the tar, deposits its eggs below; and by the time these become animated, and possess the power of locomotion, the ordinary season of tarring has long passed by, and they ascend the tree over the dried tar without annoyance. Agreeably to this hypothesis, the writer recommends tarring very late, or at the season proper to meet the necessity of the case. Admitting the spring to be the only season in which they ascend the tree, the opinion of the writer is the only one naturally suggested to the mind, that accords with the fact of their escape—but it is merely hypothetical.

It is a well known fact that the canker worms ascend in the autumn as well as in the spring; and as far as my own experience extends, in much greater multitudes. In the summer of 1826 I had some canker worms in my orchard, but not so many as materially to injure the fruit, and last spring I applied the tar. I commenced as soon as the frost was out of the ground, and continued to apply it every day when the ground was not frozen, until none of them appeared in the tree. I was pleased with the idea that few or none had escaped me. I was much deceived, however, for I had ten times as many worms upon my trees as the year before. There was hardly a leaf in the whole orchard that was not devoured. To me this was inexplicable until a gentleman of my acquaintance of much intelligence, assured me that they ascend in the fall: that he had applied the tar to his own trees at that season, and caught as many as in the spring. Fully relying on the correctness of the account, I applied the tar to my own trees, on the first of last month. For the first two or three applications, I caught but few—but every night from the 4th to the 10th, when the ground was not closed by the frost, the tar was mostly covered with them. There were but few nights, however, from the 1st to the 10th of the month, in which the ground was not frozen too hard for them to escape—and none, I believe from the 10th to the 23th. I tarred my trees, notwithstanding, on the 16th but the following night being colder than I anticipated, none could escape from the ground. But the 23th day of the month was warm, and towards the evening a little rainy, and I observed the tar that I had applied on the 16th was getting quite liquid and running down the bodies of the trees. This condition of the tar seemed to preclude the necessity of applying it

on that day, and I omitted it. The following night it rained and the wind blew heavy from the S. E. and most of the night, the ground must have been open to the escape of the canker worms. The next morning I went into my orchard, and was indeed amazed at the view presented by my trees. Not only every particle of the tar was covered with them, but the trunks and principal branches were nearly as much crowded as the tar. No system of tarring now in use, I am thoroughly convinced, would have saved my trees on a rising so multitudinous as on that night. They had been enclosed in the ground for three weeks, almost the whole time of their ordinary ascent at that season of the year, and when in common years the ground is open almost every night to their escape. I have always, however, caught most in stormy nights when the wind is at the S. E. From all I can learn, I am inclined to believe that they continue under ground, after they enter it in the summer, not more than four months before they commence their return; and if we undertake to preserve our orchards by means of the tar, we must commence as early as the middle of October, and continue to apply it every day when the ground is not frozen, until some time in the following April. But when the canker worms are so numerous as to destroy the whole foliage of an orchard, and the ground closed for ten or twenty days in succession during the season of their ascent, and suddenly opens, as on the 23th of last month, the common mode of tarring will not answer.

Bristol, (R. I.) Dec. 18, 1827.

APPLE POMACE.

MR FESSENDEN,—I am confident my brother farmer's plan, of Norfolk county, is by no means the most economical way of disposing of his apple pomace, though I may not be able to convince him of it. I admire his separate apartments for hogs, and his conductors to convey the water to them from his spacious cider-mill establishment; and, as food for his hogs, if dealt out in such quantities as they will actually consume. I have no objection to giving them their share of the pomace. But as it is evident that six or eight hogs will eat but a small part of the pomace from two or three hundred barrels of cider, I think there is great waste in giving them such a quantity. For indeed, what is not consumed by the hogs is almost wasted outright; because it contributes but very little to the value of manure, until it has passed through the hogs, or other stock, and because I am perfectly satisfied, from the observation of thirty years or more, that it is a valuable food for all kinds of farm stock. There is nothing that domestic animals more greedily devour; and in a scarce season for hay or grain, such a quantity of pomace might be turned to much better account than to throw it all to the hogs.

My farming establishment, I presume, is small, very small—compared with that of the Norfolk farmer; but I make, annually, a much larger proportion of manure, (I think) with a less number of hogs, without pomace; chiefly from weeds, and such kind of rubbish. I will, therefore, venture to recommend an experiment to my brother farmer,

which, on trial, I believe they will prefer. As the pomace is pressed out, let it be thrown into a heap, under cover, if possible. Perhaps a corner of a eighty foot by twenty three est. blishment might be spared, and let this luxury to farm stock be dealt out in due proportion to them all; in such quantity, and at such intervals as not to cloy, and cause them to loathe it. Especially let poultry of all kinds be well supplied with it. I prefer them fattened on apple seeds to anything else. And they fat very quick on them. Thus the grain may be all saved, that they would otherwise consume. For if it can be secured from waste, it will serve for their winter's food. And it will be at all times grateful to cattle, sheep and hogs, and save a proportion of their food, of much more value, I doubt not, than the raw pomace in a mass to be worked into manure by the hogs alone. Respectfully.

A BROTHER FARMER.

December 12th, 1827.

From the Newburyport Herald.

Take a fresh Muskrat's skin, cut a strip one and a half inches wide, put it round the child's neck flesh side to the neck, on going to bed at night,—and four or five nights will effect a cure in the most obstinate case.

Having heard of the same remedy for the Asthma or difficulty of breathing, and at times suffering greatly myself in that way, I was induced to try the muskrat skin in the same manner. I found it would apply nearly as well to my case, as the child's on which I have tried, and know it has nearly cured the cough on applying the skin five nights which raged to an alarming degree.

Yours respectfully,

CHARLES B. PATTEN.

Amesbury, Dec. 7, 1827.

To kill Ear-wigs, or other Insects, which may have accidentally crept into the ear.—Let the person under this distressing circumstance, lay his head upon a table, the side upwards that is affected; at the same time let some friend, carefully drop into the ear a little sweet oil, or oil of almonds. A drop or two will be sufficient, which will instantly destroy the insect and remove the pain, however violent.

Grass Banks.—When the Belgians, who have little access to turf, wish steep banks to be covered with grass, they first form them of earth, made into a sort of stiff mortar, and cut to the requisite slope, and then cover the surface with rich soil mixed up into a plaster with water and grass seeds, which soon spring up and cover the whole with verdure.

Lord Kingston is said to have upwards of thirty thousand mulberry trees growing upon one estate in Ireland, and has already sent a quantity of raw silk into the market.

Domestic Broadcloths, for gentlemen's surtouts, are now selling in Boston for two dollars seventy-five cents per yard. Nothing is more absurd than the Southern fears, of paying dear for American cloth.

From London's Gardener's Magazine.

On the Culture of the Potato, in respect to Earliness, the Curl, the Worm, and other Circumstances.

It has been a very old custom to obtain potatoes for sets from cold situations and poor soils, it being conceived that a change from such a soil and climate would make them grow better and more luxuriant in rich soils and warm situations, like removing an animal from a cold country and short pasture to the rich pastures in the warm valleys.

I have endeavoured to trace the effects, long and well known, to their true causes, and to combine the whole in one connected system, which, if correctly attended to, will produce every variety of the potato six weeks earlier than they are at present obtained, without any additional trouble or expense whatever.

Obtaining a crop six weeks earlier than usual is an object deserving the highest consideration; its coming into use at the season of the year when the poor man's garden affords him no new vegetables, when the stock of the old potatoes is become short and dear, and, withal, so bitter, unpalatable, and unwholesome; to have then a crop of new potatoes is a delicacy indeed, especially to the poor, depending so much for their support upon the potato; still more so to the Irish poor, to whom the potato may be said to be the staff of life.

I have planted several rows of early pint-eyes from ripe tubers, which are now coming up, almost all curled. Not a curl appears upon any of the same variety from unripe tubers, although planted within a few yards of each other. The last autumn being warm and long, enabled the worm to grow stronger and more vigorous to attack the potato, in which it made holes, and therein, perhaps, deposited its eggs, which, nourished by the heat, acquired life and strength; and, after the potato was planted and began to grow soft, it grew vigorous, and preyed upon its sap, rendering the plant weak and curled. I am inclined to think that the worm is the cause of the curl; and that, if potatoes intended for sets were taken up before being ripe (before they are full grown), the worm will not have attacked them; and that, if it has, exposing the potatoes to the sun, as I have described (vol. ii. page 171.), will kill the worm before it has deposited any of its eggs. This hint I submit to your intelligent readers. I must own, however, that it requires more experiments than I have yet made, to come to a final conclusion on the subject.

The worms prevailed last autumn in the potato, to that destructive degree, that they consumed much of the wheat sown upon the potato ground, before they were destroyed by the frost. In this and the adjoining counties, in almost all the ground where potatoes were grown, large patches appear naked, without a plant of wheat, although the plants now remaining are strong and healthy.

Allow me to impress on the minds of your readers the facts, that taking up the potatoes intended for seed next year before they are ripe (before they are full grown), and exposing them to the sun for a month or six weeks, and, at planting time, observing the eye cut and placing it upward, will secure, without any other trouble or expense, a crop of every variety of the potato, six weeks earlier than the same variety of the potato, allowed to grow ripe, will produce.

I am, Sir, &c.

A Denbighshire Gardener.

Restoring Vegetable Life.—This object may in many cases be effected by a powerful stimulant, and, for all practical purposes, nothing is better than hot water, as any person may prove to himself with a withered nosegay. Camphor, however, is a still more powerful stimulant; and, by combining this substance with water by the medium of alcohol, as much can be effected in the way of restoration to life, as is practicable in the vegetable kingdom. In the *Transactions of the Prussian Gardening Society* directions are given for dissolving the camphor in alcohol to saturation, by adding it till it remains solid at the bottom of the vessel. The alcohol so prepared is to be added to water in the proportion of four drops to an ounce, and the two fluids beat together, till the flocculi of camphor disappear. Plants or parts of plants are then to be immersed in this liquid, but not longer than four hours; for, if the vital principle cannot be restored in that time, they may be considered irrecoverable.

Watching the Swarming of Bees.—The hive is placed upon a weighing beam, about three feet eight inches long, with a board on the other end, on which stones of the weight of the hive are put. When the bees began to cast, (an ordinary pot swarm is between 4 lb. and 5 lb. wt. ht.), and when the first pound's weight of bees have left the hive, the beam will turn back a little, the same way as a merchant's scale does on the counter: but before the scale rests, it forces out a trigger, like the pin of a mole-trap, which lets off a small iron wire to a bell in the house, that gives sufficient warning to the bee-mother to go and take care of the swarm. The above method has been practised for several years by Mr. Duncan, gardener, near Ayr.—(*Glasgow Chronicle*.)

SHEEP.

Numerous droves of sheep, containing (altogether) as many as five or six thousand head, have been driven through this town, westwardly, this fall. The whole number sold in this State may be computed at 20,000. The prices which they have brought have been only from thirty-seven and a half to seventy-five cents, average about fifty cents a head!—though a considerable portion were much improved by the Merino cross. What would these animals have been worth, if the farmer's Bill had passed the last Congress? Not less, we would judge, than two dollars a head. *Frankfort, (Ken.) Reporter.*

New South Wales.—The cultivation of sugar appears to make rapid progress in this colony.—Two vessels laden with sugars of the new crop sailed for England in June last. Mr John Macarthur has been indefatigable in bringing forward improvements in agriculture, and particularly the wools of the colony. 175,000 acres of land on this side of the mountains are to be measured forthwith, and appropriated as a glebe to the Australian Church. This quantity is independent of the grant, for the like use, over the mountains. 200,000 acres also, at Van Dieman's Land, are destined to become the property of the Church. An order was made by Sir Thomas Brisbane, previous to his departure, for the appropriation of 20,000 acres of land to the Wesleyan Missionaries, who are employed in the conversion of the aboriginal natives of this country. In mentioning the improvement of these distant colonies, we should undoubtedly notice the advance in politeness. The Van Die-

man's Land paper states, that the female convicts lately landed "are quite of a superior class of society," and many compliments on their personal appearance and accomplishments.—(*British Farm. Chronicle*.)

Porter plaster for bruises.—This simple, singular, and safe remedy for bruises, is nothing more than a gallon of porter simmered in an earthen vessel, till, when cool, it will be of the consistency of a plaster. This preparation was spread on an old glove, and applied round the ankle of a coachman, who was thrown off his box, and miserably bruised. In three days it so effectually performed a cure, that Coachee was enabled to re-mount his box, perfectly relieved from all swelling and pain.—*Eng. Receipt Book.*

Mechanical or Artificial Leeches.—This instrument has been invented by Mr. Salandier, and acts as an equivalent to leeches. Its advantages consist in extracting the precise quantity of blood that is wanted to be taken from the patient;—in withdrawing the fluid with every desirable despatch and gentleness;—in not causing that repugnance, which naturally attends the application of disgusting insects or worms;—in not causing any injury—and finally, in being practicable in every station, climate, situation, and country.—This instrument is manufactured at Paris, by the Engineer Dumontiez.

CHILDREN.

The following from the *Middlesex Gazette*, upon the management of children is correctly conceived:

Very few boys will be insulting, or mischievous, or backward at school, who are properly managed at home. And a majority of parents, being tired of the noise, roguery and ill behaviour of their children at home, send them to school with no rules or lessons for their conduct, expecting the master in the penitence of his wisdom and leisure to make them fine scholars, and fine gentlemen, and amiable men and women all at once, and all this is expected many times without a frown or blow, as though it were perfectly easy for a school teacher to make of forty boys at school, what a parent cannot make of two at home. "The milk of human kindness" in children is often spoiled at home, and parents wonder they do not grow right up at once, just as they ought to in every particular, under the tuition of their teacher.

Remedy for Chilblains.—Soak them in warm bran and water, then rub them well with mustard seed flour; but it will be better if this is done before they break.

MANAGEMENT OF PIGS.

The following experiment was made by a gentleman of Norfolk. Six pigs of the Norfolk breed, and of nearly equal weight, were put to keeping at the same time, and treated the same as to food and litter for about seven weeks. Three of them were left to shift for themselves as to cleanliness; the other three were kept as clean as possible by a man employed for the purpose, with a curry-comb and brush. The last consumed in seven weeks fewer peas by five bushels, than the other three; yet they weighed more when killed by two stone and four pounds (thirty-six pounds), upon an average, or six stone twelve pounds [105 pounds] upon the whole.—*London paper.*

Observations respecting the Utility of Swallows, by the Rev. David Ure, Minister of Uphall, in Scotland.

One advantage, which this country enjoys with most others, is derived from the Swallow. These migratory birds are of an incalculable advantage to the interests of society at large, but more immediately to the husbandman. Nature has, by instinct, directed them to build their nests, and bring forth their young, at the season of the year when those insects, on which they live, are beginning to injure the rising crops, by depositing their eggs for the production of caterpillars. Were those myriads of insects, with which the air then swarms, allowed to fly about, without an enemy to destroy them, the caterpillars, their offspring, would, in a short time, become so numerous, that every vegetable would be totally destroyed. One of their greatest enemies is the Swallow. The most of common birds also feed their young with caterpillars—which circumstance astonishingly lessens their number. But the Swallow feeds her young with the insect or parent of these caterpillars, and is of superior advantage; for, by destroying a single fly or insect, in the beginning of summer, many thousands of vermin are prevented from coming into existence. Thus applying a remedy to the evil in the most effectual way.—Every encouragement, therefore, should, by the lovers of Agriculture, be given to those friendly visitants. Some thoughtless people discourage them from frequenting the neighbourhood of bee hives, from a suspicion that in their flight they pick up the bees. This perhaps is no more than a suspicion: for it is probable that Swallows will not injure bees or any other insects that are armed with stings. But although a few bees should be destroyed by them, their loss is of very little consequence, compared with the advantages arising from the destruction of the caterpillars and other devouring vermin. It is believed, by accurate observers that one nest of Swallows will devour in a season, about 100,000 insects, which, with their caterpillars, would destroy an immense quantity of growing vegetables. Another advantage arising from the Swallow is, that it never lives on grain, which is not the case with most other birds.

Patent Water-wheel.—Tho Dover (New Hampshire) Republican, states, that "Mr. Elijah Skinner, of Sandwich, has patented an improvement in the open screw or spiral water-wheel, called the 'open screw water-wheel,' which promises to be of great utility. This wheel is used by placing it horizontally in a river parallel with the current; and, where the depth of water will admit, wholly immersed, giving the water free passage into the screw or float boards. In small streams, where there is but little head and fall of water, this wheel may be used in a similar manner to the tub wheel, by means of the water passing through a long hollow cylinder in a perpendicular or oblique direction. The advantages claimed for this improvement are, that these wheels may be used to advantage in slow and deep currents where dams cannot be conveniently built, without obstructing navigation, and may also be used in tide waters with the ebb and flow of the tides, or in floating mills, or at the bow or stern of vessels for working the pumps, &c.; and lastly, its cheapness of construction."

Cultivation of silk.—Considerable attention is now paid to the cultivation of this article. A number, within our knowledge, have engaged successfully in the business. Their success will be productive of much benefit. It will excite the attention of others to this employment. The following facts are worthy of attention. Four acres of land planted with the mulberry, near Boston, have supplied food for as many worms as made 420 pounds of silk—worth \$3.30 per pound, or \$1,470; all of which were attended to by four girls, and only for a short period in the year.—This employment is well calculated for those, who are advanced, and also for those families in which there are many young children, neither of which would be very profitable in any other way. It is said, that the best method of cultivating the mulberry is to sow it broad cast, then the leaves may be mowed off and raked together for use, without much trouble. The leaves are also more tender than those, which grow on trees, a sufficient number of these however, must be reared to furnish annual supplies of seed.—*Dunstable, (N. H.) Gaz.*

To preserve seeds in a state fit for vegetation.—Fill an old cask about half full of moist earth; then put the seeds, those especially which are not of an oily nature, and consequently liable to spoil soonest, as near the centre of the cask as possible; then fill up the remaining portion of the cask with moist earth, ramming it tight, and heading the cask so as to make it completely air and water tight as possible, and stow it away in a place to which no salt water is likely to reach. In this way, seeds may be brought, with perfect safety, from the East Indies or New Holland.

Meat.—The consumption of Meat in London may be nearly ascertained by the annual sales of cattle at Smithfield market, which amount to about 150,000 head of large cattle, 30,000 calves, a million and a half of sheep, and 25,000 hogs.

Bread Stuffs.—The annual consumption of corn in London is about eight millions of bushels; four fifths of which are made into bread, and amount to 64 millions of qr. loaves. The Butter consumed is 11,000 tons. Cheese 13,000. Milk valued at nearly five millions of dollars;—Poultry, from 3 to 400,000 dollars. Game of various quantities.

Agriculture in Russia.—An economical Society and a school for the education of future agriculturists, have recently been established at Moscow, through the exertions of Prince Galitzin. "The branches of instruction are the following: the Russian language, book-keeping, agricultural chemistry, botany, the physiology of plants, the management of woods and forests, technology, farming, and the veterinary art. The course lasts 5 years. The Society publishes a journal in the Russian language, which has already accomplished much good."

It is proposed to light the city of Pittsburg with *Seneca Oil*. It is found in abundance floating on the surface of some of the creeks, and it is said that it might be furnished for twenty-five cents per gallon, if a market was opened for its use.

Fruit and Vegetables.—The neighborhood of London furnishes it with fruit and vegetables, and occupy about 6000 acres, which are laid out in gardens, and give employment to 30,000 persons in winter, and nearly 100,000 in summer.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

About six weeks since, Mr Douglas, a Scotchman, came to Windham, Conn. for the purpose of establishing himself in the weaving of silk ribbands.—To this he was led from the low rate of board, and the great facility of obtaining good and cheap silk. He has wrought so long in his native country, and lately at New York, that his opinion ought, perhaps, to be entitled to some weight.—He stated to me, that it was his sincere conviction that he had never worked, or seen, from Italy or France, superior silk to that manufactured in Windham county, and those immediately adjoining; nor did he expect to see it better dyed than it was here.

It has been estimated, I believe, that silk to the amount of thirty or forty thousand dollars, is annually produced in this county; but this is probably much under the present proceeds. In Tolland, also, and some of the adjacent counties, it is largely cultivated. The quantity produced by single families, varies from 10 to 150 lbs. weight.—It is presumed that Capt. Storris, of Mansfield, has raised the present year upwards of 100 lbs. of silk. Here, then, is \$1000 gained without interfering in the least with the other products of his farm, besides affording an abundant supply of luxurious food for his pigs and poultry!—*Mass. Journal.*

To preserve flowers.—Gather them in various stages, from the young bud to the full-bloom blossom, and press them carefully between several folds of blotting paper, changing them into dry parts of the paper, every second or third day, until all their moisture is absorbed, then press them between the leaves of some book. The same cautions apply to leaves, which should always be the most perfect.

Russian Tallow.—The amount of Tallow in the market of St. Petersburg, the last season, was 100,000 casks; of which 135,000 were sold at a reduced price from the previous years' sales; of course 25,000 casks remained on hand, to be disposed of at a still lower price.

It would seem from an article in the Portsmouth Times, that some person lately had a sound tooth pulled, and sold, to raise 50 cents to buy rum.

A Profitable Farm.—Mr Comfort Elliot, of Croyden, N. H. has a farm of 80 acres, on which he has this year raised 175 bushels of grain and 1934 bushels of potatoes. He has this fall turned off, in stock, grain, butter, shoats, &c. enough to amount to over 500 dollars, and has a handsome stock left. He has hired but three months' labor during the season.—*Concord Gazette.*

A Kentucky paper says 20,000 sheep have been recently sold in that state, at prices averaging about 50 cents a head.

The Egyptians instructed the Greeks; the Greeks performed the same office to the Romans, and the latter have transmitted much of that knowledge to the world, of which we are in possession at this day.

Cadmus, in 1519, B. C. introduced alphabetical writing into Greece, from Phenicia. The alphabet then had only sixteen letters; and the mode of writing was alternately from right to left and left to right.

Dr. Arnot says lying with the head lower than the body, is a better way of emptying the stomach, than the new invented pump. [This is easier said than done.]

From the National Intelligencer.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN PLANTS AND SEEDS.

The following circular, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to a portion of the American consuls abroad, in relation to the introduction of valuable foreign plants into the United States, is made public, in the hope that the object which it has in view may be the better promoted, by causing it to be more generally known.

Copies of the circular have been placed in the hands of the principal collectors, of whom they may be had by such masters of vessels, or others going abroad, as may be willing to aid in carrying into effect a design believed to give promise of public utility.

CIRCULAR.

Treasury Department, }
September 6, 1827. }

SIR—The President is desirous of causing to be introduced into the United States all such trees and plants from other countries, not heretofore known in the United States, as may give promise, under proper cultivation, of flourishing and becoming useful, as well as superior varieties of such as are already cultivated here. To this end I have his directions to address myself to you, invoking your aid to give effect to the plan that he has in view. Forest trees useful for timber; grain of any description; fruit trees; vegetables for the table; esculent roots; and, in short, plants of whatever nature, whether useful as food for man or the domestic animals, or for purposes connected with manufactures or any of the useful arts, fall within the scope of the plan proposed. A specification of some of them, to be had in the country where you reside, and believed to fall under one or other of the above heads, is given at the foot of this letter, as samples merely, it not being intended to exclude others, of which you may yourself have knowledge, or be able on inquiry to obtain knowledge. With any that you may have it in your power to send, it will be desirable to send such notices of their cultivation and natural history as may be attainable in the country to which they are indigenous; and the following questions are amongst those that will indicate the particulars concerning which information may be sought:

1. The latitude and soil in which the plant most flourishes.
 2. What are the seasons of its bloom and maturity, and what the term of its duration?
 3. In what manner is it propagated? by roots, seeds, buds, grafts, layers, or how? and how cultivated? and are there any unusual circumstances attending its cultivation?
 4. Is it affected by frost, in countries where frost prevails?
 5. The native or popular name of the plant, and (where known) its botanical name and character.
 6. The elevation of the place of its growth above the level of the sea.
 7. Is there in the agricultural literature of the country, any special treatise or dissertation upon its culture? If so, let it be stated.
 8. Is there any insect particularly habituated to it?
 9. Lastly—its use, whether for food, medicine, or the arts.
- In removing seeds or plants from remote places

across the ocean, or otherwise, great care is often necessary to be observed in the manner of putting them up and covering them. To aid your efforts in this respect, upon the present occasion, a paper of directions has been prepared, and is herewith transmitted.

The President will hope for your attention to the objects of this communication as far as circumstances will allow; and it is not doubted but that your own public feelings will impart to your endeavors under it, a zeal proportioned to the beneficial results to which the communication looks. It is proper to add, that no expense can at present be authorized in relation to it. It is possible, however, that Congress may not be indisposed to provide a small fund for it. The seeds, plants, cuttings, or whatever other germinating substance you may transmit, must be addressed to the Treasury Department, and sent to the collector of the port to which the vessel conveying them is destined, or where she may arrive, accompanied by a letter of advice to the Department.—The Secretary of the Navy has instructed the commanders of such of the public vessels of the United States as may ever touch at your port, to lend you their assistance towards giving effect to the objects of this communication; as you will perceive by the copy of his letter of instructions, which is herewith enclosed for your information. It is believed also that the masters of the merchant vessels of the United States will generally be willing—such is their well known public spirit—to lend their gratuitous co-operation towards effecting the objects proposed. I remain, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

RICHARD RUSH.

Directions for putting up and transmitting seeds and plants, accompanying the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, of September 6, 1827.

With a view to the transmission of seeds from distant countries, the first object of care is to obtain seeds that are fully ripe, and in a sound and healthy state. To this the strictest attention should be paid; otherwise, all the care and trouble that may be bestowed on them, will have been wasted on objects utterly useless.

Those seeds that are not dry when gathered, should be rendered so by exposure to the air in the shade.

When dry, the seeds should be put into paper bags. Common brown paper has been found to answer well for making such bags. But, as the mode of manufacturing that paper varies in different countries, the precaution should be used of putting a portion of the seeds in other kinds of paper. Those that most effectually exclude air and moisture, are believed to be the best for that purpose. It would be proper, also, to enclose some of the seeds in paper or cloth that has been steeped in melted bees' wax. It has been recommended that seeds collected in a moist country, or season, be packed in charcoal.

After being put up according to any of these modes, the seeds should be enclosed in a box; which should be covered with pitch to protect them from damp, insects and mice. During the voyage they should be kept in a cool, airy and dry situation; not in the hold of the ship.

The oily seeds soonest lose their germinating faculty. They should be put in a box with sandy earth in the following manner: first, about two inches of earth at the bottom; into this the seeds

should be placed at distances proportionate to their size; on these another layer of seeds; and so on with alternate layers of earth and seeds, until the box is filled within about a foot of the top, which space should be filled with sand, taking care that the earth and sand be well put in, that the seeds may not get out of place. The box should then be covered with a close net work of cord, well pitched, or with split hoops or laths, also pitched, so as to admit the air without exposing the contents of the box to be disturbed by mice or accident. The seeds thus put up will germinate during their passage, and will be in a state to be planted immediately on their arrival.

Although some seeds, with a hard shell, such as nuts, peaches, plums, &c. do not come up until a long time after they are sown, it would be proper, when the kernel is oily, to follow the method just pointed out, that they may not turn rancid on the passage. This precaution is also useful for the family of laurels, (*laurine*), and that of myrtles, (*myrti*), especially when they have to cross the equatorial seas.

To guard against the casualties to which seeds in a germinating state may be exposed during a long voyage, and, as another means of insuring the success of seeds of the kinds here recommended to be put in boxes with earth, it would be well also to enclose some of them (each seed separately,) in a coat of bees' wax, and afterwards pack them in a box covered with pitch.

In many cases it will be necessary to transmit roots. Where roots are to be transmitted, fibrous roots should be dealt with in the manner here recommended for young plants. Bulbous and tuberous roots should be put into boxes in the same manner as has already been recommended for oleaginous seeds; except, that, instead of earth, dry sand, as free as possible from earthy particles, should be used. Some of the bulbous and tuberous roots, instead of being packed in sand, may be wrapped in paper, and put in boxes covered with net work or laths. Roots should not be put in the same box with seeds.

Where the seeds of plants cannot be successfully transmitted, they may be sown in boxes, and sent in a vegetating state. Where more than one kind is sown in the same box, they should be kept distinct by laths, fastened in it crosswise on a level with the surface of the ground in which they were sown: and when different soils are required, it will be necessary to make separate compartments, in the box. In either case they should be properly marked, and referred to in the descriptive notes which accompany them.

When plants cannot be propagated from seeds with a certainty of their possessing the same qualities which long culture or other causes may have given them, they may be sent in a growing state. For this purpose, they should be taken up when young. Those, however, who are acquainted with their cultivation in the countries where they grow, will know at what age they may be safely and advantageously removed. They may be transplanted direct into boxes in which they are to be conveyed; or, where that cannot be conveniently done, they may be taken up with a ball of earth about the roots, and the roots of each surrounded with wet moss, carefully tied about it to keep the earth moist. They may afterwards be put into a box, and each plant secured by laths fastened crosswise above the roots, and the interstices between the roots filled with wet moss.—

The same methods may be observed with young grafted or budded fruit trees.

Where the time will permit it is desirable that the roots of the plants be well established in the boxes in which they are transplanted. Herbaceous plants require only a short time for this; but, for plants of a woody texture, two or three months is sometimes necessary.

Boxes for the conveyance of plants, or of seeds that are sown, may be made about two feet broad, two feet deep, four feet long, with small holes in the bottom, covered with a shell, or piece of tile, or other similar substance, for letting off any superfluous water. There should be a layer of wet moss of two or three inches deep at the bottom; or, if that cannot be had, some very rotten wood or decayed leaves, and upon that about twelve inches depth of fresh loam earth, into which the plants that are to be transplanted should be set. The surface of the earth should be covered with a thin layer of moss, cut small, which should be occasionally washed in fresh water during the voyage, both to keep the surface moist, and to wash off mouldiness, or any saline particles that may be on it.

When the boxes are about to be put on board the ship, hoops of wood should be fastened to the sides in such a manner that arching over the box, they may cover the highest of the plants; and over these should be stretched a net work of pitched cord, so as to protect the plants from external injury, and prevent the earth from being disturbed by mice or other vermin.

To each box should be fastened a canvass cover, made to go entirely over it, but so constructed as to be easily put on or off, as may be necessary to protect the plants from the salt water or winds, and sometimes from the sunshine. Strong handles should be fixed to the boxes that they may be conveniently moved.

During the voyage, the plants should be kept in a light airy situation; without which they will perish. They should not be exposed to severe winds, nor to cold, nor for a long time to too hot a sunshine, nor to the spray of the salt water.—To prevent injury from the saline particles with which the air is sometimes charged at sea, (especially when the waves have white frothy curls upon them) and which, on evaporation, close up the pores of the plants, and destroy them, it will be proper, when they have been exposed to them, to wash off the salt particles, by sprinkling the leaves with fresh water. The plants and seeds that are sown, will occasionally require watering on the voyage; for which purpose rain water is best. If, in any special case, instructions upon this point, or upon any other connected with the management of the plants during the voyage, be necessary, they should be made known to those having charge of the plants. But after all, much will depend upon the judicious care of those to whom the plants may be confided during the voyage.

Plants of the same size and kind, and particularly of the bulbous kind, should not be planted in earth, but in a mixture of dry sand, old lime, rubbish and vegetable mould in about equal parts, and should not be watered.

It may not be necessary, in every case, to observe all the precautions here recommended in regard to the putting up and transmission of seeds; but it is believed that there will be the risk in departing from them, in proportion to the distance

of the country from which the seeds are to be brought, and to the difference of its latitude, or of the latitudes through which they will pass on the voyage. It is not intended, however, by these instructions, to exclude the adoption of any other modes of putting up and transmitting seeds and plants, which are in use in any particular place, and which have been found successful, especially if more simple. And it is recommended, not only that the aid of competent persons be accepted in procuring and putting up the seeds and plants, but that they be invited to offer any suggestion in regard to the treatment of the plants during the voyage, and their cultivation and use afterwards.

(CIRCULAR.)

Navy Department.

Sir—I have to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a communication from the Treasury Department to the consuls of the United States at various ports; and to desire that the objects of that communication may be promoted by you, on all occasions, as far as may be in your power.

The Executive takes a deep interest in this matter, and by particular attention to it, you will probably confer a lasting benefit to the country.

The letter of the Secretary to the Treasury is so full and satisfactory, that no further explanation seems necessary on my part.

You will be pleased to report to the Department what you do in execution of this object, and return the papers to the Department when you are detached from the vessel which you now command.

I am, respectfully, &c.

SAM. L. SOUTHWARD.

From St. John—(N.B.) Gazette.

SEED WHEAT.

In the Gazette of the 12th ult. we laid before our readers, such information as we had previously obtained, concerning a species of wheat, new in this country; and in consequence of the manner in which it was introduced, called "Tea Wheat;"* and on the 26th, we took notice of a communication in the Fredericton Royal Gazette, of the 18th, on the same subject, and extended our remarks. The very great importance of the subject, and its intimate connection with one branch of our agricultural interests, will, (we trust) be a sufficient apology for bringing it again, and thus early, under consideration. Our friend, (the editor of the Royal Gazette) who has taken a lively interest in this matter, on the 2d instant, states, that "he had received such additional information on the subject, as to produce in him a firm conviction, that the matter imperatively demands the most careful research," &c. The same Gazette contains a communication, relating to some wheat lately imported from Malaga, which also has the quality of resisting the effect of rust, &c. &c. We do fully and heartily concur with the editor of the Royal Gazette, and wish to give all possible publicity to those important facts.—The new crops not being broken up, the present season of the year is peculiarly favorable for this purpose, and affords a fair opportunity to all provident farmers, to take such measures, by exchange of wheat, or by purchase, as effectually to secure themselves as much as they may think proper, to the use of the new seed. And we think it will be a gross and palpable neglect, in such persons, as omit to avail themselves without loss of

time, of the valuable information thus circulated. The Royal Gazette, of the 2d inst. says as follows: "We have already received such additional information upon the subject, as to produce in us a firm conviction that the matter imperatively demands our most careful researches, and the sincere co-operation of every practical farmer, and every man who has the interest of the country at heart." We have conversed with a gentleman who has made diligent and extensive inquiry into this subject, and who states, "that in no one instance, wherever the tea wheat has been sown this year, have the crops failed, or been tinged in the slightest manner with rust or smut." This is a striking fact—and the same individual has already bought up seven bushels of the tea wheat, every grain of which he will carefully preserve for seed, (giving other wheat in exchange) and we earnestly trust the example will be generally followed, and that those farmers who may not be disposed to part with it, will at least carefully preserve as much as possible from being ground.

Malaga Wheat.—We have this moment received the following communication:—
To the Editor,

Sir,—Having seen in your paper some notices respecting what is termed "Tea Wheat," and being acquainted with similar qualities in another parcel, casually brought into this Province, I beg to follow A. B.'s example, in calling the attention of the public to it through the medium of your columns. The original sample was brought from Malaga, in the Mediterranean, and first sown in the upper districts on this river—how long ago I cannot say, but it may now be procured in considerable quantities. Mr. Thomas Pickard sowed an extensive tract of land with it, and had it quite free of rust. Mr. William Wilnot sowed half a bushel of it last year, and although every other part of his wheat grounds were affected by rust, not the least symptom of it appeared among the "Malaga Wheat." Mr. Benj. Sloat, sowed a peck of it in the midst of a field of the usual wheat of the county, and not a single stalk of it bore a rusted head, while all around the common wheat was much affected. There must be many other instances no doubt, if the facts were known, but these are surely sufficient; and the sources of information being at our doors, the matter should certainly be investigated.

I am sir, yours, &c. C. D.

"In addition to C. D.'s favor, we understand Maj. Harding, of Maugeville, planted this year one bushel of the Malaga Wheat, which he expects will yield him at least fifteen bushels;—the grain of which is unusually large and full. Major Harding has also a large quantity of Tea Wheat in equally fine order."

A new variety of Oats.—Our agricultural friends will be gratified in learning that a new species of oats, possessing rare and estimable qualities, has been introduced this season into the Province. A few bushels of them, we understand, were imported by his Excellency, the lieutenant governor—sown, during the last spring, in a field upon the Peninsula—and have been found to mature and ripen nearly a month sooner than any oat which has yet been naturalized in our climate. They are productive, rise with a strong vigorous stalk, and are large and plump in the grain. The produce of the field, to which we have alluded above, will be preserved as seed for the ensuing season;

* See N. E. Farmer, Vol. VI. page 2.

it will be sown during the next in the different quarters of the Province; and should it preserve its present qualities, and continue to ripen as early in future years as in this, it must be regarded as a benefaction of the most important character. Such an oat, in fact, has long been a desideratum in our agriculture. The species, which is now common in the country, lingers so long before it reaches maturity, that it delays the harvest beyond the most convenient periods, and crowds the farmer's labor upon his hands. An oat which will ripen, as this does, before, or along with the early-sown wheat, will cause a more regular distribution of the toils of the harvest, bring the sheaf to the stack or barn in finer condition, and multiply at once the amount of food both for the family and for the stock. Notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's cynical definition of the oat—we are satisfied that the emancipation of Nova Scotia depends upon it—and that the universal introduction of a finer variety of that grain would tend to hasten the happy and prosperous event.—*Halifax Novascotian*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1827.

To Correspondents.—An article from Plymouth, on BEES, and another on FISH PONDS, ANIMAL MANURES, &c. will appear next week.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN PLANTS AND SEEDS.

The article on this subject, which we have given in this day's paper as emanating from a high official source, must be very gratifying to all who have the agricultural interests of the country at heart. The "directions for putting up and transmitting seeds," &c. appear to us to be (in general) correct and judicious. But the following assertion, copied from these "directions," is contrary to generally received opinions. They state, that, "the only seeds soonest lose their germinating faculty." The *Dictionary of Arts*, a work quoted by Dr. Deane, in his *N. E. Farmer*, says, "many sorts of seeds will continue good for several years, and retain their vegetative faculty; whereas others will not grow after they are one year old. This difference is in a great measure owing to their abounding more or less with oil; as also to the nature of the oil," &c. "Seeds of cucumbers, melons, and gourds, which have thick horny coverings, and the oil of the seed of a cold nature, will continue good for ten, fifteen, or twenty years," &c.—(*Gleanings in Euclid*.)

APPLE POMACE.

We are glad that the attention of agriculturists is turned to this substance, which in former times was considered rather as a nuisance than as an article of any value on a farm. A writer for the *N. E. Farmer*, (see Vol. II. page 51), states, in substance, that he had used pomace for manure, with good effect, after having mixed it with "a quantity of leached ashes, in the amount of one quarter of the bulk: this was heaped up and lay all summer to give the alkali a chance to work on the acid." The pomace, thus prepared, made an excellent manure for grass land. If it were mixed with *leached ashes*, or a small quantity of quick-lime, just sufficient to neutralize the acid it would, no doubt, be found valuable as manure. But we think its best application is that pointed out by "*A Brother Farmer*," in this day's paper.—It is not good economy, generally speaking,) to

convert any substance into *manure*, which is good and wholesome *food* for man or beast.

WOOD PECKERS USEFUL.

A senseless warfare is often waged by boys, and "children of a larger growth," against the *wood pecker*, a bird which is not only harmless, but useful. Some have supposed that these birds *injure* apple-trees, and other trees, the bark of which they perforate; but this is not the fact. They are in pursuit of the *borer*, and other insects injurious to the trees. Mr CORNELIUS COWING, of Roxbury, informs us that he lately found in the stomach of one of these birds, no less than 23 borers, which had been recently extracted, probably from orchards in the vicinity. The tongue of this bird is said to be sharp pointed, and bearded.—Having made a hole with his bill into the habitation of the insect, he impales it on the point of his tongue, and is thus able to extract and convert it to food.

BRENNEN GESE.

We have just seen some young geese of this breed, raised by Colonel JAMES of Charlestown. Mass. much surpassing any of their species,—which have ever before met our view. There were eight of them, hatched in the fore part of May, and fed on grass only, till ten days before they were killed; being then about seven months old. They weighed, after being dressed, on an average, *sixteen pounds each!* and were as fat, fair, and fine as any thing that an epicure ever flourished a fork over.

BREEDS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The choice of the best breed of horses, cattle, and hogs, which is too little regarded, is of the greatest importance to a farmer, and deserves his nicest attention. The expense is as great—may, many times greater, in keeping a creature of bad breed, as of a good, and the value is very different. Mr. Bakewell, (of the Dishley farm, in England) rendered himself famous by his breed of cattle. His principal aim was to gain the best, whether sheep or cow, which will weigh the most in the most valuable joints; and at the same time that he gains the shape which is of the greatest value in the smallest compass, he finds by experience that he gains a breed much harder and easier fed than others. In his breed of cattle, his maxim is, the smaller the bones the truer will be the make of the beast; the quicker it will fatten, and the weight will have a larger proportion of valuable meat.

The practice of Bakewell and his followers, furnishes an instance of the benefits of a division of labor, in a department of business, where it was little to be expected. Their male stock was let out every year to breeders, from all parts of England; and thus, by judiciously crossing the old races, all the valuable properties of the Dishley variety descended, after three or four generations to their posterity. By no other means, could this new breed have spread so rapidly, nor have been made to accommodate itself so easily to a change of climate and pasture. Another recommendation of this plan was, that the ram-hirer had a choice among the number of males, of some what different properties, and in a more or less advanced stage of improvement; from which it was his business to select such as suited his particular object. These were reared by experienced men, who gave their principal attention to this branch alone; and having the best females as

well as males, they were able to furnish the necessary supplies of young males to farmers whose time was occupied in other pursuits. The prices at which Bakewell's rams were hired, appear enormous. In 1789, he received twelve hundred guineas for the hire of three brought at one birth; two thousand for seven; and for his whole letting at least three thousand guineas.—(*Encyc. Brit. art. Agri.*)

By proper management, Mr. Bakewell caused his cattle to be very gentle. His bulls would stand still in the field to be handled; and were driven from field to field with a small switch.—His cattle were always fat, which he said was owing to the breed.

"Cross breeding, under judicious management, might probably be often employed to correct the faults of particular breeds, or to impart to them new qualities."—"Were I," says Sir J. S. Sebright, "to define what is called the art of breeding, I should say it consisted in the selection of males and females, intended to breed together;—in reference to each other's merits and defects. It is not always by putting the best male to the best female, that the best produce will be obtained; for should they both have a tendency to the same defect, although in ever so slight a degree, it will in general preponderate so much in the produce, as to render it of little value. A breed of animals may be said to be improved when any desired quality has been increased by art, beyond what that quality was in the same breed in a state of nature; the swiftness of the race-horse, the propensity to fatten in cattle, and the fine wool in sheep, are improvements which have been made in particular varieties of the species to which those animals belong. What has been produced by art must be continued by the same means, for the most improved breeds will soon return to a state of nature, or perhaps defects will arise which did not exist when the breed was in its natural state, unless the greatest attention is paid to the selection of the individuals which are to breed together.

"We must observe the smallest tendency to imperfection in our stock the moment it appears, so as to be able to counteract it, before it becomes a defect; as a rope dancer, to preserve his equilibrium, must correct the balance before it is gone too far, and then not by such a motion as will incline it too much to the opposite side. The breeder's success will depend entirely upon the degree in which he may happen to possess this particular talent.

"Regard should not only be paid to the qualities apparent in animals selected for breeding, but to those which have prevailed in the race from which they are descended, as they will always show themselves sooner or later, in the progeny: it is for this reason that we should not breed from an animal, however excellent, unless we can ascertain it to be what is called *well bred*; that is, descended from a race of ancestors, who have through several generations, possessed in a high degree the properties which it is our object to obtain. The offspring of some animals is very unlike themselves; it is, therefore, a good precaution, to try the young males with a few females, the quality of whose produce has been ascertained; by this means we shall know what sort of stock they beget, and the description of females to which they are the best adapted. If a breed cannot be improved, or even continued in the de-

gree of perfection at which it has already arrived, but by breeding from individuals so selected as to correct each other's defects, and by a judicious combination of their different properties (a position that will not be denied), it follows that animals must degenerate by being long bred from the same family, without the intermixture of any other blood, or from being what is technically called bred in and in.

Bakewell and Culley say "like begets like," therefore breed from the best. Of this says Sir J. S. Sebright, there can be no doubt, "but it is to be proved how long the same family, *bred in and in* will continue to be the best." Cross breeding appears no doubt more consonant to what takes place in nature than breeding from very near relationship; and arguing from analogy, the result of certain experiments made by T. A. Knight, on the vegetable kingdom, seems to justify us in concluding that occasional crossing may become not only advantageous, but even necessary for the purpose of correcting defects. Nevertheless, as the last mentioned writer and Cline observe, it can only be safely resorted to by skillful and experienced breeders."

Sir John Sinclair says that cattle will deteriorate by breeding from near relations; and "the same rule holds good regarding the human species. By a train of unfortunate circumstances, a brother and sister, German, ignorant of their close connexion together, were married. They had ten children, all of whom died before their parents."

FOUNDED OYSTER SHELLS MAKE GOOD MANURE.

At Holkham, in England, oyster shells are broken to pieces, either by passing them through oil-cake crushers, or repeatedly drawing a heavy iron roller over them when spread upon a stone, or hard burned brick-on-edge floor. A mill for crushing bark would answer the same purpose. Forty bushels of this manure were drilled in the usual way, upon 27 inch ridges, slightly covered with earth, and the turnip seed sown upon it. In the same field turnips were sown, on ridges of the same size, manured with farm yard dung, at the rate of 8 tons per acre. The turnips were a good crop on both pieces, no difference perceptible; the succeeding crop of barley, and the crop of clover afterwards, to all appearance, were equally good on both.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

On the 20th of October, a battle was fought between the allied fleets, and the Turko-Egyptian fleet, in the Morea, which terminated in the entire destruction of the latter. The Turkish fleet was attacked in the Bay of Navarin, at two o'clock. At 5 o'clock the first line of the Turks was destroyed, and their ships of the line and raze frigates were sunk or burnt; and the remainder went on shore, and were burnt by their crews. Of this formidable armament, there remain only about twenty corvettes and brigs, and they were abandoned. A spectator of the combat calculated that there were 150 vessels of all classes engaged in the fight.

The report on the Lead Mines, gives a very satisfactory view of the importance of this property to the United States—the expected annual supply is equal to 10,000,000 pounds. A tythe of which, as rent received by the Government, will be more than sufficient for the purposes of the Army and Navy.

A nursery garden has been established in the city of Caracas by Dr. Fanning, (an American) for the purpose of collecting the most useful and ornamental plants of Colombia. He is also forming a botanic garden in the vicinity, under the patronage of Bolivar.

It has been calculated that the manufacture of wool, (including the various mechanics and laborers employed,) in the New England states, subsists about 20,000 families, or 120,000 persons, and that these will consume the *surplus* products of 40,000 families of agriculturists; together, about 360,000 individuals.

Sea Coal.—The annual consumption of Sea Coal, in London, is about one million and a half chaldrons.

Rare Production.—In the market yesterday, at the stall of Mr. Tower, was exhibited a lot of very large and beautiful lemons, from the green house of the Rev. A. Bigelow, of Medford. They were chiefly attached to small boughs, the fresh and verdant leaves of which set off the fruit to fine effect. On one of these boughs no less than six lemons were hanging when plucked. The largest specimen of the latter measured seventeen inches round the longest girth, by thirteen in the smaller. Eighteen of these lemons with their stems, were contained in weigh precisely eighteen pounds and two ounces. The display altogether was truly superb, and the more gratifying from being the production of our northern climate, offered at this inclement season. The fruit, we understand, was gathered for the purpose of relieving the tree which bore it, of a part of its redundant stock, and to aid the growth of another vigorous crop. It is refreshing to turn from the noise and distractions of these party times, to witness the silent course of nature, pursuing her operations in unflinching regularity, offering lessons of order for human imitation, and teaching that as a good tree is known and prized by its fruits, so every public servant whose political worth stands approved, should be duly estimated by the community whose interests he promotes, and be rewarded with those tokens of continued confidence and favor, which may incite him to bring forth more abundantly his fruit unto perfection.—*Continued.*

Silk.—In Norton's & Russell's State Register, it is stated, that "in the town of Mansfield, in Tolland county, is annually raised upwards of 3000 pounds of silk, (in its raw state) is estimated to be worth a fair valuation, from 12 to 13,000 dollars, and when manufactured into skeins and prepared for market, is worth from 18 to 20,000 dollars. The labor is chiefly performed by females and young persons.

The growing and manufacturing of silk is becoming more extensive in this country, and the attention of many public spirited individuals has recently been turned to it. That it may be made profitable, and a source of great income, cannot be doubted when we look at the single instance of the town of Mansfield. That town has less than three thousand inhabitants and comprises no area of only about forty-six square miles—its soil is less productive than that of many other towns, yet the industrious inhabitants in addition to their other employments from which the culture of silk does not detract, contrive to bring in a yearly revenue of about 20,000 dollars. What an inducement is here held up to the industrious and enterprising, and if imitated, how long should we be dependent on the old world for silk?

Literary Generosity.—The Providence American relates an account of a gentleman, known only by the designation of A. B. who had volunteered and actually rendered his services, in three different towns in Rhode Island, as a teacher of a school for several months in each, free of any expense; and when his board was offered to be paid, he declined the offer. After finishing his services in one town, he left 40 dollars with a qualified female who had attended his school, that she might continue the school in the summer months. He still remains "the unknown Teacher." Under date of Oct. 13, in the Newport Mercury, he again offers to teach a school in Coventry, R. I. and has probably commenced.

At Taunton, Mass. 1,200 tons of nails are made annually, and three hundred tons of plates, hoops and machinery. At Pittsburg, there are seven rolling and slitting mills, eight air founderies, six steam engine factories, one wire factory, &c. Some of these are very large establishments—one of them has two engines of 100 and 120 horse power.

Bremen Geese.

For sale, by Samuel Jacques, Jr. Charlestown, 20 pair Bremen Geese, at \$10 per pair.

White Mustard Seed.

For sale, at the office of the New England Farmer, the best English White Mustard seed, by the pound or bushel.

Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, &c.

MR WINSHIP offers for sale at his Nursery, in Brighton the largest variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c. His collection of Fruit Trees is large and well selected; and his variety of Ornamental Shrubs is very extensive, comprising the Rose Acanth, Three thorned Acacia, Gum Acacia, double flowering Almonds, red and white Altheas, Bladder nut tree, Eignonia Radiata, Burning Bush, dwarf flowering Horse Chestnut, splendid flowering Catalpas, Dahlias, Daphne Pink Mazeum, (first flowering shrub) variety of Grapes, variety of Honeysuckle, English walnuts, Weeping willows, Quinces, Spruce, Laburnum, Snowballs, Rhubarb, Raspberries, Plums, Pecan nut trees, Mountain Ash, Lilacs, Larspur grandiflora, Japan pear Japonica chorchorus, &c.—Orders for any of these articles left with Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office, will be executed on the same terms as at the nursery, and delivered in Boston, free of expense.—Catalogues furnished gratis.

Bremen Geese.

FOR sale, 10 pair superior BREMEN GEESSE. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddle's Island, or to Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office. Dec 7.

For Sale.

TWO large, well formed and powerful mares, with foal by the celebrated imported horse *Bellfounder*. These animals are perfectly broke to the saddle and all kinds of harness—will work before oxen, and are perfectly kind and good travellers. To persons wanting mares to invest from this, there is an opportunity not often met with.—Also 2 pair of WILD GEESSE.

Apply to BENJ. AUSTIN, near Mr Greenough's meetinghouse in Newbury, or to J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office, Boston. Dec 7.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 75 2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton	95 51 97 50
pearl do.		163 10 110 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 00 1 25
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl	9 57 9 75
cargo, No 1, new,		8 00 8 50
" No 2, new,		6 75 7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No 1, new,	lb.	15 17
CHEESE, new milk,		6 8
skimmed milk,		5
FLAX		
FLAX SEED	bush	5 1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl	6 10 6 12
Genesee,		6 00 6 25
Rye, best,		3 25
GRAIN, Rye	bush	75 80
Corn		67 70
Barley		60 67
Oats		42 45
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9 10
HOPS, No 1, inspection		12 15
LIME,	cask	70 1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77 78
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton	2 75 3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl	14 00 15 00
lumpy, mess, do.		14 00 15 25
Cargo, No 1, do.		14 00 15 00
SFEDS, 1st sort Grass,	bush	2 25 2 75
clover	lb.	8 10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48 55
do do unwashed		26 25
do 3-4 washed		23 34
do 1-2 & 4 do		23 35
Native		25 27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40 45
2d sort		30 32
do Spinning, 1st sort		35 37

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7 8
" whole hogs,		5 63
VEAL,		
MUTTON,		4 8
POULTRY,		9 12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		15 16
lump, best,		13 20
EGGS,		18 20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75
Indian, do.		75
POTATOES, (new)		40 50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl	1 60 3 60

MISCELLANIES.

[From the Bijou, for 1823.]

ON A LITTLE GIRL.

BY WM. FRASER.

That beautiful and stary brow,
With youth and joy all splendent now—
Can it be marred by years?
That passionless and stainless breast,
Where innocence hath raised her nest—
Must it be racked by fears?
That glowing cheek and sun bright eye
Whence laughter wings its archery—
Will it be stained with tears?
Such is, alas! the bitter doom
That waits each tenant to the tomb;—
And how canst thou, young bud of beauty, be
Excluded from the pale of destiny!

But years will pass her leave behind
One stain upon thy seraph mind—
Then, come, thou fearful age!
And fears that rack thy breast may prove
The token sure of passionate love—
Such is love's hermitage!
And tears from pity's fount will flow,
And on the cheek full sunny glow,
Of joy the fond presage!
Thy days shall onward wing their way,
Like the month of fragrance-breathing May:
Or should Grief come thy beauties to enshroud,
It shall pass—like thee like an April cloud.

CHRISTMAS.

Right well our Christian Stars of old,
Lov'd, when the year its course had roll'd,
And brought blithe Christmas back again
With all its hospitable train.
On Christmas eve, the bells were rung—
On Christmas eve, were anthems sung;
And Christmas blessings oft would cheer
The poor man's heart, thro' half the year.
Al! bidden with uncontrol'd delight,
And general voice, the happy night,
That to the cottage, or the cross,
Brought tidings of salvation down.

CHURCH GOERS.

Two lovely ladies dwell at ———,
And each a churching goes;
Mamma goes there—to close her eyes,
An' I Jane—to eye her clothes.

Some of Billy Black's Conundrums.—Why is a
short negro like a white man? Because he is
not a tall black.

Why is a man about to take a glass of brandy,
like a man going to beat his wife? Because he
is going to kick her.

Why is Mr. Pedlar's brewery like a public
house which Jews resort to? Because *He brews*
drink in it.

Why is the mouth of a hard drinker like an In-
dian rubber over-shoe? Because it never *lets in*
water.

Finally—Why are these conundrums like the
new novel of "The Buccaneers"? Because they
are hardly worth reading.

A shoemaker for the purpose of eclipsing an
opponent who lived opposite to him, put over his
door the well known motto of "Mens conscia recti."
His adversary, to offer a more general bait to the
public, placed a bill in his windows, with these
words, "Mens and Womens conscia recti." This
anecdote brings to our recollection a joke which
may have escaped some of our readers, although

the witty Joseph Miller has recorded it in his laugh-
ter stirring volume. A painter was desired to make
a hatchment, on which was the motto "Sic transit
gloria mundi." It so happened that he was desired
to deliver in his performance on a Monday; it was
not however, finished before the succeeding day,
and as a proof of his attention and accuracy, he
altered the motto, and delivered the melancholy
emblem of death to his customer, with the follow-
ing alteration, "Sic transit gloria Tuesday".

The day of small things.—A dealer in cat and
dog meat, in London, has lately placed over his
door, in golden capitals, the following words,—
"cat and dog meat bazaar."

Pedlars.—About the year 1821, the good State
of Massachusetts swarmed with a race of long-
sided, cunning, guessing, question-asking, hypo-
critical, bargain-making rogues, who prosecuted
their trade with indefatigable diligence.

The pedlar, taking his cargo of tin trumpets, or
adulterated essences on board a vehicle, looking
more like a miniature of Noah's ark when it rested
on the mountains of Millbury, than any christian
conveyance—or packing his needles and thread,
his combs and calicoes, in a huge box strapped
over his shoulders, roaming to and fro on the
earth, seeking whom to cheat. His home was
every where, and his dwelling place in all habita-
tions of man or beast. You might find him in the
public room of the tavern, round the fire-side of
the farmer, or snugly rested in a corner of the
barn. The rising sun shone upon his path among
the hills of the north, and his declining beams
lighted the eternal pedlar on his way to the sea
shore. He intruded himself on the domestic priv-
acy of every home, and his inexhaustible elo-
quence yielded him many a penny of profit on his
unsderable wares. Sometimes with the hardy en-
terprize of New England character he crossed
the mountains, and vended his wooden nutmegs
and pumpkin seeds among the astonished natives
of the west, whose exhausted purses and length-
ened faces bore testimony to the superiority of
Yankee skill in cheatage over their own ingenu-
ity. True it was, the farmers' children had their
teeth set on edge by eating sand instead of sugar,
and our village belle often mourned over the
transitory splendor of her go-to-meeting gown—
and the sick man died after taking the poisonous
drug; but still the pedlar was a favorite visitant,
and his gains grew great when resting on such a
prolific source as public credulity. These golden
days, however, could not always last. Our politi-
cal fathers issued an edict to prohibit the trade of
the itinerant merchant, and wandering vagrants
were compelled to betake themselves to other
States. The terror of the law, for a space, freed
the good people from the visitations of these vagab-
onds—but in process of time, finding the statute
showed its teeth without biting they began to re-
turn and infest our borders. Within a few years,
their depredations have been bold and frequent.
Worcester, &c.

Early Marriages.—A medical correspondent of
the Portland Patriot thinks it would be advanta-
geous for females to pass their twenty-fourth or
twenty-fifth year, before they subject themselves
to the cares and fatigues of a married life; as the
constitution of but few women can be regarded as
firmly established until after their twentieth year.
Every female who does not have an offer to her

taste previous to that age, will applaud his advice,
but such as may meet with husbands to their mind,
will judge of their own fitness, and laugh at the
Doctor.

A fine woman ought to add annually to her ac-
complishments, as much as her beauty loses in
the time.

Winter Evenings.—The intelligence and often
the success of farmers, depend on the manner
their Winter evenings are spent. The privilege
of devoting them to the acquisition of useful infor-
mation, is not enjoyed so uninterruptedly by any
class.—The farmer's pursuits of the day invite
him to draw near the fire; and if he has a taste
for useful reading, particularly for that connected
with rural pursuits, we scarcely can imagine one
to spend his time more rationally and happily.—
Knowing that all his live stock are well fed and
taken care of, and harassed with none of the anx-
ieties of those whose business is connected with
thousands, and liable to ten thousand reverses, he
can give his mind wholly to the sentiments and
reasonings of his author.

But many who cannot command more than one,
two, or three hours at a time, excuse themselves
from reading alto, ether. The father acts on this
principle, and the sons follow his example; and
thus it is that there are not more extensively read
and enterprising farmers. Let us now make some
calculation of the time that could be employed in
the acquisition of useful information, from the age
of fourteen to fifty.—Suppose that three hours of
the twenty-four, for four days of each week dur-
ing the six Winter months, were spent in useful
reading. This would amount when he would ar-
rive at 50 years of age, to 11,232 ho. rs. If he
read 20 pages per hour, it would be 224,640 pag-
es. Allowing each volume to contain 224 pages,
it would amount to one thousand volumes. Now,
what would be the result of thus devoting this
small portion of his time? It would give a right
bent to his mind—tend to prevent him from spend-
ing his time and money at improper places—he
would become acquainted with the state of agri-
culture in his own country, and in others—he
would become more enterprising, and be enabled to use
to better advantage the means within his reach, and
thus become a more successful cultivator of the
soil. In fine his taste for knowledge would in-
crease; he would become a more valuable citizen,
a blessing to his friends and neighbours, and
more likely to descend with grey hairs in repose
to his grave.—N. Y. Farmer.

Superior Tulips.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, a further
supply of Dutch Tulip, at a moderate price.
Also, a few POPEAT ONIONS—with every variety of Ger-
man Seeds, Flower Seeds, &c.

Bremen Geese.

For sale, 3 pair of this superior breed of Geese; they are de-
cidedly superior to the common breed—in the great size they at-
tain, in the facility with which they may be raised, and in the
consequently small amount of grain required to fatten them.—
Inquire at this office.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

Just published at the New England Farmer's Office, and
for sale by Bowditch & Davis, no. 72 Washington Street, and
at the Bookstore generally, the New England Farmer's Alma-
nack, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New
England Farmer.

THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00
per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.
Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers;
are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1827.

No. 23.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEEES.

MR FESSENDEN—I offer no apology for recurring again to the subject of the honey bee since you have encouraged me to that effect in the *New England Farmer*, 7th December. I have, however, no pretension to experimental or practical skill in their management, and possess but a small share of information derived from books, (having always been an advocate for book knowledge) and from verbal communication.

The fact stated in your last paper of a snail entrapped in a hive,* brings to my recollection a few circumstances equally calculated to excite the admiration of your readers.

On taking up a hive in autumn a few years since, the body of a mouse was found entirely encased in the substance of the comb, and so effectually embalmed by their own materials as to exclude the access of atmospherical air, and to obviate the possibility of annoyance from the process of putrefaction.

During a warm day the last summer, I witnessed the surprising alacrity with which bees can repel the attacks of an enemy. A large humble bee, and a very large ox fly, after being deprived of one wing, were thrown on the projecting board of my bee hive; they were instantly attacked by as many bees as could have access, piercing their bodies with their stings till they expired, and then forcing them from the hive to the ground. From this it may be supposed that were the bee-moth to make its pillaging visit at mid-day instead of skulking in the dark, it would be entirely foiled in its base attempt.†

In Rees's Cyclopaedia or the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, I have read the following curious statement. In autumn 1804 the copious collections of honey which had been made during summer had entirely disappeared, and the moths were uncommonly abundant. The owners of a number of hives resolving to protect them from further pillage, closed their entrances with tin gratings, where the apertures were proportioned to the size of the bees on the 17th September: but not having enough for the whole, two were left unsecured. It was seen next morning on examination that during the night the bees had themselves taken the necessary precautions by contracting the entrances of their hives so as to make them quite safe against invasion. Each was completely blockaded by a wall composed of old wax and fa-

rian, in which the bees had taken care to leave apertures corresponding to their own size: two that would prevent above two bees passing at a time were fashioned like inverted arches; a third was broad enough in front to admit of the passage of several bees at once, but so low that they were obliged to lean over on one side to get through. All the other hives proved on inspection to be constructed in the same way, even where provided with the tin gratings. In other instances the bees had constructed a double wall at the entrance of the hive, with covered galleries so narrow that no more than a single bee could pass; fifty-three swarms began these operations in the course of the same night. In countries where their great enemy the sphinx atropos abounds, the apertures when the chief collection of honey takes place, must be made very low that this insect may be excluded.

The following instance might, in the view of some, justify an impeachment of the integrity of the instinctive faculties of these insects. It was copied from the New York Medical Repository a few years ago, into the American New Dispensatory, by the present writer, as tending to prove the virulent nature of the *Rhus Virnix*, or swamp sumach. A swarm of bees attached themselves to a branch of the *Rhus Virnix*, after which the branch was cut partly through, and for some reason the bees were suffered to remain; the next morning the whole swarm were found dead and their bodies turned black and swelled to nearly twice their natural size. Now it is well known that instinct in animals enables them to distinguish and to avoid those poisons which prove destructive to their own nature; by what means therefore, was their instinct confounded in this instance? Not perhaps from any error in the choice made by the bees; had the tree remained in its natural state, they might probably have continued to adhere to the branch with impunity; but in consequence of the wound by the knife, the poisonous effluvia was suffered to exude and exert its fatal effects upon the innocent visitors.

In my former communication it was mentioned that the garret of a friend was occupied by a family of bees; they took possession of the tenement in June 1825, and first formed in a body on the side of the chimney. They first made their entrance through a crevice under the edge of the shingles, but an aperture was bored for their use a little below the roof which has proved acceptable to them. They now occupy the space between the chimney and the upright gable end of the house, open at both sides of the chimney for the space of about 7 inches in width. They have suspended their comb in lengthened sheets extending about two feet below the aperture, carefully leaving a space round it to pass and repass. The quantity of comb, would, it is supposed, nearly fill a barrel, and the landlord receives his rent from the produce of his tenants at his own discretion, selecting the young comb containing transparent virgin honey. They have never swarmed, as they have ample accommodations for their stock of honey and their young brood.

There appears no circumstance in the arrangement of an apiary so difficult and at the same time

so important as that of guarding against the depredations of the bee moth; every cultivator of bees complains that more or less swarms become victims to this enemy every season, in despite of all their efforts to frustrate its invasion.

The fact above detailed of the successful location of a swarm in a garret, might suggest an important improvement in the arrangement of an apiary. Let the hives be placed in the upper apartment of a dwelling house, or some out building provided with proper apertures through the walls. In this situation the bees would be secure from the vicissitudes of the weather, the hives would be less liable to decay, and the expense of a common bee house would be saved. But the most important advantage would be that of a total security against the attacks of the mischievous bee moth, as that insect seldom or never permeates to any considerable height in the atmosphere, and there could be no sweet odour from the hives to allure the insect to the place to seek for its favorite food. It is moreover not impossible but that young swarms from the hives so situated may attach themselves to the walls of the apartment for their permanent residence, as in the garret above mentioned, and thus in process of time the whole apartment be converted into a convenient and profitable apiary. Should these suggestions elicit the observations of some judicious and experienced cultivators, the object of this communication will be in a measure attained.

Old Colony, Dec. 17, 1827.

MEDICUS.

OATS.

MR FESSENDEN—There is a difference of opinion among farmers as to the proper time for sowing oats. While some contend that it is best to sow as soon as the frost is out sufficiently for the land to be worked, others insist on a different course, and choose not to sow until the ground has become quite dry and warm. It may be a fact that late sowed oats in some and perhaps in most instances, produce a greater quantity of straw than those early sown, and it may be and probably is true in as many instances, that the grain is proportionably lighter, so that if weight of grain is the prime object, that course of procedure as it respects sowing, is best, which is most likely to produce the desired result.

There seems to have been a general failure in the crop of oats through this part of the country the past season, there being but few instances, where they are so heavy by one third, as they have been in other years, when no calamity has befallen them.

Notwithstanding the general failure, I had as good a crop of oats the past season, as in any former year, having over one hundred bushels, from little more than two acres of ground, weighing thirty-three lbs. per bushel. Such being the fact, it is a question with myself and others, what should be the cause of my obtaining a better crop than any other farmers in the neighborhood.—That which to me appears as the probable and only cause, is early sowing. Although my ground was in no better condition than land in general, I sowed my oats several days earlier than other farmers in the vicinity.

* See page 162 of the current vol. of the *N. E. Farmer*.

† In speaking, we believe, of this insect, Mr. Kraemer says, "the bees would readily destroy these creatures, were it not for the armour they are covered with. They form themselves a coat of armour of a double matter. The first, next to the body, is a kind of silk of their own spinning; and the outer covering is of bees wax, laid on considerably thick. The creature, just thrusting its head out to feed, goes on devouring the cells; while the bees are buzzing about him, attempting in vain to pierce him with their stings. He never forsakes his covering, but lengthens and enlarges it as he goes; and gnawing down the sides of the cells in his march, without staying to eat them one by one, the destruction he occasions is scarcely to be conceived." Editor of the *N. E. Farmer*.

There were several fields contiguous to mine, where the soil and cultivation were not essentially different, but which were sowed a few days later, which in every instance failed to produce a middling crop. I have always been in the habit of sowing my oats as soon as possible after the ground had become settled, believing it to be the better way, and observation and experience the past season, have only strengthened my belief, that such a course is the correct one.

A. FARMER.

Remarks by the Editor.—Deane's N. E. Farmer states that "Oats cannot be sowed too early in the spring after the ground is thawed and become dry enough for sowing. The English farmers sow them sometime in February." Loudon says "The season of sowing oats is from the last week in February to the end of April. About the middle of March is preferred by the best farmers." We believe, as a general rule, neither oats nor any other sort of spring grain can be sowed too early after the ground can be put in order to receive the seed in the spring. Early sown spring wheat as well as oats is much less liable to blast than such as is put into the ground late in the season.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

Linnean Botanic Garden,
Dec. 11, 1827.

DEAR SIR—I send you herewith some parts of my Treatise, now in press, which you can publish as "Extracts from Prince on Horticulture."

Yours most respectfully,
WM. PRINCE.

NONENCLATURE OF FRUITS.

During a number of years, the author has been engaged in a most extensive and general investigation of all the fruits that have been introduced to this country from abroad, in order to test their accuracy, and the correctness of their names.—This critical inquiry has convinced him, that not less than one hundred varieties of the different fruits at present cultivated in this country are incorrect, as to the identity of their names, and consequently quite different from those they are intended to represent. This has arisen either from errors being made when they were sent from Europe, or by established names being adopted here for doubtful fruits. The author himself has, in common with others, been grossly deceived in the varieties of fruits from Europe, even when received from the best nurseries of England and France. This has long since led him to scrutinize every variety he receives, and the original tree is invariably planted out for bearing, that its accuracy may be tested. The author has gone into these remarks, to account for any present differences which exist between fruits from his establishment, and others bearing similar names, as above one hundred kinds will be found to essentially differ both in appearance and quality. Those persons who are conversant with DuRoi's, the Luxembourg Catalogue formed under the auspices of the French Government, the Bon Jardinier, and other French publications; or with Miller, Forsyth, Speechley, and the publications of the London Horticultural Society, can have the identical fruits sent them that are described in those works, and, in every case, the identity is guaranteed.

SYNONYMS IN FRUITS.

The author is taking extreme pains to regulate these properly and conclusively, as so much of the success of horticulture depends on critical accuracy. The Catalogues of his establishment bear witness to his anxiety, that the same fruit should never be disseminated under a plurality of names, and it contains more synonyms attached to the respective fruits than any other publication existing; but the author intends, in his "American Horticulture," to extend this necessary part of horticultural information, so as to set at rest a great many of the errors which have hitherto existed, in consequence of a want of information on this head.

I was highly amused, on calling to see a peach which an acquaintance of mine called by the charming name of "Maria Antoinette," to discover, that it was the identical fruit which has been long sold as the "Yellow Rareripec," and which originated in a field about two miles from my residence, whence I obtained it, and called it by the latter title. I have also noticed, that a peach, which is now selling as a new variety, by the high sounding name of "Emperor of Russia," is the same fruit known for 30 years past under the unpretending title of "Serrated Leaved Peach." Various other instances of this kind have come within my notice, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. There is nothing more calculated to lessen the satisfaction of the horticulturalist than this rechristening of old and well known fruits, either by the name of the person who happens to find a tree growing in his garden, or with some fanciful productions of his imaginations, as it will create the same endless confusion that has for a long period existed in England, and which their Horticultural Society is now attempting to remedy for it is a fact which can be proved, that many of the fruits of Europe may at present be obtained with more accuracy from some of the American nurseries than they can, in most cases, either in England or France.

ACCLIMATION OF FRUITS.

Deciduous trees, natives of the same latitude, are far more hardy than evergreens; which proves that the foliage of the latter possesses, even in winter, a great degree of sensibility. Efforts, therefore, to naturalize the fruits of the warmer climes, should be in preference commenced with those which are deciduous. The deciduous trees of Portugal, Italy, and Spain, and of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, will endure the winters of New York, when the evergreens, from the same places, perish if unprotected. Though in England, where the winters are more moderate, these survive and flourish, while, from the want of heat in their summers, many of the deciduous trees do not ripen their wood sufficiently to support their climate in winter; whereas, beneath the powerful sun of our country, the wood becomes so well matured, that, in many instances, resists the rigours of our winters uninjured. A consideration of these circumstances, and effects of climate, may greatly aid those concerned in the acclimation of trees calculated for fruit or for ornament.

NURSERY SOILS.

As a prejudice has prevailed from time immemorial, that trees, like cattle, when removed from a rich to a poorer soil, cannot thrive; and as nur-

very grounds are generally supposed to be kept in the richest possible state, it is a duty which the author owes to himself to remark, that, for many years, he has not made use of as much manure on his grounds as is commonly put on the same quantity of ground by farmers in their usual course of agriculture—not from any belief in the above mentioned doctrine, but from motives of economy, resulting from actual experiment, he has substituted culture for manure, by having his grounds, previously to planting, ploughed more than twice the usual depth, and by having the ground each year dug alongside of the rows of trees. By this management they are continued in the most thrifty state until the period for transplantation. The doctrine of trees not thriving when removed from rich to poorer soil, has long since been exploded in Europe. Marshall, a celebrated English writer, is very particular on this subject, and gives instances that have come under his observation to prove its fallacy, in his "Rural Economy of the Midland Counties of England," vol. i. p. 85. It is absolutely necessary that the young trees, at the time of transplanting, should be vigorous and thrifty, and it is of no consequence whether this is produced by strength of soil or by culture, as the young trees will then have a constitution prepared to feed itself on coarser food.

To those who insist on the point that nurseries of trees should be reared on poor ground, the reply may be made, that it might, with equal aptitude, be asserted, that a decrepid man is the best calculated to sustain the toils of a journey.

ORCHARDS NEAR THE SEA-SHORE.

It is recommended, in localities wholly exposed to the ocean—such as Nantucket, and other islands—that those who desire to succeed in cultivating fruits, should first plant a row of red cedars, willows, or other hardy trees, to break off the gales; next to these, they might plant their pears, as the fruit best calculated to support the situation, and after them peaches, and other fruits; perhaps it would be better that the cordon of cedars, willows, &c. should be extended on three sides of the plantation. As the red cedar flourishes uninjured on the sea-shore, and from its being an evergreen, is capable of affording protection against storms in all seasons, I consider it as decidedly the most proper to be selected for the before mentioned purpose.

ON RAISING WATER FROM WELLS.

MR FESSENDEN—If you think the following account of my manner of bringing water into the yard, will contribute anything to the convenience of farmers, you are at liberty to insert it in the New England Farmer. Yours, &c. N. L. Lyne, (N. H.) Dec. 26.

Last autumn, wishing to have water constantly running to my barn yard, and pasture contiguous, I went back about 18 rods to ground 44 feet higher than my yard, there dug and stoned a well 20 feet deep, and dug a trench 2½ feet deep—placed in it a small leaden pipe—stopped the lower end of it, and let it extend up beyond the well's mouth, so far that when bent and inserted, it would reach to the bottom—then filled the pipe with water for the purpose of exhausting the air (having no other convenient way of doing it)—stopped the upper end till the pipe was carefully bent, and the end put under the surface of the water, then took out the stopper and fixed on a leaden strainer, and

fastened a cord near the end of the pipe, and let it down nearly to the bottom of the well—confining the other end of the cord to a stick fixed across the well, near the top. The use of this cord is to raise the end of the pipe, in case we find at any time by measuring, that the sand is washing in—and liable to cover the strainer, and thus stop the water. Then by removing the stopper from the lower end, the water began to run, and has continued running a small stream ever since, without danger of exhausting the well, which, in the present wet season, contains fifteen feet of water.

N. L.

From the New York Statesman.

AGRICULTURE.

We are happy to perceive by the subjoined correspondence, that the spirit of improvement in agriculture, cherished by the munificence of the Government, and widely diffused through the medium of societies under its patronage, is not yet extinct though it seems to have slumbered for a year or two, while public attention has been engrossed by canals, rail-roads and other plans for promoting the interest of the state. The former ought to have been done, and the latter not left undone. Agriculture must for centuries be the great source of wealth and prosperity in the United States. Commerce and manufactures cannot flourish, if this paramount interest, whence they draw their life and activity, be permitted to languish. We have always had full faith in the salutary influence of agricultural societies; and it is with us a subject of deep regret, that the enthusiasm by which they were actuated a few years since, has in any degree subsided. Brief as was "the full tide of successful experiment," and sudden as has been its reflux, it was like one of those inundations of the Nile, which bring down fertility and plenty. The traces of the vivifying and invigorating principle are visible over the whole surface of the state;—and in many instances, waste places have been converted into productive farms. Look, for example, at the rural retreats of the late Chief Justice and his neighbour Judge Buel, whose fertile acres were reclaimed by the hand of persevering industry. If such an impulse was communicated to agriculture by a few seasons of active exertions, what effects might not be produced by systematic and continued efforts, such are made in Great Britain and in some parts of our own country? We have all the elements of one of the richest agricultural countries in the world, with every possible facility of transporting produce to a ready market. With such peculiar advantages, and with a population rapidly increasing, the state of New-York presents the strongest inducements for improving every acre of its soil.

In giving publicity to the following letters, we will merely add, that it will afford us pleasure at all times to make the Statesman the medium of similar communications, believing that if we may be the means of "making two blades of grass grow, where but one grew before," a service more beneficial to the community will be performed, than by filling our columns with angry discussions on the subject of the Presidency. Without censoring any of our editorial brethren, who have a taste for the turmoils of party strife, we can only say for ourselves, that we would rather be found

"Roasting turnips on a Sabine farm"

than engaged as heated partisans for this or that

candidate, playing at cut and thrust in the political arena, for the amusement of the public:

New York, Nov. 26, 1827.

DEAR SIR—When I was at your farm last summer, I observed a field of *Lucerne* in luxuriant growth, and of great promise. Your absence from home prevented my learning the particulars of its culture, uses and value.

This grass, I think, is not grown to any considerable extent in Great Britain or Ireland. In passing through those countries a few years ago, I do not recollect to have seen it all. Perhaps the humidity of the climate, the nature of the soil, and the strong growth of the other finer grasses, may account for its absence. In France, however, I found it held in great esteem; it produced abundantly, allowing of four or five cuttings in a season, and was used in its green state for *soiling* cattle.

Your experiments have, no doubt, been made with care. A detailed statement of them will be of service to our agricultural interests. If you will oblige me by furnishing the statement, it will gratify me to be the medium of communicating it to the public. Yours, very respectfully,

I. M. ELY.

Hon. JESSE BUEL, Albany.

Albany, Dec. 7th, 1827.

DEAR SIR—I most cheerfully comply with your request, in communicating my experiments in the culture of *Lucerne*.

My first essay to cultivate this grass was made in 1820. I sowed it with summer grain, but too thin; the summer was dry, and not more than a fourth of the plants survived till autumn. I ploughed it up at the end of the second year.

In 1824 I sowed 16 lbs. seed on an acre, well prepared by manure and potatoes the preceding year, with half a bushel of winter rye, the whole broadcast. The ground was well harrowed and rolled after it was sown. The rye soon spread its leaves upon the surface, and protected the *Lucerne* until its roots had good hold of the soil. It grew well, notwithstanding the drought. The latter end of August, perceiving that some of the rye was pushing up seed stalks, and that some weeds were overtopping the grass, I mowed it, and fed it green to my cattle. In 1825, I cut three tolerable crops, and soiled it to my cows.—In 1826, I cut it four times for green fodder, and in the autumn gave the field a slight top dressing of rotten dung. This year my stock has consisted of six cows and four oxen. My summer pasture would not more than suffice for two of them.—I fed them on ruta-baga and hay until about the 20th May, when I commenced cutting and feeding my *Lucerne*, morning and evening, in such quantities as I found my cattle would consume. By the time I had cut over the acre, the part first mown was again fit for the scythe. Two cuttings with the small pasture in which the cattle run, sufficed until my meadows and grain fields were fit to turn into. A third crop was cut for hay, and fourth might have been cut also, but for the difficulty of curing it. This is the field which you saw when at my house.

* The botanical name of this plant is *medicago sativa*. It is a native of Spain and the south of Europe. It grows to the height of from one to two feet, and the flower is of a pale bluish purple. The term "soiling," made use of in this correspondence, may not be familiar to all our readers. It is applied to the feeding of cattle confined in narrow enclosures, not affording sufficient pasturage.—Editor.

From my own experience, as well as from the observations of others who have cultivated this grass, I am satisfied, that an acre of good *Lucerne* will feed six cows five months, from the 20th or 25th May to the 25th Oct. This, to a person located as I am, upon a small farm, where land is high would be worth \$45, or \$1 50 per month for each beast.

Lucerne is less affected by drought than any grass I am acquainted with; and but few grasses abide longer than it does in the soil. It does not attain its full strength until the third year, and its medium duration is ten or twelve years.

I will further remark, for the guidance of those who may undertake to cultivate *Lucerne*, and are unacquainted with its character and habits, that it requires a rich, deep, clean, light, and dry soil. It will neither do well upon clays nor wet grounds.

It should be sown only in the spring, when the ground has acquired warmth sufficient to promote a quick and vigorous growth.

It should be mown for soiling as soon as the blossoms appear; and be permitted to wilt a few hours in the *swath* before it is fed to neat cattle. And lastly, like all other crops.

It is benefitted by an occasional dressing of manure. I think the best way is to apply compost or short dung in autumn, and harrow with a light harrow in the spring.

When cut for hay, there is a difficulty in curing *Lucerne* without great loss, as the leaves dry and crumble before the stem is cured. It should be managed like clover—lay a few hours in *swath*, and then put into small slender cocks with a fork. It will cure in two good days. I mixed my autumn crop, in the barn, with alternate layers of straw. Your obdt. servant. J. BUEL.

ISAAC M. ELY, ESQ.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The climate of Constantinople, for the latitude, is one of the coldest places in Europe, as the prevailing winds are north and south, blowing directly through the Bosphorus. A modern traveller has aptly compared a resident at Constantinople to a man in a thorough draft, or standing at the muzzle of a pair of bellows. Vegetation is scarcely a fortnight forwarder than in England, and fires are agreeable in the middle of April. Although the neighborhood of this city exhibits as rich a verdure as could be seen in the first dairy countries in the world, yet butter can scarcely be procured, and the milk is not drinkable. The meat, from bad management, is likewise very inferior; lamb is not allowed to be killed till the end of May; pork, when in season, is excellent; and though the butcher pays an enormous sum for the privilege of selling it, the price does not exceed 3d. per pound; of fish, there is a great abundance, and of the most extraordinary colours and shapes, but in general very inferior to what is caught on our coasts—the shell-fish in particular, is almost without flavor.

Bologna Sausages.—All the world are aware that these sausages are esteemed the nicest, if not the most delicate food that can be eaten; yet they are made with ass's flesh. Xenophon, in his *Anabasis*, remarks that the flesh of the wild ass was esteemed a delicacy by the army; and in the history of Belisarius's wars, we find mention of sausages made from the flesh of asses that had died of the plague.—*London Weekly Review*.

From Loudon's (London) Gardener's Magazine.

On the mode of procuring a crop of cucumbers during winter, by forming the hot bed within a vinery.—The gardener that is most successful in growing early cucumbers, is generally considered clever in every other part of his business.—This is not altogether without reason, for the man who bestows the necessary attention to keeping up the proper degree of heat, giving and taking away air, covering and uncovering, &c., to a cucumber frame, during the winter months, is likely to be of regular habits and careful attention, and these qualities go far towards the ensuring success in whatever is taken in hand.

The duties of gardeners in small places near large towns, are generally very different from those of their brethren, in the country. In the former case, their attention is confined to a few objects, and of course greater excellence is attained; in the latter, the gardener has often the charge of extensive shrubberies, park scenery, and distant plantations;—and these necessarily take him away a great part of his time from the kitchen garden, and leave him dependent upon his assistants. It was the experience of the uncertain results connected with this dependence, which led me to the plan of placing my winter cucumber bed in a vinery, and to manage the vinery and bed in the manner I am now about to describe.

This vinery was forty feet long, sixteen feet broad, twelve feet high at the back, and five feet and a half high in the front, with one fire place, and a flue which passed round the house. The air could be admitted both by the top and front lights.

On or about the 20th of September, cucumber seeds were sown on a moderate hot-bed in the open air, and treated in the usual manner until they were ready to ridge out. This generally happened about the beginning of November, at which time the shoots of the vines were withdrawn from the house, and a dung bed formed in the floor in the usual way. After placing the frame and mould on the bed, it may be left without the lights till the rank steam has passed off.—After this the plants being placed in the hills, and the sashes put on, the following are the leading features of management during the winter:—

Make fires in the evening, so as to warm the air of the house to from 56° to 60°, and in very severe frosts it may be raised to 70°. In the mornings of the coldest weather, and shortest days, make a strong fire, so as to raise the heat to nearly 70°, when the house is shut up. About eight o'clock and from that time to half-past nine, give plenty of fresh air, by opening the front sashes and top lights, after which, and during the remainder of the day, give plenty of air to the cucumbers, by tilting the sashes in the usual way.

In mild weather and during sunshine the lights may be taken entirely off the cucumbers for some hours each day; and immediately after forming new linings, the top lights may be left down a little all night, to permit the escape of any rank steam.

The advantage of this mode of growing cucumbers during winter is the comparative certainty of an early and good crop, at one third of the trouble and expense of the common method out of doors. The expense is lessened by no covering up being required, and by all the labour attending renewal

of linings, &c. &c. admitting of being done in wet weather.

By this practice fruit may be cut in January.—The vines may be introduced in the beginning of March, and will break beautifully and regularly in consequence of the genial steam of the dung. In April the shade of the vine leaves will have rendered the house too dark for the culture of the cucumber, and, as by this time cucumbers are plentiful in the common hot beds out of doors, the bed in the house may be cleared out, and the vines treated in the usual way till the following November.

Yours, &c. J. REED.

On the Varieties of Cardoon, and the Methods of cultivating them. By Mr Andrew Matthews.

The cardoon is not very generally cultivated in English gardens, probably, as Mr Matthews conjectures, because, "it requires more skill in the cooking than is commonly applied to it." It is a good deal in use in the South of France, as about Tours, where it is used in soups and stews, and sometimes in salads. The sorts described are the common, Spanish, Cardoon of Tours, and Red Cardoon. The Spanish, Mr Matthews considers the best, and the culture of any of the sorts he states to be particularly easy. Sow about the middle of April, in deep, light, not over rich soil, in trenches about six inches deep, by twelve inches wide, and four feet distant centre from centre. Drop three or four seeds together at intervals of eighteen inches, and when they come up, thin them out to single plants. Water frequently during summer; and, in a dry day about the end of October, commence the operation of blanching, by tying up the leaves with twisted hay bands, after which earth may or may not be heaped round them in the manner of landing celery, according as they are to be used early or during winter.—The common practice is to tie slightly with matting in the beginning of October, and earth up once a fortnight, till the plants are sufficiently covered, in the manner of celery. The French mould up the bottom of the plant a little, then tie up the leaves with packthread, and thatch them with long clean straw, made fast with strong matting, or small ropes. The hay band method is the best.

Cardoons may be transplanted in the manner of celery, but they are found to do much better when sown where they are to remain. In France the flowers are gathered and dried in the shade, and used instead of rennet to coagulate milk.

Insalubrity of the neighborhood of dunghills.—A writer in a French agricultural journal points out, with great force, the injury done to the atmosphere, as far as respects the breathing of animals, by the decay of animal and vegetable matter in dunghills, ditches, ponds, wells, and especially in sewers, and the cess-pools of water-closets.—Wherever health is an object, he recommends neutralizing the mephitic exhalations which arise from these places, by daily strewing over them, from a dredgebox, powder of lime, of which a very small quantity is said to have the desired effect. Though there is nothing new in this, yet it affords important hints for those who are employed to arrange the detail of dwelling-houses, and out-of-door offices; and also to those who live in confined situations.—*Gard. Mag.*

Colchicum.—In the British newspapers a case

was lately related, in which the bulbs having been eaten by a family, boiled along with potatoes, proved poisonous; and a French veterinary journal relates the case of twelve cows, which had been fed with the leaves and seed-vessels, and soon after showed the most alarming symptoms. By the use of strong decoctions of linseed, they were recovered after two or three days.—*Bul. Un.*

Mouldiness in the timber of a house, it is found, may be prevented by washing it over with a weak solution of muriate of mercury. The repair of a church at Potsdam, the timber of which, though quite new, was covered with mould, gave rise to the discovery.—*Bul. Un.*

Emigration to the Canadas.—Unquestionably, no man who is willing to make the slightest exertion can starve in America. If he will undertake to clear a farm, the means of subsistence are at once secured; should his habits unfit him for such an undertaking, the price of labour is so high, he is sure of lucrative employment in whatever capacity he chooses to enter the service of a master. So far the prospects of the emigrants are encouraging and agreeable.

But let us turn for a moment to the other side of the picture. Let us contemplate the exile seeking the portion allotted to him in the wilds of the forest, with the compass for his guide, doomed to endure, in his wretched log hut the rigours of a Canadian winter, without a human being for many miles round to break his solitude, or assist his labours. No village, no shop of any description, no medical advice within his reach, and worse than all, the lonely tenant of the woods is generally remote from any market, where he may dispose of the hard-earned fruits of his labours.

Personal Narrative of M. de Roos.

Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society, August, 1826.—Premiums were offered for various agricultural productions, and for the best treatise on Australian agriculture; the best treatise on Australian gardening; a treatise on the best and most economical mode of preparing extract of bark from the mimosa, and other trees of the colony; on the best and most economical mode of preparing the potash of commerce from the woods of the colony; and on the best mode of preparing the castor oil from the seed of the Ricinus communis.

The Honorable Alexander M'Leay, F.R.S. &c. formerly Secretary to the Linnean Society of London, is the Vice-Patron of this Society, and, among its Committee, we observe the name of Robert Townson, L. L. D. the celebrated author of Travels in Hungary.—*Colonial Times.*

Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society, February, 1827.—A report was read, by which it appears that the crop of wheat was above an average, and the crop of maize promised to be abundant, where it was sown in rich alluvial soil, but a failure on fresh land. Tobacco is said to be less extensively grown, since the reduction of the duty. The condition of the vineyards is mentioned as extremely luxuriant. The influence of the turf-club, in encouraging the breed of horses, forms a subject of congratulation, as also the increasing numbers, and the improvement in quality, of the breeds of horned cattle. An improvement of the quality of wool produced from sheep of the Saxon breed is also noticed.—*Col. Times.*

TRAPS FOR HAY-STEALERS.

Have the grower's name printed or written on a great number of little slips of paper, distribute these in the hayrick as it is building, so as there may be at least one slip to each truss, which will not require above one hundred slips to an acre, but to make quite sure, say two hundred. Then when you suspect your man has given away a truss, or any particular truss or quantity to be stolen from your cart or rick, have the truss pulled to pieces, &c. This practice has been adopted in Shropshire, and a thief detected and convicted in consequence. The ingenious inventor is Mrs Richards, of the parish of Clun.

LACKAWANA COAL MINES.

These Mines, with a body of land attached thereto, we are told, sold for one hundred and forty thousand dollars! One hundred thousand of which were paid by Stock of the Hudson and Delaware Canal—and forty thousand in cash.

Carbondale is the name given to the Coal Mines, formerly belonging to Maurice and Wm. Wurtz, Esqs. now owned by the Delaware Hudson Canal Company. It is situated on the Lackawana river, Blakely township, Luzerne county, 32 miles from Wilkesbarre, 8 miles from Dundaff, the late seat of the Northern Bank of Pennsylvania, and 16 miles from the Dysbury Fork of the Lackawaxen, to which place a turnpike road is now completed, and a rail road in contemplation. At this place, the canal up the Lackawaxen will terminate for the present. The Mines are handsomely opened, the coal appears to be of an excellent quality, and about five and twenty operatives are employed in uncovering and raising this valuable article; and in erecting Saw Mills, and other improvements, about the same number of workmen are employed. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. have issued bills in the nature of bank bills—which have a currency superior to that of the Northern Bank in its best days and we are pleased to say that the operations of the Coal Mines, and on the canal now constructing on the Lackawaxen, afford a market for the surplus produce of the agriculturists in the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna; and assure the landlord and the cultivator, that the land and its products will rise its value.—

Village Record.

Every family to make their own sweet oil.—This may easily be done by grinding or beating the seeds of the white poppy into a paste, then boil it in water, and skim off the oil as it rises; one bushel of seed weighs fifty pounds, and produces two gallons of oil. Of the oil sold as sweet olive oil, one half is oil of poppies. The poppies will grow in any garden—it is the large headed white poppy, sold by apothecaries. Large fields are sown with poppies in France and Flanders, for the purpose of expressing oil from their seed.—(Wide 10th and 11th vols. of Bath Society Papers, where a premium of twelve guineas is offered for the greatest number of acres sown in 1808 and 1809.) When the seeds are taken out, the poppy head, when dried is boiled to an extract, which is sold at two shillings sterling per ounce, and is to be preferred to opium. Large fortunes may be acquired by the cultivation of poppies.—*English Receipt Book.*

To preserve oranges, lemons, and other fruit.—Take small sand and make it perfectly dry; after it is cold put a quantity of it into a close clean

vessel; then take your oranges, and set a laying of them in the same, the stalk end downwards, so that they do not touch each other, and strew in some of the sand, as much as will cover them two inches deep; then set your vessel in a cold place, and you will find your fruit in high preservation at the end of several months.

Tricks of Fruiterers.—In many of the London fruit shops, yellow grapes have their bloom restored by being fumigated with sulphur; and some fruiterers of little repute are in the habit of supplying a bloom to plums, by dusting them with the powder of the common blue used by laundresses. The last operation is, in general, so clumsily performed, that it may be easily detected.

Storch, in his Description of St Petersburg, mentions some of the tricks that are performed on culinary vegetables and fruits in that city, but they are in general too gross, and involve too much manipulation, for being practised in Britain. For example, after asparagus has been used at the tables of the great, the returned ends of the shoots are sold by the cook to itinerating green-grocers, who carve a new terminating bud, colour it, and add a bloom, in imitation of nature, make up the ends so prepared in bundles, with a few fresh stalks outside, and sell the whole as genuine asparagus.

CURE FOR A COLD.

The following receipt to cure a cold is said to be so efficacious, that we republish it at the request of a correspondent who has tested its virtues.—*Am. Farmer.*

Take a large tea spoon full of flax-seed, with two penny worth of atic liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of sun raisins. Put it into two quarts of soft water, and let it simmer over a slow fire, till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown sugar candy, pounded, a table spoon full of white wine vinegar, or lemon juice. Note—The vinegar is best to be added only to that quantity you are going immediately to take; for if it be put into the whole, it is liable in a little time to grow flat. Drink a half pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troublesome. This receipt generally cures the worst of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time, may be said to be almost an infallible remedy. It is a sovereign balsamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities, which engender fresh colds on going out. It has been known to cure colds, that have almost been settled into consumptions, in less than three weeks.

Salubrity of the London air.—It was a saying of Mr. Cline, many years ago, that, "London was the healthiest place in the world." In no place are there so many human beings congregated together enjoying so high a degree of general good health. It has been stated, and we believe, correctly, that the happy exemption, which the inhabitants of London, for the most part, enjoy, from the diseases common to other capitals, is owing to the sulphurous naphtha emitted from the coal, serving the salutary purpose of checking the progress of febrile affection. To prove that the air is saturated with the naphtha, we shall not be able to recognize the presence of a wasp, an insect to which sulphur is odorous, within the sphere of its action.

Chinese mode of fattening fish.—The Chinese are celebrated for their commercial acumen, indefatigable industry—and natural adroitness in making the most of every gift of nature bestowed on their fertile country. Useful as well as ornamental vegetables engross their care; and animals which are the most profitably reared, and which yield the greatest quantity of rich and savoury food, are preferred by them for supplying their larders and stews. When a pond is constructed and filled with water, the owner goes to market and buys as many young store fish as his pond can conveniently hold; this he can easily do, as almost all their fish are brought to market alive. Placed in the stews, they are regularly fed morning and evening, or as often as the feeder finds it necessary; their feed is chiefly boiled rice—to which is added the blood of any animals they may kill, wash from their stewing pots and dishes, &c. indeed,—any animal offal or vegetable matter which the fish will eat. It is said, they also use some oleaceous medicament in the food, to make the fish more voracious, in order to accelerate their fattening. Fish so fed and treated, advance in size rapidly, though not to any great weight; as the perch never arrive at much more than a pound avoirdupois; but from the length of three or four inches, when first put in, they grow to eight or nine in a few months, and are then marketable. Drafts from the pond are then occasionally made; the largest are first taken off, and conveyed in large shallow tubs of water to market; if sold, well; if not, they are brought back and replaced in the stew, until they can be disposed of.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

The following proceeds from twenty five Cows, the last season, we have from the owner, Mr Jonathan Dyer, of Clarendon. Such enterprise is worthy of imitation.

6017 lbs. Cheese worth 6½ cents	375 10
450 lbs. " " 4	18 00
1000 lbs. Butter, " 12½	127 50
Proceeds from the sale of Calves,	50 00
	\$580 00

Mr Dyer further assures us that the whey and butter-milk amply paid for making and all contingent expenses. The cows had no extra keeping, but were doubtless well attended to.

Antidote against poison.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alludes to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, and particularly to the melancholy fate of the Royal Academician, Mr. Owen, adds, "I may venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain and immediate remedy for such events, which is nothing more than a desert spoonfull of mustard, mixed in a tumbler or glass of warm water, and drank immediately;—it acts as an instantaneous emetic; is always ready, and is used in safety in any case where one is required. By a mistake, where a gentleman took a full ounce of poison instead of salts, the castors were fortunately at hand, and no doubt an invaluable life was preserved to his family by giving the mustard directly. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow being from an untimely end."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1827.

[If We are obliged to defer till next week, F. H. P. and some other articles.

FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer who desires to know correctly to what profit he does business, should provide himself with a book, which he may call his *General Stock Book*—and in this book, some time in December, he should register the result of a general survey of the condition and worth of his whole stock and property—of his debts and credits.—Having such a book to refer to at all times, and on all occasions, will afford much satisfaction to his mind. In the first place, he should order in all tradesmen's bills, and in the mean time he may take an examination and account of all his household goods, horses, cattle, poultry, corn, grain, in straw or threshed, hay or other fodder, wood, manure, wagons, carts, ploughs, and implements of all kinds—the state of his fences, gates, drains, &c.; and make an estimate of the necessary repairs. Minutes being made on waste paper, the particulars may be afterwards entered into the Stock Book with such a degree of minuteness as may be judged necessary. After this general register, a Dr. and Cr. account may be drawn out, the balance of which will exactly show the present worth of his estate. The form of the account may be as follows:—

Stock Dr.

Contra Cr.

On the Dr. side should be entered all the farmer owes, and on the Cr. side all he possesses, and all that is owing to him. He must rate every thing at what he judges to be the fair present worth, (was it then sold); manure and tillage performed must be valued at the common rate of the country.

If a farmer wishes to be very correct in his calculations of the profit and loss, upon a lot of stalled oxen, for instance, on the crop of any particular field, his readiest method is to make an account for either one or the other in his ledger of Dr. and Cr. On the Dr. side let him place the cost, including every minute particular, and on the Cr. side the returns. On the sale of the articles, the account is closed, and the balance demonstrates the profit and cost.

PARSLEY. (*Apium petroselinum*.)

This well known garden-plant, is, in England, a subject of field cultivation. It is a native of Sicily, but will endure the winter of our climate. Mr. London says, "Parsley is sown along with clover and grass seeds in some places, and especially in Lincolnshire, as a preventive of the rot in sheep." A writer for the Farmer's Magazine, (Scotland,) says, "a friend of mine having occasion to observe the partiality of black cattle for the common garden parsley, and their preference of it, when growing, to almost any other green food, took it in his head to try how it would succeed in a field that he was going to sow down for pasture. He accordingly sowed two or three ridges with parsley seed, and the rest of the field with clover and rye grass. As soon as the field was ready for pasture he led his cattle into it, and it was perfectly evident that they preferred the part which was sown with the parsley, to any other part of the field, inasmuch that they never touched the rest, while there was a single blade of parsley to be had. Horses were equally fond of it,

He had not an opportunity to try sheep upon it; but the probability is, that they would (if possible) have been fonder of it, and thriven better than the other two. We know that black cattle, sheep, horses, and indeed every other animal, always prefer that food, when they have it in their power to make a choice, that is most agreeable to them, and most conducive to their health. We know, also, that parsley is a most wholesome vegetable for the human species. It is a powerful antiseptic. If we were to reason from analogy, we should suppose that its beneficial properties should extend to the animal creation in general." Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, says "Parsley is propagated by seed, which according to Miller, should be drilled (early in the spring as it remains several weeks under ground) in the proportion of two bushels per acre; in rows about one foot asunder, and *hand hoed*; though Mr. Mills [in his Practical Husbandry, vol. iii.] is of opinion, that the plants will flourish better, grow to a larger size, and be in all respects, more perfect; if the distance between the rows be sufficient to admit a hoe-plough. He adds, that a smaller quantity of seed will be required, the culture will thus be less expensive; and, he is confident, the plants will afford a better food for cattle.

"This vegetable is eaten with great avidity by sheep, and it not only renders their flesh more delicious, but is also believed to preserve them against the rot. Instances have occurred, where sheep fed in parsley remained sound, while those in the vicinity of the farm were uniformly subject to that disease. Mr. Mills, therefore, recommends these animals to be fed with it, twice in the week for two or three hours at each time.—It may likewise be beneficially given to sheep affected with the *scab* or *red-water*, and is said to be very efficacious in recovering surfeited horses, or such as are subject to the *grease*."

Another English writer says that parsley should be sown among oats and fed the following year with sheep. Two bushels of seed to the acre is the quantity recommended when no other grass seed is sown; but, probably, the management would be to sow it with clover or some other succulent grass.

London says that parsley "is sown along with clover and grass seeds in some places, and especially in Lincolnshire, as a preventive of the rot in sheep, &c. In laying down lands to grass, Hoyte in the fourth volume of *Communications to the Board of Agriculture*, advises the sowing with twelve pounds of white clover, two pounds of red clover, two pecks of rye grass, and two pounds of parsley to the acre; as the parsley stands two years, and by its diuretic qualities, prevents the sheep from dying of the red-water, which too luxuriant clovers are apt to produce. The seed requires a longer time to germinate than any other agricultural plant, and might probably be advantageously prepared by steeping."

ELEGANT PRINT OF CATTLE.

In the New England Farmer, [vol. i.] we published a pamphlet, entitled, "*Remarks on the Improvement of Cattle, &c. In a Letter to Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart. M. P. by Mr. John Wilkinson, of Lenton, near Nottingham.*" In the work, the following passage occurs, (See page 252). "Should any difficulty still remain in forming a clear conception of the points described. I think in such a case, I may very safely recommend a print, which I published a short time ago,

and that too, without vanity; as it reflects far more credit on the artist than on myself. To such a recommendation, moreover, I feel the greater confidence, both because I was requested to publish it by many of the first agriculturists in the kingdom; and since published, it has met with their highest approbation. This print consists of a groupe of five animals, so arranged as to show the just proportion and proper symmetry of every essential part. The portraits were taken from the most perfect animals in my possession; and the engraving, which is in a style far superior to that in which cattle are generally executed, was finished with the greatest care. And, if I am correct in my description for the proper formation of cattle, and the portraits in the above mentioned print be also good, I think he who carefully compares the portraits with the description itself, cannot long fail of being at least a very tolerable judge. For any one reading the description of a particular part, for example, of the breast; he will there find, that it ought to be wide, and to project well before the legs; and on turning to the print he will immediately see this projection shewn in the side-view of the bull, and the width in the heifer, which faces him; and so on with respect to every other part. For as each animal is placed in a different position from the rest, there is no important point which is not fully presented to the view."

A gentleman, who is friendly to our Establishment, and a well wisher to the great interests to which our paper is devoted, has presented us a copy of the Print above described, which we have placed in the New England Farmer office, for the inspection of any person who will take the trouble to call and look at it.

To preserve eggs sound for the space of two years.

For the following process for keeping eggs perfectly sound, a patent was granted to Mr. Jayne, of Sheffield, in England. Put into a tub or vessel, one bushel, Winchester measure of quick lime—thirty-two ounces of salt, eight ounces of cream of tartar, and mix the same together, with as much water as will reduce the composition or mixture, to that consistence, that it will cause an egg put into it to swim with its top just above the liquid; then put and keep the eggs therein, which will preserve them perfectly sound for the space of two years at the least. This method is not the worse for being simple, and the still simpler one of merely keeping eggs in salt, is known by many good housewives to preserve eggs quite sound for a considerable time.

It has been calculated that the manufacture of wool, (including the various mechanics and laborers employed,) in the New England States subsists about 20,000 families, or 120,000 persons—and that these will consume the surplus products of 40,000 families of agriculturalists;—together, about 360,000 individuals.

Bite of the Rattle-snake.—An article has been published in several journals, giving the account of a remarkable cure of the bite of a rattle-snake, by cupping with a common porter or black bottle. The plan resorted to was, to fill the bottle half full of spirit of turpentine, made quite warm, and after scarifying the wound made by the snake, to apply the mouth of the bottle to it, and then pour cold water on the bottle till perfectly cooled. It is said, in the case above alluded to, that the patient was in the most excruciating agony, previous

to the bottle being applied, but soon became easy, and fell into a sound sleep. The next day he was able to walk about and work as usual. Spirituous liquors of any kind, or even warm water, will do very well, as a substitute for spirits of turpentine.

The writer of this article thinks any kind of spirit would do as well as spirit of turpentine.—This we apprehend may be a great mistake. The latter spirit is exceedingly active and penetrating, and it may be, if the above statement is true, that the turpentine, which seems to have been applied to the wound, prevented the too frequent effect of the bite of the rattle-snake. It might have destroyed this animal poison by chemically decomposing it. We throw out this idea in the hope that those who may have an opportunity of observing the effect of the turpentine in accidents of this kind, may decide whether it has any preventive or counteracting effect in these cases, or not. We have seen many punctured wounds of the feet, to which the spirit of turpentine was applied. The orifice of the puncture was enlarged. No accident followed in a single instance. Whether the turpentine acted as a preventive in any, or all of these instances, it is impossible to say; that it did so, in some of these cases, considering that several of the punctures were deep and painful at first, and made by rusty nails, is only presumptive evidence, more or less probable. The turpentine is coming into frequent and good use, as a remedial substance, both externally and internally, and is well worth a trial in punctured wounds, and in the bite of insects and poisonous reptiles, when something better known and more to be relied on, is not at hand.—*Medical Intelli.*

To prevent shoes from taking in water.—It is stated in the Family Receipt Book, that one pint of drying oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of turpentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch—melted carefully over a slow fire. If new boots or shoes are rubbed with this mixture, either in the sun-shine or at some distance from the fire with a sponge or soft brush, and the operation is repeated as often as they become dry, till the leather is fully saturated, they will be impervious to wet, and wear much longer, as well as acquire a softness and pliability, that will prevent the leather from ever shrivelling.

NOTE. Shoes or boots prepared as above, ought not to be worn till perfectly dry and elastic, otherwise their durability would rather be prevented than increased.

Rail-roads.—After all our boasting, if we do not take care, the people of the south, will have the first rail-road—at least the following, from the Southern Patriot, seems to indicate as much:

A bill to incorporate a company to construct a rail-road, between the city of Charleston and the towns of Hambro, Columbia, and Canadan, has been introduced into the House of Representatives, by Alex. Black, of Charleston, which has had the first reading to-day, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Varnish for Wood.—The Italian cabinet work in this respect, excels that of any other country. To produce this effect, the workmen first saturate the surface with olive oil, and then apply a solution of gum arabic in boiling alcohol. This mode of varnishing is equally brilliant, if not superior to that employed by the French in their most elaborate works.—*Blackwood's Mag.*

Feeding Geese.—It is said that geese may be advantageously fed on turnips, cut in small pieces similar to dice, but not so large, and put into a trough of water.

To make good Cider Cake.—Two pounds of flour, one of sugar, half of butter, one of fruit, one pint of cider, two teaspoons of pearlash, cloves and spice to your taste.

The Bristol Tunnel.—We understand that this undertaking is proceeding rapidly, and that the Tunnel is completely finished for the space of a quarter of a mile. The excavators are employed day and night, and every effort appears to be making to complete the work with all possible celerity.

In the New York Court of Sessions a few days since, William Brackett was tried for *beating a drum*; but it was a *Mrs. Drum*, who had previously beat the prisoner, and whose head "discouraged music," that did not please the court.

The Coffee Bean.—"it is generally said, loses its vitality in a few weeks. Some years ago, when I resided in Italy, my children used to sow the beans which we had in daily use, and they grew freely. I suppose they were imported to Leghorn from Africa, but how old they might be I am not able to say. When I mentioned this to a gentleman curious in botanical matters, he told me he had raised date and cocoa palms from nuts bought in the London shops, but had never tried the Coffee. I should like to know the experience of others on the subject."—*C. H. D. March.* Since the above was in type, we have seen a young Coffee plant raised from one of a handful of seed, taken indiscriminately from a parcel of Mocha Coffee purchased in the shops.—*Cond.*

Sleep Scalers.—The Perry (Pa.) Forrester says that several hundred sheep has been killed by dogs in the vicinity of that place within two or three weeks. The shepherds on Salisbury plain, and on the Dorset and Sussex downs in England, where vast flocks of sheep are kept, resort to a method for the discovery of dogs who have acquired habits of worrying their flocks, (a habit by the bye which like most other bad habits is seldom forsaken) as easy and as simple as it is certain. When they find that a sheep has been worried or killed in the night, they go round to all the farms and cottages in the neighborhood, and examine well the mouth of every dog they can find; and the guilty one is detected by the wool of the sheep; particles of which will lodge between, and adhere to the teeth for several days. It is almost needless to add that in such cases the shepherd assumes at once the office of Judge, jury, and executioner. "Out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee, thou rascally hound," forms the sun and substance of indictment, pleadings, and sentence—and execution inevitably follows.

Rats.—A correspondent sends us an article from the Albany Argus, recommending "ground cork, fried in grease, as an efficacious plan for destroying rats." Several years ago, we tried a similar experiment, but upon the return of dog days we began to have serious thoughts of establishing a board of health in one corner of our office.—*Dellous Falls Int.*

Mr Benjamin Fowler, in Pembroke, this year raised an English turnip, which when dressed of its top weighed 21 pounds, and measured in girth three feet seven inches.

Cobbett's Agricultural Works.

Just received for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, a *Ride of eight hundred miles in France*, containing a Sketch of the face of the Country, its Rural Economy, of the Towns and Villages, of Manufactures and Trade, and Manners and Customs—Also, an Account of the Prices of Land, House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, and other things, in different parts of the Country. By James Paul Cobbett, (son of William Cobbett.) London edition, price 75 cents.

Also, a further supply of the *American Gardener*; or a treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying out of Gardens; on the making and manag'g of Hot beds and Green Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of *Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits and Flowers.* By William Cobbett. London edition, with several engravings, price 15 Cts. [?] This

is probably one of the best Treatises on Gardening extant, (excepting, perhaps, the more elaborate work of M'Mahon.) The directions in the *American Gardener* for the management of Grape Vines and Peach Trees are pronounced by experienced and competent Judges, to be the best of any extant, and well worth, alone, the price of the book.—It has, likewise, very full, directions for the management of Garden Vegetables and Ornamental Flowers.

Cottage Economy, containing information relative to the making of bread, brewing of Beer, keeping of Cows, Pigs, Bees, Fives, Goats, Poultry, and Rabbits, &c. with instructions relative to the cutting, and use bleaching of the Plants of English Grass and Grain, for the purpose of making *Plats and Bonnets.* Price 62 cts.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.

Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Booksellers generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer.

Bremen Geese.

FOR sale, 10 pair superior BREMEN GEESSE. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddy's Island, to Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office. Dec 7.

Lucerne Seed.

A few hundred pounds of fresh Lucerne seed, by the pound or hundred weight, for sale at the N. E. Farmer office.

White Mustard Seed.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, the best English White Mustard seed, by the pound or bush.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bu	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton	57 50	100 50
pearl do.		103 00	112 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 00	1 25
BEEP, mess, 200 lbs. new,	shl.	9 37	9 75
carg, No 1, new,		8 00	8 50
" No 2, new,		7 60	7 50
BUTTER, inspect, No. 1, new,	lb.	12	17
CHEESE, new milk,		6	8
skimmed milk,		5	5
FLAX			
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00	6 12
Genesee,		6 00	6 25
Rye, best,		3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Rye	bush	75	80
Corn		67	68
Barley		60	67
Oats		42	45
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		12	15
LIME,	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS retail at	ton	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 00	15 00
navy, mess, do.		14 00	15 00
Carg, No 1, do.		13 50	15 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		40	55
do do unwashed		20	23
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & 4 do		20	33
Native		25	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	43
2d sort		50	32
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	37

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	9
" whole hogs,		54	64
VEAL,			
MUTTON,		4	8
POULTRY,		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		15	18
lump, best,		18	20
EGGS,		10	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	75	
Indian, do.		70	
POTATOES, (new)		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl	1 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Trenton Emporium.

WINTER.

Time swiftly flies—in bold career,
Still circling on from year to year,
No pause he makes—o'er town or tower,
By night's still couch—at mid day's hour—
Still on he sweeps; each matin chime
Gives warning of the flight of Time.

But yesterday—each eye hath seen
Nature in youth and beauty green;
The cowslip raised its dewy head—
The wild rose graced its wilder bed—
The laurel bloom and scented thyme,
Combined to form a wreath for Time.

But He hath dashed them from his brow,
And Winter's treasures deck him now—
His locks display the snowy gem,
Diamonds of hail his diadem,
And Winter, from his frozen clime,
Follows the wasting flight of Time.

WISE SAYINGS OF POPE.

1. Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense. There are forty men of wit to one man of sense; and he that will carry nothing about him but gold, will be every day at a loss for want of readier change.

2. A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong; which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

3. To be angry is to revenge the fault of others upon ourselves.

4. To relieve the oppressed is the most glorious act a man is capable of; it is in some measure doing the business of God and Providence.

5. When we are young, we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old we perceive it is too late to live as we proposed.

6. The world is a thing we must of necessity, either laugh at or be angry with; if we laugh with it, they say we are proud; if we are angry at it, they say we are ill-natured.

A quaker gentleman covered with his beaver, was once in company with a lady rather too much uncovered, who drank to his "broad bottomed beaver." The quaker having thanked her for the honor she did him, observed, filling up a bumper, "in return for thy civility, Maria, I drink thy absent handkerchief."

An Irish paper gives the following anecdote of the simplicity of a raw *Pal*, who had just been transplanted from the interior to Dublin:—

Pat had been sent by his master to purchase half a bushel of oysters, to the quay—but was absent so long, that apprehensions were entertained for his safety. He returned at last, however, puffing under his load in the most musical style. "Where the deuce have you been?" exclaimed his master. "Where have I been? why where would I be but to fetch the oysters!"—"And what in the name of St. Patrick kept you so long?"—"Long! by my soul I think I've been pretty quick, considering all things."—"Considering what things?"—"Why, considering the gutting of the fish, to be sure."—"Gutting what fish?"—"What fish? why, bloud-an-owens, the

oysters to be sure!"—"What do you mean?"—"What do I *mean*? why, I *mean*, that as I was a resting myself down forewent the Pickled Herring, and having a drop to comfort me, a *jontle-man* axed me, what I'd got in the sack? Oysters, says I—"Let's look at them," says he; and he opens the bag. 'Och! thunder and praties, who *sould* you these?' It was Mick Carney says I, aboard the Powl Doodle snack. 'Mick Carney, the thief o' the world! what a blackguard! he must be to give them to you without gutting.' And arn't they gutted? says I. 'Devil o' one o' them.' Musha, then, says I, what will I do? 'Do,' says he, 'I'd sooner do it for you myself than have you abused!' And so he takes them in doors and guts 'em *nate* and *clane*, as you'll see." Opening at the same time, his bag of oyster shells, which were as empty as the head that bore them to the house. If we had not this from an Irish paper, we should venture to doubt its authenticity.

Lord Kelly had a remarkable red face. One day Foote solicited him to look over his garden wall to ripen his melons.

How to pose a Professor.—"I say, Mr Cripps, understand you're a great *bottomist*." "Bottomist, Sir! I don't understand what you mean." "Not know what I mean! why, they tell me you knows all about things that grow at the bottom of the sea, and such like, you know." "Oh! a *botanist*, you mean; well I do profess to be a bit of a *botanist*." "Well then, can you tell what this is?" "Why sir, that is what is called—" "I don't want to know what it's called—I want to know what it *is*." "Well, sir, then it is a portion of the marine plant *conferva*."—"Then give me leave to tell you, Mr Cripps, it is no such thing; it is neither more nor less than a piece of *sea-weed*, for I plucked it up myself, on the sands yonder, not many minutes ago!" What more could he said? Mr Cripps turned upon his heel with a "*psaw!*" and the querist went home to breakfast, and boasted how cleverly he had posed a professor. "I know I should *pose* him!" said he; "and I did it on purpose, for I like to take the shine out of these *professors*, as they call themselves!" He should have added, "Yet nature might have made me even as one of these, therefore I will not disdain." *A Scene at Margate.*

Ancient and Modern Maxims.—If there is any time when a man has a right to value himself, it is when he has done a good action in a proper manner.

The firmest friendships, are those formed in mutual adversity; as iron becomes more compact in the forge, when the flame is most vivid.

Governors need no arms where there are laws, and they heed no laws where there are arms.

The subtlety of pride covers itself with the mantle of humility; so high is this virtue, that even the most haughty wish to rise in her name.

The liberty of a people consists in being governed by laws made by themselves, under whatever form of government they may be.

The liberty of an individual consists in being owner of his own time and actions, so long as they are not in opposition to the laws of God, or of his country.

An action by which we gain an enemy and lose a friend, is a losing game; because vengeance is a much stronger principle than gratitude.

He who does nothing charitable while living, and leaves his property to the poor when dead, is merciful to himself too late.

Death has generally been called the debt of nature. A modern writer styles it a debt on demand. Sometimes it is a debt at sight.—Nature may be supposed to draw upon every individual son and daughter of Adam, in nearly the following terms:—Three-score years and ten, after birth, pay this my first bill of exchange, to that grim and inexorable tyrant, Death, with or without further advice.

Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds.

We have now for sale, at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England,—mostly of the crops of 1827. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed-growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises our most prominent kinds.

Artichoke, Green Globe	Cucumber, (8 varieties, including White and Green Turkey, &c.)
Asparagus, Devonshire	Egg Plant, Purple and White
Battersea	Endive, Green & White curled
Large White Redding	Patavian, for winter
Beans, (36 varieties, including the English broad beans, dwarf, &c.)	Garden Burnet
Bats, true Long Blood	Charlie Scits
Early Blood Turnip	Indian Corn, (several varieties)
Early White Scarcely	Kale, Sea
Yellow turnip rooted	Purple curled
Borecole	Green curly Scotch
Brocoti, Early White	Leek, London
Early Purple	Large Scotch
Large Cape	Lettuce, 14 varieties
Cabbage, (22 varieties, including the Russian, and common kinds, early and late.	Melon, 14 varieties
Cardoon	Mustard, White and Brown
Carrots, Altringham	Nasturtium
Long Orange	Okra
Early Horn	Onion, 8 varieties, including the imported Madeira, Potatoe and Tree Onion
Blood Red (for West India market)	Parsley, 4 varieties
Lemon	Parsnip, Large Dutch swelling
Pumpkin, (fine sort)	Peas, 16 varieties
Cauliflower, Early and Late	Peppers, 4 varieties
Celery, White solid	Pumpkins, Finest Family
Rose coloured solid	Scarlet Field
Italian	Mammoth
Celery, or turnip rooted	Radish, 5 varieties
Chervil	Rutabaga, for roots, &c.
Chicory	Salsify, or vegetable oyster
Corn Salad, or Yettokost	Scorzonera
Cress, Curled or Peppergrass	Spinach, 5 varieties
Broad leaved or Garden	Squash, 7 varieties
Water	Tomatoes
	Turnips, 15 varieties

Likewise, ESSENTIAL ROOTS and PLANTS, FIELD and GRASS SEEDS, PER and SWEET HERB SEEDS, MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS, BIRD SEEDS, and more than 200 different kinds of ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

As the variety and quantity of Seeds kept at this Establishment are by far greater than at any other place in New England, or the British Provinces, the West India market, or the Southern States, can always be executed with promptness, at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seeds and Country Traders supplied, at wholesale or retail, on the best terms.

We have now on hand, of this year's growth, 200 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel & Sugar Beet, raised by J. Prince, Esq. 100 lbs. Onion Seed, Red, White and Yellow. 170 lbs. true Blood Beet, raised in Roxbury.

160 lbs. Carrot, various kinds. 150 lbs. Radish, superior quality 100 lbs. English Turnip, raised in Roxbury.

To bushels Peas, early and late.—[We have about 50 bushels of the Early Washington Pea, which was pronounced by the few who could obtain it last year—as our supply was small—the earliest and most productive of any brought into the Boston market.]

Among the new vegetables we have introduced, and which are not common in the Boston market, are the Early Russian Cucumber, [very early] Camperdown Lettuce, Grass Pea [for winter use], Purple Parrot, Giant Asparagus, Lima and Valparaiso Squash, Siberian Parsley, Danish Russian Cabbage, Yellow Maba Turnip, Celery, Finest Family Pumpkin, Lady's Finger Pea [a new and fine marrowfat] and New Zealand Spinach.

Catalogues of the whole Establishment, with directions for cultivating the more rare and delicate sorts, comprising a pamphlet of 40 pages, furnished gratis.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3.00 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance. Gentlemen who procure free responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1828.

No. 24.

AGRICULTURE.

From Cobbett's Ride in France.

VINES IN FRANCE.

The neighbourhood of Tours is a great place for vines, and for the making of fine wine. I went along with my landlord to-day to see his vineyard, which is at about half a league from the city.—The vintage of the black grapes is not quite finished, here, and that of the white grapes is not begun. In this part of France they let the white grapes hang as long as possible, before they gather them, because, they say, it makes the wine stronger and of better flavour. The snow is, they tell me, sometimes upon the ground before the grapes are gathered. I saw a great many acres of vineyard to day. The vines look beautiful at this time, with all their leaves off, and loads of ripe grapes hanging upon them. The vines, which are planted in cuttings, or slips (just as *gooseberries* and *currants* are) of the last year's wood, begin to bear when about four or five years old.—An acre of vineyard, of the best sort of vines, is full bearing is worth, at Tours, about 3000 francs; or 125*l.* of our money. This year, they say, the vines will yield from 10 to 12 barrels of wine to the acre; barrels of 250 bottles each; or, as was before observed, of about 80 English wine gallons each. Good wine may be bought in Tours, by the single bottle, for 10 sous, or 5*d.* English, the bottle. The barrel, or *piece*, of this year's wine, will bring from 50 to 60 francs, at this place.—But the wine of this year will not be of the best quality, on account of the grapes not having ripened quickly, which they should do to make very good wine. Some of the vines are very old; some of them forty, some fifty years old. The land round Tours is hilly; uncommonly good strong land, and stoney, which is just the character of land to suit the vine. There is much rock in the hills here, as at Loches; and the wine-makers have caves, hewed out of the rocks, under the brows of the hills, in which to deposit the wine, and to carry on the process of making it. Some of the vines in this part of the country are cultivated in the *espalier* fashion. This is not, however, generally the case, where there is any considerable quantity of vineyard together. The common way is, to stick one stake, about four feet high, up to each vine. The stakes are pulled up, at this time of the year, when no longer wanted, and placed away in a *stack*, just as hop poles are in England. The stakes are, as I said before, made of coppice-wood, hazel, ash, and other kinds. They do not last above a couple of years; for, if used longer, they become rotten, and are easily broken by the wind. I was, when at Chateauxroux, informed, that, further to the South, the cultivators of the vine make use of stakes of *Locust*, which, they say, grow in coppices, and last a great number of years. The *Locust* is, in France, generally called *Robinia*; but in the vineyards the stakes of it are called, *bois de fer*; or, *iron-wood*; a name which the *Locust* very well deserves.

There is a kind of grape, which I saw on some vines here, made use of to give a colour to the red wine. When this grape is squeezed, the

juice is of a fine dark colour, a mixture of purple and red. It is made use of in giving a colour to all red wine, which could not have the fine colour that we see in it, but for the use of this sort of grape. The vintage of the white grapes begins, this year, at about this time, the 7th of November.

From the American Farmer.

New and economical preparation of tar as a covering for houses.

MR. SKINNER, Sir,—The recent scarcity,—and consequent high price of tar, induces me to appeal to an experiment, the result of which I submit to your judgment either to communicate to the various readers of your useful paper, or otherwise dispose of it as you may think proper.—Finding it a difficult matter to mix tar and red ochre, suitable for the roofs of my houses, &c. I could not make a mixture of those two articles, that would not, when cool, become separate. I was induced to make the application of a third ingredient, viz: very strong brine, which has not only removed the difficulty complained of above, but has enabled me to effect the object with six barrels of tar, which nine, in the ordinary way of applying it to the roofs of houses, would not effect, in the following manner. In the kettle in which I warmed (not boiled) the tar, I put half a barrel of tar. After placing a gentle fire around it, only sufficient to warm it entirely, I applied one gallon of brine, made as strong as salt would make it, to every two gallons of the tar: taking as much of the above described quantity of brine as was necessary to mix the red ochre to the consistency of gruel; then mixing the whole together, and stirring it till entirely united. This, I find, produces a better body than any other produce heretofore by the tar and ochre alone,—and when the advantages (of lessening the quantity of tar, the superior cement thus formed, together with the generally very desirable effect the salt will have to resist the ravages of fire, shall be placed in the scale of the additional expense of salt, which does not, I think, exceed a peck to each barrel of tar, (and that used by me was dirty fish salt) shall be tested by the experimentalist. I am induced to think, he will also recommend the plan to his fellow citizens.

A VIRGINIAN.

N. B. The above should be applied boiling hot.

On the use of chilled Cast-iron, for Punches, and other tools.—It is well known, that in making holes in red-hot iron articles, such for instance as wheel-tire, horse-shoes, &c.; the hardened and tempered steel punches become softened, from the effect of the heat—and, changing their shape, must be repaired from time to time.

Mr. Peter Keir, engineer, of St. Pancras, several years since, having occasion to make many nail-holes, in the wheel-tire of artillery carriages, and horse-shoes; and having experienced the above inconvenience in a great degree, luckily thought of substituting punches made of chilled cast iron, for those of steel, and which he found fully to answer the purpose, as they constantly retained their original hardness, notwithstanding they very frequently became red-hot in using.

As, however, chilled cast-iron is not sufficiently tough to bear bending, without breaking, he found it necessary to strengthen his punches, by surrounding and inclosing their stems in cast-iron holes, made of shapes corresponding with the stems, in properly shaped supports, and having their points only standing out a sufficient length for use.

KIDNEY POTATOES.

MR. EDITOR.—An opinion has long prevailed with our Farmers, that kidney potatoes do not yield as much as other kinds. In order to prove its fallacy, I last year planted a piece of fallow ground sixty feet by ninety. I spread thereon eight waggon loads of coarse yard manure and ploughed the ground (which was of a heavy loam) very deep.—On the first of July I planted my potatoes, the hills being about two feet apart; and at the season for securing them, they were dug and carefully measured, and yielded me fifty-one bushels. The result of this undertaking has convinced me that it is more to my profit to make my ground good in the off-set than in the usual way of skimming over the surface; and, I am fully of opinion, the steady demand for this article, and the advanced price in market (should the yield be not equal to some others) makes it much more to the interest of our farmers to turn their attention more fully to their cultivation.

Yours, &c. A FARMER.

N. Y. Farmer.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

BONE-SET.

Among the many proofs in favour of American plants for the cure of diseases, the *Honey of Bone-set*, prepared at the *New York Infirmary for Bowel Complaints*, No. 139 Grand street has been found most important. Its efficacy in the coughs and colds of this season, has excelled all other known remedies; it gives immediate relief to all those who have the asthma, and is used without danger of injury to persons of all ages and constitutions. Many children have been cured of the croup, (or hives,) whooping cough, and difficulty of breathing, for the sum of 50 cents; and several adults have used it to advantage in cases of consumption, where, if it has not caused a perfect cure it in all cases adds much to the ease and comfort of the patient. It quickly checks a severe fit of coughing, heals the soreness of the breast, promotes expectoration and allays the irritation that attends lung complaints, and in large doses it operates as an emetic. Those who do not wish to pay for the preparation and can take the nauseating draught of *Bone-set* tea, will derive good from the adoption of it, which can be had for little or no expense. One or two phials of the *Honey of Bone-set*, proves its valuable effects to all who use it.

G. G. V. No. 189 Grand-street.

FLORIDA.

Judge Robinson, of Gadsden county, has succeeded after several years experiments in raising beautiful bright yellow Sugar, of a fine flavor. He expects a heavy crop next year. Several other planters intend embarking in the business.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUGGESTIONS ON FISH PONDS, ANIMAL MANURES, &c.

MR ESSENDE—There is one branch of farming or rural economy, which has been considerably practised in England, which I think could be profitably attended to in Massachusetts. I refer to fish ponds. You some time since published an abstract of some particulars detailed in the Transactions of the Royal Society;* and also mentioned that the *Cusk*, a sea-water fish had been naturalized in the waters of Winipiseogee Lake. I think the project of rearing salt water fish, in fresh water ponds, has been proved to be practicable in Europe, and that it deserves more attention in this country. There are very many fine ponds that would answer this purpose in Essex and Middlesex counties, and particularly Long Pond in Worcester. I even think the subject worthy the notice of our Legislature; they annually pay some attention to the regulation of "Shad and Alewives."

This subject appears to me worthy the consideration of farmers even as a means of producing animal manures. There is a fine article on page 310, vol. iii. of the New England Farmer, on this subject, by Mr Briggs, of Bristol, R. I. to which I would refer your readers. Mr Briggs details the manner of using them, and the great advantages that accrue to grass lands by the application of this manure. And the subject is one of importance certainly, as furnishing an article of food, unfailing and wholesome—as another means of supplying our interior markets—of feeding cattle, hogs, &c.—and improving and increasing the resources of the state. I have recently looked over the five volumes of the New England Farmer, some of the County Agricultural Surveys of England, Hunter's Geographical Essays, and several other Agricultural works, all of which seem to confirm the importance of the subject. Those of your readers who wish to examine the subject further, are referred to the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 205—vol. iii. pages 221, 310, 339, 365, 403—vol. iv. page 371—vol. v. page 176. I think it would be well for our Massachusetts Agricultural Societies to imitate that of Rhode Island, and offer premiums for Fresh Water Ponds well stocked with particular kinds of Fish for the purposes of the table, the arts, manufactures, &c.

Yours, &c.

F. H. P.

From the Delaware Weekly Advertiser.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

A paper read before the Delaware Academy of Natural Science, December 1, 1827.

The impoverished condition of a large portion of land in this State, and the consequent decline of wealth and population in some parts of it, calls for the attention of the citizens at large, as the interests of every individual are in a degree connected with the welfare of the whole community. That this state of things is in a measure owing to ignorance of the scientific principles upon which agriculture depends, may safely be inferred.

It is therefore quite consistent with the spirit of this institution, which proposes inquiry into Science for mutual edification, and the public good, that the labors of its members should be directed to the devising of a remedy for this evil, which seems to call for a series of plans for improve-

ment, founded upon inquiries into the causes which have led to the deterioration of the soil—a more perfect development of the process of vegetation, and details of the various improvements adopted by our neighbors in their mode of cultivation. In the hope that some member more competent to the task, and enjoying more leisure than I now do, will turn their attention to the subject, I have sketched out some rough outlines and crude remarks connected with it.

The Sciences most important to man are those connected with his nourishment.—Agriculture, therefore, is to him a subject of primary interest. The successful application of it depends on a knowledge, the fundamental principles of which are derived from Chemistry, and form a branch of that Science and is called Agricultural Chemistry; this has for its object all the changes connected with the growth and nourishment of Plants—the constitution of soils—and the manner in which lands are rendered fertile by different modes of cultivation, by the application of manure, or a change in the constituents or texture of the soil. Enquiries of such a nature cannot but be interesting; to the farmer they supply the principles on which the theory of his art depends, and are useful in directing his labors to a sure plan of improvement. To the man of Science they afford an ample and interesting field for labor, and to all, they present innumerable and pleasing proofs of the wisdom and goodness of the Creator.

Plants hold a middle place between inorganic matter and animated beings. They receive their nourishment from external elements, and assimilate it by means of peculiar organs. It is therefore by an examination of their component parts and the modifications they undergo, that the scientific principles of agricultural chemistry are obtained.

If plants be submitted to chemical analysis, it is found, notwithstanding their infinite diversity, that they are chiefly formed of three elements, Oxygen, Hydrogen and Carbon. These, with all other substances found in plants, are derived from the sap which is extracted from fluids in the soil, and altered by, or combined with, principles derived from the atmosphere. It follows, therefore, that the superstratum of the earth, the atmosphere and water deposited from it, afford all the principles concerned in vegetation.

That a particular mixture of the various earths in the soil is connected with fertility, cannot be doubted: yet as the earths which generally abound in soils, viz: Clay, Sand, Lime, and Magnesia, are only found in plants in exceeding small portions, we must believe their chief use is to support the plant, and to enable it to fix its roots, that through its tubes it may derive nourishment from substances mixed with the earths.

That water is essential to vegetation, is fully established, as its elements exist in all the products of vegetation, and it is known that no manure can be taken up by the roots of plants unless water is present. The elements of atmospheric air also enter into the composition of plants, it being in part decomposed by them.

Some persons have maintained that water alone was sufficient for the nourishment of plants, but their experiments & deductions have been shown to be erroneous, and it is more generally believed that neither water, nor air, nor earth, supplies the whole food of plants, but that all operate in the process of vegetation.

Air and water being almost beyond the control of man, it is on the earth chiefly that his influence may be exerted. The modification of the soil, by an alteration of its constituents or texture—by the application of manure—and by a suitable succession of crops, are placed within his reach;—and to these his attention must be given.

1st. *Of the Constituent parts of Soils.*—The substances which constitute soils are, viz: clay, sand, lime, and magnesia: oxides of iron and magnesia animal and vegetable matters—saline acids and alkaline combination; no definite mixture of which can be pointed out as a standard of fertility, which must vary with the climate, and be influenced by the quantity of rain, and the different plants intended to be raised,—their productiveness is also influenced by the sub-soil on which they rest.—When soils rest immediately upon a bed of rock, they become dry by evaporation, sooner than where the sub-soil is of clay. A clayey sub-soil will sometimes be of an advantage to a sandy soil, by retaining moisture, and a sandy or gravelly sub-soil often correct too great a degree of absorbent power in the true soil.

The most simple mode of ascertaining what particular item is the cause of unproductiveness in a sterile soil, is to compare it with fertile soil in a similar situation. The difference of the compositions will in most cases, indicate the most proper method of improvement.

If, for instance, it is found to contain the salts of iron, or any sour matter, it may be improved by the application of lime. If there be an excess of limestone in the soil, it may be improved by the application of sand or clay. Soils too abundant in sand, may be improved by the application of clay—a deficiency of vegetable or animal matter must be supplied by manure—an excess of vegetable matter requires the application of earthy materials; and marsh lands must be drained, as stagnant water is injurious to all the nutritive classes of plants. The labor of improving the texture and constitution of the soil is repaid by great advantages. The land is rendered permanently productive, and requires less manure.

2d. *Of Manures.*—The chief operation of manures is to supply food for the nourishment of plants, thus accelerating vegetation, and increasing the products of crops. Some, however, have a two-fold operation, and others are supposed to act as stimulants.

Gypsum, Plaster, or Sulphate of Lime.—Great difference of opinion has prevailed with regard to this article. The comparative small quantity used indicates a mode of operation different from other manures—recently, however, the matter has been explained.—It appears that Gypsum is a constituent part of most artificial grasses, of clover, and of the soil producing these crops; when therefore, lands cease to produce good crops of artificial grass, indicating an exhaustion of gypsum, they may be restored by the use of this manure.

Lime, in its natural state, acts merely by forming an useful earthy ingredient in the soil; and it seems an essential ingredient in most fertile soils. When burnt, and recently slacked, it acts by decomposing inert vegetable matter, thus rendering it proper food for plants absorbing at the same time carbonic acid, which restores it to its former mild state;—hence its extensive use in the preparation of wheat crops.

It may be advantageously used in bringing into a state of cultivation all soils abounding in hard

* See page 34 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer.

roots, dry fibres or inert vegetable matter, and all soils which do not effervesce with acids will be benefited by it. It should not, however, be applied with vegetable or animal manures.

INDIAN CORN.

The Indian corn, now a staple production of New England was very early known to the pilgrim planters. We learn from Morton, that on the 16th of November, 1620, a company sent out from the first ship to look for a place of habitation landed on the Plymouth coast, and "having marched about six miles by the sea side, espied five Indians, who ran away from them, and they followed them all that day sundry miles, but could not come to speak with them: so night coming on, they betook themselves to their rendezvous, and set out their sentinels, and rested in quiet that night;" (as is stated in Davis's Morton, near Stout's creek,) "and the next morning they followed the Indian's tracks, but could not find them nor their dwellings, but at length lighted on a good quantity of clear ground near to a pond of fresh water" (in Truro) "where formerly the Indians had planted Indian corn, at which place they saw sundry of their graves: and proceeding farther they found new stubble where Indian corn had been planted the same year, also they found where lately an house had been, where some planks and a great kettle was remaining, and heaps of sand newly paddled with their hands, which they digged up and found in them divers fair Indian corn in baskets, some whereof was in ears, fair and good, of divers colors, which seemed to them a very goodly sight having seen none before; of which varieties they took some to carry to their friends on shipboard, like as the Israelites spies brought from Eshcol some of the good fruits of the land; but finding little that might make for their encouragement as to situation, they returned, being gladly received by the rest of their company." On a second expedition soon after, corn and beans of different colours were found.—"And here is to be noted a great and special mercy to this people, that here they got them corn the next year, or otherwise they might have starved, for they had none, or any likelihood to get any until the season had been passed, neither is it likely that they had had this, if the first discovery had not been made, for the ground was now all covered with snow, and hard frozen; but the Lord is never wanting unto those that are his, in the greatest need. Let his holy name have all the praise.—*Davis's Morton* 40.

This beautiful native of New England, peculiarly adapted to the climate of the North, has become one of the staples of our country. Its bright green leaves are the best riches of the garner.—The ripples that chase each other over the grain fields of England, have been celebrated in song; but few natural objects can surpass the deep verdure—the rich luxuriance, and the graceful proportions of the corn in those wide plantations, which stretch over plain and hill side. The Indians, at the present time, have a mode of converting the produce of their fields into rich ornaments, by briding the corn ears together by their husks in long strings, and hanging them from the roof to the ground floor of their wigwams. The compact series of columns thus formed, is interspersed, at regular intervals, with strings of red ears and a wainscot is formed more beautiful than the chissel of the sculptor ever traced on the walls

of palace or temple. These walls, however, are gradually reduced to supply the consumption of their inmates, and the unornamented bark soon peeps out beneath.—*Worcester Ægis*.

Indian corn, or Grain of any kind, which is musty, remedy for.

Immerse it in boiling water, and let it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water should be at least double the quantity of corn to be purified.

RURAL SCENERY.

Landscape and Picturesque Gardens.—Among the embellishments which attend the increase of wealth, the cultivation of the sciences, and the refinement of taste, none diversify and heighten the beauty of rural scenery, more than picturesque and landscape gardens. And perhaps, no section of the United States has so many eligible locations, or is capable of receiving so great embellishment as the country adjacent to the flourishing city of New York. For a number of miles around, in every direction, nature has given every variety of surface, and every assemblage of requisites, which constitute a delightful prospect. We have our declivities gently sloping to the water's edge—our islands girt by the flowing streams—our bold and rocky shores, overshadowed by the trees of the forest—our lofty heights, from which are seen the towering steeples, the curling smoke, the ripening fields, and the wide spread canvass—from which are heard the busy city, and the sweet music over the water.

For the introduction into this country of the design and execution of landscape and picturesque gardening, the public is much indebted to Mr. A. Parmentier, proprietor of the Horticultural Botanic Garden, near Brooklyn, two miles from this city. His own garden, for which he made so advantageous a choice, may give us some idea of his taste. The borders are composed of every variety of trees and shrubs that are found in his nurseries. The walks are sinuous, adapted to the irregularity of the ground, and affording to visitors a continual change of scenery, which is not enjoyed in gardens laid out in even surfaces, and in right lines. His dwelling and French saloon are in accordance with the surrounding rural aspect. In his gardens are 25,000 vines planted and arranged in the manner of the vineyards of France.

But that in the execution of which he has been most happy, is the landscape garden of Elisha W. King, Esq. of Pelham Manor, the plan of which he has shown us. The picturesque situation of the ground imparts a peculiar charm to the arrangement of the garden. From his mansion, which is built in the Grecian style, on the plan of that excellent artist, Mr. Martin E. Thompson, is a fine view of the bay of Cow Neck, and the light-house in front. On the left, we enjoy the view of an island belonging to Mr. King, of the Sound with its light-house, of the beautiful islands of Mr. Hunter, whose plantations add much to the prospect, and frequently of twenty or thirty vessels seen spreading their canvass to the winds, for the distance of eight miles. This fine country dwelling is likely to become one of the most ornamental on the East River, and will give an idea of the manner in which the Europeans embellish their country places. Plantations advantageously interspersed with ornamental and fruit trees, unite utility

with agreeableness, and greatly augment the value of the ground.

Mr. P. has very complaisantly shown us several other plans of gardens, which appear to us highly interesting.—*Ed. New York Farmer*.

A locksmith in Lexington, Ky. has manufactured a curious lock, which he intends as a present to Mr. Clay. "It is a splendid piece of workmanship." A premium of one hundred dollars and the lock itself, is offered to any one, who will in twelve hours time prove that he is able to open the escutcheon and unlock it, when fixed upon the door, having possession of the key and the means by which the proprietor can in one second of time unlock it with entire ease. No other instrument is to be used except the key."

On Friday evening, a fine young man, aged 22, while occupied in carrying apples from the orchard of his employer, Mr. Vines of Whelford, near Fairford, in this county, hastily ate a ripe plum, containing a wasp, the immediate and distressing consequence of which admitted of no remedy. Surgical aid not being on the spot, pain at the upper part of the trachea, accompanied with rapid symptoms of suffocation followed, terminating the life of the sufferer in less than fifteen minutes.—*Gloucester Journal*.

Method of extracting Starch from Horse Chesnuts.

First take off the outward green prickly husks, and then, either by hand, with a knife, or other tool, or else with a mill adapted for that purpose, very carefully pare off the brown rind, being particular not to leave the smallest speck and to entirely eradicate the sprout or germ. Next take the nuts, and rasp, grate or grind them fine into water, either by hand or by a mill adapted to that purpose. The pulp which is thereby formed in this water, must be washed as clean as possible through a coarse hair sieve, then again through a finer sieve, and again through a still finer, constantly adding clean water to prevent any starch adhering to the pulp. The last process is to put it with a large quantity of water (about four gallons to a pound of starch) through a fine gauze muslin or lawn, so as to entirely free it from all bran or other impurities; as soon as it settles pour off the water; then mix it up with clean water, repeating this operation till it no longer imparts any green, yellow or other colour to the water; then drain it off till nearly dry, and set it to bake, either in the usual mode of baking starch, or else spread out before a brisk fire, being very attentive to stir it frequently to prevent its burning, that is to say, turning to a paste or jelly, which, on being dried, turns hard like horn. The whole process should be conducted as quickly as possible.—*English pa*.

Blacking Balls for Shoes.

Mutton suet, four ounces; bees' wax, one ounce; sugar candy and gum-arabic, one Drachm each, in fine powder; melt these well together over a gentle fire, and add thereto about a spoonful of turpentine, and ivory and lamp black sufficient to give it a good black; whi'e hot enough to run, you may make it into a ball, by pouring the liquor into a tin mould; or let it stand till almost cold, and you may mould it into what form you please by the hand.—*Ibid*.

Observations on the Medicinal Efficacy of
WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

Written by a gentleman in Lincolnshire—from his personal experience—and originally circulated by him for the general benefit.

"In the month of June, 1823, I first made trial of the White Mustard Seed, merely as an aperient; when the generally improved state of my feelings, which immediately followed, inclining me to give it credit for other medicinal properties of at least equal value, I gave it to some of the sick poor in the neighborhood, with a success that excited my astonishment.—From that time to the present I have been in the habit of recommending it very generally, and the opinion which I have always entertained is now fully confirmed, that the public are not aware of its very extraordinary powers, nor of the very great variety of cases to which it is applicable; and that in order to its general adoption as a remedy for disease, its virtues require only to be known, to be adequately appreciated.

The White Mustard Seed is an almost certain remedy for all complaints connected with disordered functions of the stomach, liver and bowels, and has been eminently successful in the following cases:—In tendency of blood to the head, headache, weakness of the eyes and voice, and hoarseness; in Asthma, shortness of breath, wheezing, cough, and other distressing affections of the chest; In Indigestion, oppression after eating, heartburn, sickness, wind and spasms, cramp, and other uneasy affections of the stomach; in debility, uneasiness, pain and sense of tenderness and soreness in the interior, and particularly at the pit of the stomach, and in pain in the sides, and the lower part of the body; in all complaints arising from bile, scirrhus liver, and other morbid affections of that organ; in deficient perspiration, gravel, scanty and unhealthy state of the urine, and other disorders of the skin and kidneys; in relaxed and irritable bowels, flatulence, and occasional, or habitual costiveness; in severe colds, rheumatism, lumbago, spasms and cramp in the body or limbs, partial and general dropsy, palsy, coldness of the limbs and feet; and in loss of appetite, failure of sleep, weakness of nerves, Depression of spirits, and general debility of the system. In Ague, Gout, Rheumatic Fever, Epilepsy, Scrofula, Scurvy, Piles, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, in the dreadfully painful affection called the Small Pox, Typhus and Scarlet Fevers, and other severe disorders, it has likewise been taken with very considerable advantage. For the long round worms, as well as the small white ones, it is also incomparably the best remedy, inasmuch as both in children and grown up persons, it not only destroys those reptiles, but if persevered in long enough to restore the tone of the stomach and bowels, will entirely prevent the recurrence in future.

The following case furnishes a striking proof of the extraordinary remedial power of the Mustard Seed. A very respectable Surgeon and Apothecary, whom I have long known, a person of regular and rather abstemious habits, who, during a period of thirty years, had sustained the fatigue of a most extensive country practice, with scarcely a day's illness, at the age of fifty-two was suddenly attacked with a severe pain in the left side and lower part of the body. Supposing the disease to arise from constipated bowels, he had re-

course to calomel, rhubarb, castor oil, and several other active aperients, without obtaining relief. He then took an emetic, was bled largely in the arm, used a hot bath, was blistered in the part afflicted, and lay for seventy hours in a most profuse perspiration. By this treatment the pain gradually abated; leaving him, however, at the end of four days extremely weak and emaciated. For the space of two years afterwards he had frequent and severe returns of the pain; and his constitution being undermined, the stomach, liver, and kidneys became sensibly affected; and indigestion, constipation and flatulence, were succeeded by every appearance of general decay. Having consulted several professional men, and taken a great variety of medicines during the period, but to no good purpose, in November, 1823, he made trial of the Mustard Seed; and it is remarkable that in a very few days after taking this remedy the pain entirely ceased, and has never since returned. The action of the affected organs was gradually improved, digestion was restored, the bowels resumed their functions, and at different times he was relieved by the discharge of several small portions of gravel. Encouraged by these advantages, he continued the use of the Seed with increased confidence. In November, 1823, he discharged with ease a large rugged oblong portion of gravel; and, to use his own expression, his health had then, and some time before, attained a state of wonderful improvement.

The White Mustard Seed is also fully as valuable for the prevention as for the cure of disease; and of its power as a preventive, the following case is a remarkable illustration. A friend of mine had for five or six years previous to 1823, been regularly attacked with the hay or summer Asthma, in the months of June or July, in each of these years. The attacks were always violent, and for the most part accompanied with some danger; and such was the impressions made on his constitution by the disease, and the remedies resorted to,—of which bleeding and blistering were the chief,—that each illness led to a long confinement to the house, extending to a period of nearly three months. In the early part of 1823, he resolved to make trial of the Mustard Seed, in order to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the complaint, and has since regularly taken a dessert spoonful about an hour after dinner, daily, to the present time; during which long period he has not only wholly escaped the disease, but his health has never been interrupted by illness of any kind, and has been progressively improving, until he is now enjoying a greater degree of strength and activity, and much better spirits, than he recollects ever to have had before. The most formidable bodily evils to which we are exposed, are well known to originate in colds, to which, from the extreme variability of our climate, we are peculiarly liable. As a means of preventing this fruitful source of disease, by obviating the beneficial effects of sudden exposure, the Mustard Seed has in most instances been remarkably successful. Ever since 1823, I have myself regularly taken it once every day; and during all this time I have never been troubled with the slightest cold, and have enjoyed an interrupted flow of health. A near relation of mine, whose life for many years had been frequently exposed to imminent danger from inflammatory affections of the chest, brought on by cold, of which he was remarkably susceptible, has also

happily experienced a similar advantage from it; and if persons of consumptive and delicate habits or otherwise constitutionally susceptible of cold, would avail themselves of this hint, and if all persons indiscriminately on the first attack of disease, would have recourse to the Mustard Seed for a few weeks, the extent to which human suffering might be thus prevented, would, it may reasonably be presumed, exceed all calculation.

In the White Mustard Seed are combined a valuable aperient and an equally valuable tonic; and thus, while it affords the most salutary and comfortable relief to the bowels, it never weakens, but on the contrary always strengthens, in a very remarkable degree, both those organs and the stomach, and ultimately the whole system. Its efficacy probably consists in a communication of energy and activity to those movements of the canal by which the aliment is propelled, and in this way perhaps it operates in animating and improving those secretions of the stomach, pancreas, and liver, by which digestion and chyification, those most important functions in the animal economy, are effected. *It has very frequently succeeded when all other medicines have failed; it never loses its effect by use; it requires neither confinement to the house, nor any particular attention to diet; and, in the absence of decidedly inflammatory symptoms, is always safe.* In order to take it with advantage, the patient need only attend to its effects on the bowels, which, generally speaking, it is not designed to purge, but merely to maintain in an uniformly open and comfortable state; and in securing this effect, of which any one may easily judge for himself, the whole art in the use of the medicine consists.

After what has been already stated, it is almost superfluous to observe that the Mustard Seed is peculiarly adapted to the case of those, whose habits, situations, and conditions in life, render them more particularly liable to disordered functions of the stomach, liver and bowels; with the endless variety of distressing maladies flowing from those causes. Of this class are principally the studious and sedentary; persons whose constitutions have suffered from long residence in hot climates; Mariners and Sailors while at sea; Manufacturers and Mechanics of every description; Miners and such as work under ground; the indolent and intemperate; the poor who suffer from hard labor and scanty means of support, and persons advanced in years. To children also in the early period of infancy, the White Mustard Seed is highly beneficial not only as a remedy for worms but as a means of obviating the extreme debility of the stomach and bowels so frequently attached to their tender years.

The Mustard Seed is always to be swallowed whole, not broken nor masticated; and either alone, or in a little water, or other liquid, warm or cold; and the best general rules for taking it are the following:—Generally speaking, three doses should be taken every day without intermission; the first about an hour before breakfast, the second about an hour after dinner, and the third either at bed time or an hour before; those who dine so late as six or seven o'clock, taking the second dose at two or three o'clock in the afternoon, and the third about an hour after dinner. Each dose should contain that quantity, which in the whole, shall be found sufficient to produce a healthy evacuation of the bowels every day. Two or three large tea-spoonful in each dose will generally

produce this effect, though with some constitutions much smaller doses will answer the purpose; but should that quantity fail, each dose may be increased to a table-spoonful; and in some instances a fourth table-spoonful may safely be added between breakfast and dinner. When this quantity fails to produce the desired effect on the bowels,—a circumstance which very rarely occurs,—it will be proper to assist the operation of the seed with a little Epsom salts, or other mild aperient, taken every morning, or second or third morning, as occasion may require, instead of the first dose of the seed, for the space of ten days or a fortnight, or such longer period as may be found necessary. And if the patient be troubled with piles, it will be advisable to relieve the bowels occasionally with a small tea-spoonful of milk of sulphur, and an equal quantity of magnesia mixed together in a little milk or water, taken at bed time, either with or after the dose of the seed.

In Palsy, Asthma, Ague, diseases of the liver, Rheumatism, and Worms, the seed should be taken somewhat more freely than in other cases, and in instances of long standing and great obstinacy, to the extent of four or five large table-spoonfuls in the course of each day, if the bowels will bear that quantity without much inconvenience; and in these as in other cases the patient must have recourse to Epsom salts, or any other mild aperient, or to the mixture of sulphur and magnesia, if necessary. When the seed is taken as a preventive by persons of consumptive and delicate habits, or otherwise constitutionally susceptible of cold, or by others for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of disease of any kind, or as a remedy for costiveness or any slight attack of disease, a single dose taken every day about an hour before breakfast, or, which is generally to be preferred, about an hour after dinner, will very frequently accomplish the proposed object, provided it be sufficient in quantity to keep the bowels in an uniformly open and comfortable state.

I will close these observations by remarking, that a steady daily perseverance in the use of the Mustard Seed, according to the rules above recommended, for the space of two, three, or four months, and in many instances for a much shorter period, will seldom fail to convince the patient of the extraordinary efficacy and singular value of this very safe, cheap, and simple medicine.

I. T."

Early Vegetation.—Mons. A. Parmentier has at his Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, beautiful asparagus, which he intends to serve up at the dinner to be given to-morrow at the Masonic Hall, in honor of St. John's Day. This is a vegetable extremely rare at this season of the year, and perhaps the first time it was ever seen so early at New York.—*N. Y. Enquirer*, Dec. 27.

The Pennsylvania Legislature have instructed their Delegation in Congress to use their influence in favour of an increase of duties on woollen and fine cotton goods, hemp, iron, glass, paper, and spirits. But eight voted against the instructions.

Anthracite Coal from Poughkeepsie.—We have been informed (says the New York Journal of Commerce) that at the last meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History, Professor Barnes presented some specimens of anthracite coal, said to have been obtained in the slate rock near Poughkeepsie. Professor Torrey, Major Delafield, and other

mineralogists who were present had no doubt that the specimens presented were accompanied and united with anthracite coal. The coal was disseminated through quartz, and attached to the surface or portion of shale, clay slate, in small granular masses. One of the accompanying specimens was a piece of argillaceous schistus containing pyrites.

It fares with religion as with a shuttlecock, which is stricken from one to another, and rests with none. The rich apprehend it to have been designed for the poor; and the poor, in their turn, think it calculated chiefly for the rich.—An old acquaintance of mine, who omitted no opportunity of doing good, discoursed with the barber who shaved him, on his manner of spending the sabbath, (which was not quite as it should be,) and the necessity of his having more religion than he seemed at present possessed of.—The barber proceeding in his work of lathering, replied, "that he had tolerably well for a barber; as in his apprehension, one-third of the religion necessary to save a gentleman would do to save a barber." *Bishop Horne*.

The editor of the Stonington (Conn.) Telegraph has undertaken to persuade his readers to use Lehigh and Schuylkill coal, in their shops, parlours, &c. not only as being cheaper than wood, but that the demand which necessarily exists for wood, may be hereafter supplied. It is a fact, that the prodigal axes of our fathers, and their capacious and all devouring fire-places, have left us little to boast of in the forest way, and our friends at the eastward will find their future prospects brightened, and their present situation rendered comfortable, by a free use of anthracite, which, by a very simple and exceedingly cheap contrivance, may be burned in a common tin plate stove, with as much convenience for culinary purposes, as hickory or white oak.—*U. S. Gazette*.

Value of Poetry.—Poetry is a most unprofitable drug, at least in the American market. Lord Byron did not find it so, however, as will be seen by the following statement:

Sum paid to Lord Byron, by the bookseller, Murray, as the price of the manuscripts of his works—			
Child Harold, Cantos 1 and 2,	\$3,000		
" " " 3d,	7,500		
" " " 4th,	10,000	\$20,500	
The Giaour, - - -	2,500		
Bride of Abydos, - - -	2,500		
Corsair, - - -	2,500		
Lara, - - -	3,300		
Siege of Corinth, - - -	2,500		
Parisina, - - -	2,500		
The Lament of Tasso, - - -	1,500		
Manfred, - - -	1,500		
Beppo, - - -	2,500		
Don Juan, Cantos 1 and 2,	7,300		
" " " 3 and 4,	7,300	14,600	
Doge of Venice, - - -	5,300		
Sarandapalos, Cain & the Foscari,	5,300		
Mazeppa, - - -	2,500		
Prisoner of Chillon, - - -	2,500		
Miscellaneous Pieces, - - -	2,160		
		\$74,220	

This is a pretty little fortune to make by poetry, and a very great incitement to scribbling.—The estimated value of the poems appears to have been determined without any reference to

their respective merits. If Mazeppa be worth \$2,500, Manfred is surely worth \$8,000. It would be a curious task to calculate how much his lordship received for each word in Mazeppa. The time occupied in its composition was perhaps 24 hours, (not all at one sitting). An industrious poet, paid at this rate, would soon have six Pegasuses to his barouche.—*N. Y. Morn. Courier*.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale the author of "Northwood," is about publishing a monthly periodical, in Boston, to be entitled Ladies' Magazine. Such a work must receive an extensive patronage from the intelligent ladies of the U. States. We may anticipate in it much that will have a tendency to elevate the female character, and give to our ladies an intellectual rather than a merely fashionable taste. *R. I. American*.

It appears by a statement in the last Stonington (Conn.) paper that the return cargoes of Seal-skins of vessels belonging to that port and which have been sold by auction in that place since 1819, amounts to \$310,747.

To preserve frozen Potatoes.—When potatoes are frozen, soak them for 3 hours in cold water, before cooking them. If they are frozen very hard dissolve a quarter of an ounce of saltpetre to every peck, and add it to the water. Frozen potatoes will yield more flour for starch than fresh ones. That flour with as much wheat-flour, some butter, sugar, yeast, and currants, will make excellent 'tea bread,' which will keep a month. *Hartford Times*.

From late English Papers.

We understand that the Chinese Tallow Tree, or *Sedum Fecoides* of Linnaeus, has been introduced into the Mauritius, and cultivated with the greatest success. Two hundred barrels are daily expected as a sample, and the quality is said to be equal to any melted from the fat of animals. The quantity may be produced to any extent; and we believe, is likely to supersede the trade with St. Petersburg, for that article altogether.

It appears by an authentic estimate made recently in London, that no fewer than fifteen thousand boys, between the ages of eight and fifteen, live by theft, in that capital.

The Countess of Morton has presented to the Royal Society a variety of models, formerly the property of Smeaton the engineer, together with several drawings and plans of the Eddystone.—Among the other curiosities accompanying this donation, is the mass of lead which was taken from the stomach of the poor man who swallowed it in a fluid state, during the conflagration of the wooden structure which preceded Smeaton's far famed light-house. This man lived for some time but died in consequence of the accident in Exeter Infirmary, when the production of the lead convinced his medical attendants that his story was correct, of which they were till then sceptical.

Caledonian Mercury.

Another Gigantic Hydrangea.—We lately mentioned that a gigantic hydrangea was growing in the Earl of Roslin's garden at Dysart House, which measured 40 feet in circumference, and on which there were 605 flowers. A gentleman belonging to this city was in South Wales on the 8th instant, and in the garden at Amroth Castle,

he was equally astonished and delighted with the beautiful and majestic appearance of one of these plants. On examination it was found to measure 33½ feet in circumference, and on it were found the astonishing number of 832 handsome flowers. There is every probability that this is by far the greatest number of flowers ever seen in this country, on any of these splendid plants grown in the open air.—*Scotsman*.

"Why are you so melancholy," said the Duke of Marlborough, to a soldier after the battle of Blenheim. "I am thinking," replied the man, "how much human blood I have this day shed for sixpence!"

We are informed there were, a few days since, 22 vessels taking in and unloading Rough Rice for the London and Liverpool Markets, in Ashley River, near the Charleston Bridge.

Remarkable Hybrid.—There is at present, at Berlin, an animal produced between a stag and a mare. The appearance of the creature is very singular—the fore part is that of a horse, and the hinder part, that of a stag; but all the feet are like those of the latter animal. The king has purchased the Hybrid, and sent it to the Paneninsels, at Potsdam, where there is a menagerie.

An action was brought in the Court of Common Pleas, (London) by a person who had been injured by a mischievous bull, against the owner of it. A verdict was found for the plaintiff;—Damages £105.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 4, 1828.

[The subjects suggested by F. H. P. not noticed in his communication in this week's paper, will be attended to as occasion may offer.

WASTE LANDS SUBDUED.

It appears by certain statements, and calculations, in the last number of the London Quarterly Review, that in Great Britain, "since the commencement of the last century, upwards of six millions of acres of land have been brought into a state of tillage; and, that no less than eleven parts in twelve were inclosed in one reign, that of George III., the steady and constant patron of agriculture.

"Notwithstanding these praiseworthy exertions, it is estimated that England alone, still contains about six millions of acres of waste land, yielding but little produce; and that, including Scotland and Ireland, the quantity of waste land in this kingdom cannot fall short of thirty millions of acres. How much of this may be incurably barren, it is impossible to ascertain exactly;—but there is every ground to believe that a very large proportion of it is capable of being rendered highly productive, under a skilful and energetic system of tillage. Upwards of two hundred years have now elapsed since the British government has almost exclusively directed its attention to the cultivation of its foreign possessions, leaving the improvement of its territory at home to the exertions of individuals. It is not too much to say, that this country has expended upon the cultivation of its foreign colonies, a sum which does not fall short of fifty millions; and upon wars arising from its connexion with those colonies, no less than two hundred millions. If a moiety of this sum had been expended upon our own territory, no rational man can doubt that extensive tracts of

land which are now waste, would have been reclaimed, and that an incalculable addition would have been made to the produce and population of the country. "Industry," says Harte, in his admirable essay, "is the *vis matrix* of husbandry, and an ancient English writer well observes, that a single uncultivated acre is a real physical evil in any state."

It would be not only curious, but useful, to calculate, as near as possible, the quantity of waste land in the older and more populous parts of the United States; and also to form some estimate of the quality of such land, and what it is capable of producing when reclaimed and well cultivated. A great part, and perhaps the greater part of the waste lands in New England, consists of swamps, and land naturally too wet to produce any kind of vegetation which is useful to man or domesticated animals. This land, however, in general, when drained, subdued, and judiciously tilled, is much more valuable than the uplands, which being cleared and cultivated with less labor, attracted the first attention and monopolized the first efforts of our first settlers. It is hardly too much to say, that the best lands in Massachusetts, (on an average) are still in a state of nature; and although it would require much labor and expense to subdue them, their superior value when subdued would amply compensate for their subjugation.

Another kind of waste lands, of which there are great quantities in all parts of the United States, are called pine plain and shrub-oak lands. These are reclaimed with less difficulty, and are very easily tilled, when once brought under the plough. These lands, with aid of gypsum, clover, turnips, &c. may be made perhaps as profitable as the stronger and stiffer soils, which are generally held in much higher estimation.

LIVID MANURE.

As a farmer, like a chemist, should lose none of his materials, but even make his washings, runnings, and residuums turn out to his advantage. I have sent you some account of an experiment I have made in manuring land which I beg you will lay before the committee of agriculture, that they may communicate to others.

I am possessed of a farm of near three hundred pounds a year, and have in my yard what you usually see in farmers' yards, two recesses or pools, as reservoirs of dung and water. These reservoirs are continually running over, and of course a part of the matter contained in them is carried off by the necessary drains, into the high ways, ditches, and rivers.

As much of the essential quality of the dung is lost in this manner, (for parts of the salts, whether fixed or volatile, will be washed into the pools, and when they run over, will be conveyed into the ditches, &c.) I thought it good husbandry to carry this superabundant water or manure, (for so we may justly call it) on my land, which I did by means of a watering cart, not unlike those with which the roads near London are watered in the summer time to allay the dust.

That the experiment may be the more obvious and certain, I first tried it in the beginning of March on a few acres, in the middle of a large field of wheat, where, in a little time, I found a considerable increase of growth, both of grass and grain; and at hay time and harvest both the one and the other were much better crops than what the same lands produced that were not so manured.

As a man, or even a boy, with one of these carts, and one horse, may manure a great deal of land in a day, provided it be near the yard, I would recommend the practice to all farmers; for the expense is nothing but the value of the time of the boy and horse, and the increase, by what I have seen, will be very great.

This manure may be also laid to great advantage on land, that is fresh sown with barley, oats, or any other grain; but on grass it should be laid in the spring, when the lands are laid up for hay, as the cattle will not feed on grass, while the dung or its essence or salts adheres to the herbage.

This dung water should likewise be carried on the land, not at a time when it rains, but in dry weather, and at a time when the dung water in the pool is of a deep brown color, and strongly impregnated with salts. By this means, the land may be manured from time to time, and the pools kept almost empty for the reception of fresh matter whenever it rains, and thus nothing will be lost.—*English Publication*.

In order to form a proper repository for that part of the farmer's liquid manure which consists of the washings of the farm yard, the yard itself should be situated and formed according to the following directions by Judge Bue, of Albany:

"I will now suggest a cheap and practicable mode of providing food for vegetables, commensurate to the means of every farmer of ordinary enterprise; and that my suggestions may not be deemed theoretical, I will add, that 'I practise what I preach.'"

"The cattle yard should be located on the south side of, and adjoining the barn. Sheds, subterranean stone walls, or close board fences, should be erected, at least on the east and west sides, to shelter the cattle from cold winds and storms, the size proportioned to the stock to be kept in it.—Excavate the centre in a concave form, placing the earth removed upon the edges or lowest sides, leaving the borders ten or twelve feet broad, of a horizontal level, to feed the stock upon, and from two to five feet higher than the centre. This may be done with a plough and scraper, or shovel and hand-barrow, after the ground is broken up with the plough. I used the former, and was employed a day and a half, with two hands and a team, in fitting two to my mind. When the soil is not sufficiently compact to hold water, the bottom should be bedded with six or eight inches of clay, well beat down, and covered with gravel or sand. This last labor is seldom required, except where the ground is very porous. My yards are constructed on a sand loam, resting on a clay subsoil. Here should be annually deposited, as they can be conveniently collected, the weeds, coarse grass, and brakes of the farm; and also the pumpkin vines and potato tops. The quantity of these upon a farm is very great, and are collected and brought to the yard with little trouble, by teams returning from the field. And here also should be fed out, or strewed as litter, the hay, stalks, and husks of Indian corn, pea and bean haulm, the straw of grain not wanted in the stables. To still further augment the mass, leached ashes and swamp earth may be added to advantage. These materials will absorb the liquid of the yard, and becoming incorporated with the excrementitious matter, double or treble the ordinary quantity of manure. During the continuance of frost the excavation gives no inconvenience; and when the

weather is soft, the borders afford ample room for the cattle. In this way, the urine is saved, and the waste incident to rains, &c. is prevented.—The cattle should be kept constantly yarded in winter, except when let out to water, and the yard frequently replenished with dry litter. Upon this plan, from ten to twelve loads of unfertilized manure may be obtained every spring for each animal, and if the stable manure is spread over the yard, the quality of the dung will be improved, and the quantity proportionately increased.—Any excess of liquid that may remain after the dung is removed in the spring, can be profitably applied to grass, grain, or garden crops. It is used extensively in Flanders, and in other parts of Europe."

It would be an important addition, to the above plan, if a pool, cistern, basin, well, or reservoir were formed in the centre of a yard constructed as above, and so located as to receive not only the wash of the yard, but the liquid manure from the stable. This should be sufficiently large to drain off and contain most of the superabundant moisture from the manure in the yard; which, if too wet, will give out unhealthy exhalations, besides being of less value as food for plants. The reservoir should have a movable top or cover with grating or small holes, which will admit the liquid but exclude the solid part of the manure; and the former should be pumped out or otherwise taken and applied as above directed. [See N. E. Farmer, Vol. V. page 161, 162.]

REMARKABLE VINE.

In Speeclly's Treatise on the Vine there is given a drawing of a remarkable vine growing in Northallerton in Yorkshire, that once covered a space containing 137 square yards; and it is judged, that if it had been permitted, when in its greatest vigour, to extend itself, it might have covered three or four times that area. The circumference of the trunk, or stem, a little above the surface of the ground, is three feet eleven inches. It is supposed to have been planted 150 years ago; but from its great age, and from an injudicious management, it is now, and has long been, in a very declining state. There are many other vines growing at Northallerton, which are remarkable for their size and vigor. The soil is light and rich, of a dark color, and inclining to sand. An English gentleman informs us, it has been known to produce a ton of grapes in a year.

Useful Hints relative to Carters and Teams of Oxen.

Do not retard the growth of your beasts of draft, endanger their health, and render them insignificant in the eyes of many by working them hard while too young. There is no danger of their becoming unmanageable; nose rings reclaim them, be they ever so vicious; nevertheless the younger they are inured to light work, the more docile they will generally become.

Do not expect that they can work constantly on straw, nor expect to find them alert and spirited while their thighs are clodded with manure, and their coats throughout are filled with dirt and vermin.

An English writer recommends carding oxen, and says "the ox after the sensation becomes familiar, receives pleasure from the operation, and will momentarily forego his meal to receive the full enjoyment. His feeder perceives this and

brushes the part which gives the most pleasure. The ox shows his gratitude by wagging his tail; the feeder in return calls him by name and ingratiate himself with him. Thus not only an intimacy, but a mutual affection is formed, which at once gives attention to the keeper and docility to the ox, and renders the labour of both pleasant.

"Their labour and their fodder ought to be proportioned that their health and their spirits may be kept in full tone. Their coats ought to be sleek; their hides loose and silky; the flank should fill the hand; and the shoulder handle mellow.—If they be over-worked, or under fed, sluggishness and disease will inevitably follow. A working ox ought always to be beef, that in case of accident, he may grace, at least, the poor man's table."

To cure beef.—The Tartars put lean beef under a heavy press, until no liquor runs from it, then chop and pound it, add sugar, unground pepper, clarified butter, and crumbs of bread, and work all together; roll it into cakes, and when thoroughly dried it is excellent. The Russians add bits of bacon, and tie it up in bladders or pots. It needs no cooking, and is thought to be superior to common potted beef or Bologna sausages.

Congress have made grants of land to certain emigrants from France, for the culture of the *vine and olive*.

A third establishment for the manufacture of White Flint Glass, will commence at Pittsburg on the first of January.

Boston Market.—Our market is now plentifully supplied with wild game; venison sells at 6 to 12 cents per pound.—Poultry 8 to 12.—The prices of country produce, generally, are advancing; Pork of the first quality sells readily at \$18 per barrel, at wholesale—Prime Mess Beef at \$10 per barrel—Dry Beans, best quality, \$1.50 per bushel.

The North American Review, for January, 1828, is just published by Frederick T. Gray, Boston, and G. & C. Carvill, New York—and contains articles on the following subjects:—Chief Justice Marshall's Public Life and Services—Noyes's Translation of Job—American Missionaries at the Sandwich Islands—Hindu Drama—Republic of Central America—Bowring's Poetry and Literature of Poland—Debates in Congress—De Stael's Letters on England—American Annual Register—Fine Arts—Riedesel's Letters and Memoirs—Dana's Poems—Cadalso's Moorish Letters—The Talisman—Critical Notice—Quarterly list of New Publications.

Speeclly on the Vine, Pine Apple, &c.

Just received, and for sale at the N. E. Farmer office, one copy of a Treatise on the culture of the vine; with new hints on the Formation of Vineyards in England; with a Treatise on the Culture of the Pine Apple, and the Management of the Hot House. Third London Edition, by William Speeclly, with eleven engravings.

Siberian Parsley.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a few seeds of the Siberian Parsley. This plant is perfectly hardy, stands in the open air, and would probably be the best sort to sow, as it is recommended in the last New England Farmer, as well as for cultivation in gardens. The Seed was originally introduced from Russia, a few years since, by a gentleman of his vicinity. Jan. 4.

Dutch Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a further supply of fine double and single Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Jacobean Lilies, Tiger Lilies, Ranunculus, &c. Also, a few POTATO ONIONS—with variety variety of Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, &c.

Cobbett's Agricultural Works.

Just received for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, "A Ride of eight hundred miles in France; containing a Sketch of the face of the Country, its Rural Economy, of the Towns and Villages, of Manufactures and Trade, and Manners and Customs—Also, an Account of the Prices of land, House, Fuel, Food, Raiment, and other things, in different parts of the Country. By James Paul Cobbett, (son of William Cobbett.) London edition, price 7s cents.

Also, a further supply of the American Gardener; or a treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying out of Gardens; on the making and manuring of Hot beds and Green Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits and Flowers. By William Cobbett.—London edition, with several engravings, price \$1.00. [This is probably one of the best Treatises on Gardening extant, (excusing, perhaps, the more elaborate work of M. Mabel.)] The directions in the American Gardener for the management of Grape Vines and Peach Trees are pronounced by experienced and competent judges, to be the best of any extant, and well worth, alone, the price of the book.—It has, likewise, very full directions for the management of Garden Vegetables and Ornamental Flowers.

Cottage Economy, containing information relative to the making of Bread, brewing of Beer, keeping of Cows, Pigs, Bees, Ewes, Goats, Poultry, and Rabbits, &c. with instructions relative to the cutting, and the bleaching of the Plants of English Grass and Grain, for the purpose of making Hats and Bonnets. Price 62 cts.

Bremen Geese.

FOR sale, 10 pair superior BREMEN GEESSE. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddle's Island, or to Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office. Dec 7.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	95 00	97 50
pearl do.		108 00	112 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 75	10 00
" No 1, new,		8 50	9 00
" No 2, new,		7 00	7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	12	16
CHEESE, new milk,		7	10
skimmed milk,		3	4
FLAX			
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00	6 12
Genesee,		6 00	6 25
Rye, best,		3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Rye	bush	70	75
Corn		67	68
Barley		60	67
Oats		38	40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	8	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		8	10
LIME,	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middings, new,	bbl.		18 00
navy, mess, do.		14 00	15 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48	55
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & 3 do		28	33
Native		25	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do 2d sort		30	32
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	37

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	8
" whole hogs,		6 1/2	7
VEAL			
MUTTON,		4	8
POULTRY,		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		15	16
lump, best,		14	20
EGGS,		25	25
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	80	80
Indian, do.		80	80
POTATOES, (new)		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

New Year's Address.

TIME, the most persevering body
 'Twixt New Orleans and Pass'maquoddy,
 Who waits on beggars, treads on kings,
 And makes and mars all earthly things ;—
 Who forms a palace, or a shed—
 A Newton's noll, a cabbage head
 With equal ease—by whose assistance
 All *Being* had and has existence—
 The perpetrator of all crime,
 (For every thing 's the work of Time,)
 As well as source from whence proceeds
 All noble and praise-worthy deeds ;
 In truth the *causa sine qua non*
 Of all we have, hope for, complain on ;
 Another Year has brought to pass,
 And turn'd the old Year out to grass.

And now, said all efficient wight,
 Bids us attempt our annual flight,
 O'er Heaven's high canopy to steer,
 And hail the Advent of the Year—
 Our hard-ship promising to crown,
 And cap our climax of renown
 With amaranthine wreaths, more bright
 Than splendid filaments of light,
 Which Day's Ascending Regent pours
 Profusely from his golden stores,
 Tinting the clouds, by zephyr riven,
 With the most gorgeous hues of heaven.

But, stop—I apprehend that we
 Have set out on too grand a key,
 And must come down from heights immense,
 To tread the ground of common sense ;
 On earth a Farmer's business lies,
 Not *sowing wild oats* to the skies.
 Thus some Psalm-singers I have known
 To set the *tune*, but miss the *tone*,
 And then proceed, in John-style,
 Above the key-note, half a mile :
 And driving onwards, thorough stich
 To A in all, at concert pitch :—
 Now minims, crotchets, quavers, dash
 Together with discordant crash :—
 And even the Fair, now rend the *Air*,
 The music rare, to fatters ear :—
 (Ladies, though fair as flowers in June,
 Will now and then get out of *tune*.)
 Stave thro' the staves, like folks possess'd,
 And murder one of Handel's best.
 Finding the Choir against a stump,
 The Leader, with commanding thump,
 Now puts a pitch to the strain,
 Gives a new pitch, and starts again.
 So, having slightly seath'd our pinions
 In Fancy's perilous dominions,
 We, ploughman-like, will plod along
 Through the dull remnant of our song.

Last year exhibited abundance,
 Amassing almost to redundancy,
 Of prime productions of the soil,
 To crown the Cultivator's toil.
 Blessings have fall'n, like drops in showers,
 Health, Peace, and Plenty have been ours,
 And every earthly boon indeed,
 Which Heaven bestows, or mortals need—
 All that should lead us, on our parts,
 To thankful lips, and grateful hearts,
 Kind Providence, with lavish hand,
 Has scatter'd o'er a smiling land.
 Earth's products are of such a size,
 We scarcely can believe our eyes,
 And almost doubt the evidences
 Of all our congregated senses.
 For instance, Beets, the beat of all
 The beets produc'd since Adam's fall—
 Strawberries, which a man would guess
 Were large as Peaches, more or less,
 And Pears, approximating towards
 The ordinary size of Gourds :—
 So big, that botanists will say to us
 Their genus is *cucurbitaceous*—
 Meaning, thereby, to tell us bumptkins
 Said Pears have cross'd their breed with Pumpkins.
 Are, therefore, being thus allied,
 Sheer monsters on the mother's side.

And wry-neck'd Squashes, which were found
 To overload the solid ground,
 And threaten, by mere dint of gravity,
 To break the shell of Symmes's cavity.

Improvement's meliorating hand
 Shoes like a sun-beam thro' the land.
 Here, docks and wharves, new streets and stores
 Emboss old Ocean's smiling shores.
 Teeming with products of all nations—
 There factories rise like exhalations.
 Here, Toil his task Herculean plies,
 There *Art* bids new *Creations* rise,
 And HOME-SPUN WOVENS obey the will
 Of human industry and skill !
 These means subserve the Farmer's end ;
 Here dwell those ready-monied friends,
 Who raise the value of his lands
 And take that surplus off his hands,
 Which otherwise were useless trash,
 And metamorphose it to cash ;
 Just as one Midas, we are told,
 Turn'd every thing he touch'd to gold.

Did it not look like ostentation,
 And trumpeting self-approbation,
 We verily might say, with verity,
 We add our mite to this prosperity
 By fabricating head-work, which is
 Harder by half than digging ditches.
 And while we toil with lustiness
 For every individual's good,
 Ichdomadally lectures giving,
 To teach all men to get a living,
 We're wide awake to every movement,
 Which tends to national improvement.
 We therefore, may, we apprehend,
 Be christen'd Every-body's Friend ;
 A wight who has the World at large
 Committed to his special charge,
 To oversee whatever relates
 To incomes, outgoes, goods, estates,
 And tell their owners how they may
 Increase them in an honest way.

Our worship merits a position
 Along side some renowned physician,
 Before whom all disorders vanish,
 And baffled d-ath himself "*walks Spanish*,"
 But few disorders can be worse
 Than quick consumption of the purse—
 Where squalid poverty prevails,
 The patient needs no other aids,
 What'er some moralists may deem,
 To make him wretched in th' extreme ;
 For awful agonies await
 A mortally diseas'd estate.
 But we assail this sore disease
 With economic recipes,
 Or like the Coan-age verbose
 Prescribe full many a goodly dose
 Of "aphorisms," which rarely fail
 To cure the empty-pocket ail.

There's likewise nothing truer than
 That we are *Freedom's* Right Hand Man ;
 By Poverty, if paralyz'd,
 A Commonwealth is soon capsize'd :—
 Suppose we Yankees were a set
 Of paltry paupers, deep in debt,
 Dreading, for lack of wherewithal
 The wrong side of a prison-wall,
 Pray tell us what we might regard
 Our Liberty as worth per yard ?

The wight in straiten'd circumstances,
 Plagued and embarrass'd in finances
 Can hardly be much better than
 A pitiful time serving man.
 And when the storms of Faction lower
 Succumbs to every blast of Power.

That spruce old gentleman, so smart,
 With "Eagle-eye," and "Lion-heart,"
 Whom bards have demi-deified,
 Call'd Independence, wont abide
 With ignorant, idle, shiftless chaps,
 Poor living proofs of Adam's lapse.
 He quaffs his cider, cracks his jokes
 With good, stout, hardy, thriving folks,

But his sojourning will be brief
 With those who can't get bread and beef.

To benefit our fellow men
 We ply the press and push the pen.
 For aye continually contriving
 The ways and means to make them thriving.
 Let they become, as life advances,
 The slaves of narrow circumstances,
 A slavery little in arrears,
 Of what men suffer in Algiers.

And sure 'twould seem no more than fair
 That they who give should also share,
 Of course your Honor will bestow
 A trifle of the *quid pro quo*,
 (*Anglicæ*) some remuneration
 Drawn from the "Farmer's" ample stores,
 We have presented at your doors.
 And now, kind Sir, before we part
 We wish you may, with all our heart,
 Enjoy through this, and many a year
 GOOD HEALTH, GOOD FRIENDS, GOOD LUCK, GOOD
 Be blest in basket and in store, [CHEER :
 Till this life's transient scenes are o'er,
 And in the next forevermore.

Boston. January 1, 1828.

Simple contrivance for a lamp.—The inhabitants of Landes, in the south of France, being completely cut off from the rest of the world, have it in their power, (except when once or twice a year they travel to the nearest towns with their wool,) to purchase candles ; and as they have no notion how these can be made, they substitute in their rooms a lamp fed with the turpentine extracted from the fir trees. The whole process is simple and primitive. To obtain this turpentine, they cut a hole in the tree, and fasten a dish in it to catch the sap as it oozes through, and as soon as the dish is filled, they put a wick of cotton into the midst of the liquor, and burn it as we do a lamp.

Such a contrivance might answer very well if placed in a chimney-way, or in some other thorough fare for smoke.

Large Hog.—Mr. Enoch James, (of Deerfield,) slaughtered a hog this season, eighteen months old, which weighed when dressed 716 pounds. *Portsmouth Journal.*

I look upon every man as a suicide from the moment he takes the diebox desperately in his hand, and all that follows in his career from that fatal time is only sharpening the dagger before he strikes it to his heart.—*Cumberland.*

The Jews have a proverb, that he "who breeds not up his son to some occupation, makes him a thief," and the Arabians say, that an idle person is the devil's play fellow.

On examining the tongue of patients, physicians find out the diseases of the body, and philosophers the disease of the mind.

White Mustard Seed.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, the best English White Mustard seed, by the pound or bushel.

Lucerne Seed.

A few hundred pounds of fresh Lucerne seed, by the pound or hundred weight, for sale at the N. E. Farmer office.

New England Farmer's Almanack, for 1828.
 Just published, at the New England Farmer Office, and for sale by BOWLES & DEARBORN, 72 Washington Street, and at the Bookstores generally, the *New England Farmer's Almanack*, for 1828. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$300 per annum, or \$250 if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1828.

No. 25.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORSES.

SIR—There is no branch of rural economy more neglected in Massachusetts than horses. Why this should be the case I am ignorant; a colt can be bred nearly as cheaply as a steer; and is worth much more money when he is grown.—What a farmer can find to read upon this subject, if he desires it, most mislead him; most of it being taken from long exploded English treatises, and few men are to be found here, whose acquaintance with the subject is not exceedingly superficial, who are not of the less educated classes of the community. I have read an American Treatise, in which not only are the plates taken from an English one; but the author gives his readers a chapter upon chest-bounder; ascribing it to taking cold, &c.; a disease very well known at the present day to proceed from continual pain in the feet.

I wish to give you a few very short observations upon the most valuable breeds of horses; upon breeding them; the treatment of horses kept for their work; and the management of foot lameness.

Nature originally formed to herself, there is reason to suppose, two separate models of horse-flesh; though the different breeds of horse derived from accidental varieties and mixtures may be infinite. One she meant for daily drudgery in a northern climate; the other for speed, for violent occasional exertion, to gratify the pride and form one of the relaxations of luxury, and to live in the tropics. The two horses are still to be found distinct; but most horseflesh is made up of their mixture.

The first is indigenous in the North of Europe. The basis of his colour is almost invariably black; though in some few of his varieties, he is either roan, or gray with most of his dark hairs red.—He is seen in Massachusetts perfectly pure in the Canadian: who has his fringe of hair starting directly from the knee; his shortness of breath; his willingness to draw; his sensibility to heat; and all the other attributes of the unadulterated cart horse. The gray horse, sent here by General Coffin, is a specimen of this English variety; but not of the very largest size. The true Canadian is a valuable horse, has a foot endowed with very little sensibility, is very much inclined to carry flesh, and exceedingly well suited to a changeable climate; but he is unfit for fast work; and I question the fact from what I have seen, of his outworking the common Massachusetts horse at slow.

A remarkable degree of misinformation exists here as to the second; and, it may be well to give a very short description of him. In the countries where he has always been found, at least since the first dawn of history, he is about fourteen hands and an inch high, but pretty compact; the basis of his colour scarcely ever black; but generally, even if he is gray, some kind of red. He has a remarkably expressive eye, and very transparent; his nose nearly straight, and the nostril disengaged from the head; a most capacious chest; a

wide and elevated loin; carries the dock of his tail pointed straight to the end when he is in action; and has a round, high, and hard hoof. His purity has always been most sedulously preserved by the Asiatick Arabs. His bones are of a much denser texture than that of the cart horse; his skeleton is heavier in proportion to his apparent size; and he can stand under a heavier weight. His most distinguishing characteristic, however, is the natural clearness of his wind; and breeds of horses vary in this particular, according to the proportion they possess of his blood; or, as it is technically called, of "blood." This, with his muscular power, arises from the perfection of his organization; and he is often abused from the idea that he possesses a peculiar insensibility to fatigue, which none can thoroughly explain. His essence is speed. He is more inclined to save himself by flight from any thing he does not thoroughly understand; and is more irritable and variable in constitution. As he is probably indigenous in the sands of Arabia only, there appears no reason why his foot should have been made able to endure the concussion of a hard surface; and in some of his varieties, though the horn of it is generally excessively hard, the internal foot possesses extreme sensibility. He does not appear, under favorable circumstances, upon being transported to the climate of the cart-horse, to experience any diminution of his superiority to him, through any number of generations; though he is useless as he approaches that of the Arabian.

His most valuable variety, and that with which we are best acquainted, is the English thoroughbred horse; by which term is intended a horse, all of whose blood is to be traced to acknowledged racers, or to a very few celebrated individual horses, supposed to have been chiefly of Arabian blood, whose stock has in general proved so in England. Some of the pedigrees of this Anglo-Arabian have been regularly kept from the reign of James the first; but a very large part of him is derived from two individuals; one carried there about ninety years since, whose previous history is utterly unknown; the other, about one hundred and thirty years since, who was brought from the Desert of Palmyra. The blood of these two horses runs in the veins of the multitude of thoroughbred horses annually foaled in England, on the Continent, and in the United States; and excepting the genuine cart horse, there is scarcely a horse in England or the States entirely free from it.

The peculiar advantages and disadvantages of the thoroughbred horse, who is most corruptly called in Virginia the blooded horse, for blood-horse, are exceedingly necessary to be known to every breeder; as, though he is not so well adapted himself to any purpose but horse-racing, as a horse bred between him and one not thoroughbred, he is proved by the experience of a century in England, to be the only foundation of any reasonable expectation of breeding superior horseflesh; allowed to be, and sought after from that cause by the Russians, the Germans and the French, who are all becoming great horse-breeders, and in most parts of the States, excepting in New England. As a proof of this last fact, I can

mention that Heary earned between two and three thousand dollars to his owners, in the vicinity of the city of New York, the last summer, as a breeder; and that he will probably this summer earn much more.

He (the thorough bred horse) is subject to infinite variety; but he is generally accompanied by the following peculiarities. In wind, in muscular power, and particularly in being able to perform feats, he far surpasses any other horse; even the Arabian in his unimproved state. A case in point has occurred in which two Cossack horses, picked from their immense studs, were beaten in a 30 mile race, over a hard road near St. Petersburg, by a broken down English race-horse, and he also beats the best horses that can be bought in Arabia, in their own climate at Calcutta. All his work is performed in much less time, when the pace appears to the eye to be the same; he can be used at an early age—he possesses greater longevity—he suffers less from the heat, than a low-bred horse, but there his advantages close.—His ancestor was formed merely for galloping—leaving all meaner business to the donkey and the mule; which, in his ancestor's climate, are noble animals—and from this cause, as well as from the peculiar manner in which he has himself been bred and treated, he is attended by two great disadvantages. He has, in the first place, been bred from a succession of horses selected for their superior galloping from a race of gallopers.

Excellence in this pace, which is, however, nearly an accurate criterion of wind and muscular strength, is generally accompanied by a formation of the animal, inimical to excellence in any other; and a remarkable disinclination for exerting himself on any other than extraordinary occasions. To assist him in economising his powers, and to render them entirely subservient to the rapidity of his progression, he is formed, frequently, to move his feet so short a distance above the earth, that, particularly in a slow walk, he is continually liable to have it meet with some obstruction, when it is bent backwards from the fetlock joint, and he is about to throw his weight upon it; the muscles of the bended limb not being under his command, he must occasionally lose his balance; and if it is his fore foot fall forwards; and, if it is his hind foot, catch backwards; and, in confirmation of the last observation, many superior gallopers appear actually unable to use their muscles properly, when not in a state of violent exertion; have a slipping, thoughtless manner of going at all other times; and will not brace their muscles. In the second place, he has been in general confined in the stable, and shod previously to his being two years old; which gives to his hoof a totally different shape, in growing, by preventing its lateral extension; takes away much of the means of resisting concussion which nature intended it to have, by preventing the expansion of the back part of it, when his weight is thrown upon it; and crowds the circulation of the sensible foot, by preventing the increase of size of the vascular parts after the excessive concussion to which the horse is daily subjected from that early age. Being also fed with the largest allowance of corn from before he is weaned, and the hoof

deprived, through most of his life, of the dampness of the earth, his foot is exposed to all the evils, increased by happening together, arising from a plethoric habit, from contraction of the horn; and from mechanical violence; and, an Arabian foot not being originally intended to meet with very severe concussion, a degree of pre-disposition to disease in the foot is propagated to each generation, particularly to caries of the bones;—which, (as the human teeth) are remarkably ready to discover an hereditary mis-organization. The thorough-bred horse has been long naturalized in the States; for, at least, half of the Massachusetts mongrel, and is found as common, and in as high perfection, as in England, in the low country of Virginia.

But the best horse, of any fixed breed, not thorough-bred, is the English Cleveland Bay;—of which the horse and mare sent here by Sir Isaac Coffin, were intended as a sample. The true Cleveland Bay, who is probably a lineal descendant of the horse used for tournaments in the Middle Ages, is extremely scarce in England, and confined to the county of York. Though a much finer horse, and not over large, he bears a general resemblance to the German horse of the Middle States; particularly, in his full crest, his Roman nose, and his deep bay color. He is in the very highest request, both in England and on the Continent; and stands at the head of all breeds between the blood horse and the cart-horse. He has formed no part of the Massachusetts horse; but there is still remaining in England, some remnant of a very celebrated draught horse, who unquestionably has; many of our ancestors having come from his country, and his peculiarities are often to be traced in our horse. He was supposed to have been carried from Norway, and was called the Suffolk Sorrel. He forms part of the modern trotting-horse of the bordering counties of Norfolk and Lincoln, of whom that most excellent horse Bell-founder is a genuine specimen.

The most valuable horse in himself, however, but who forms no breed, bred by the English, is their gentlemen's hunter. He is often supposed here to be the offspring of a direct cross between the blood-horse and the cart-horse. This has, in some instances, been the case; but he is usually, now, either the thorough-bred horse himself, or got by him out of a well bred mare; and it would be difficult to find one, of whom less than 3 parts in 4 could not be claimed by the Arabian. Some horses, not thorough-bred or as they are called in England, cock tails, are kept expressly as hunting stallions, but this is not common; the thorough-bred horse having the advantage of affording the greatest room for selection, and of having the peculiarities of his family so well known, as to give some grounds for a calculation concerning the fate of his stock. However, as he is sometimes kept entire, and as a tried good hunter must have shown himself able to perform the severest labor of which a horse is capable, and to possess, both, legs and constitution. I rather wonder none has ever been imported to this country as a stallion. In my next, I will make some observations upon the breeding of horses.

Fruit and Vegetables.—The neighborhood of London furnishes it with fruit and vegetables, and occupy about 6000 acres which are laid out in gardens, and give employment to 30,000 persons in winter, and nearly 100,000 in summer."

ADDRESS,

Delivered to the Proprietors of the first Agricultural, and third Social Library in Easton, Mass. December 18. By ROLAND HOWARD.

GENTLEMEN—I take it for granted that the most of you are already apprised of the object of this meeting—and if so, I beg that you will indulge me with a few moments of your attention, and a reasonable share of your candour, while I offer for your consideration some of the advantages, which, in my apprehension, may be derived from the establishment of a Social Library, selected with judgment, and managed with discretion and care; to be confined principally to subjects which relate to rural pursuits and domestic economy.

Whatever might have been the original condition in which man was placed, of one thing at least we are now certain; and that is, that the sustenance of man is only to be obtained by labor, and the sweat of the face; and that we are born into the world totally ignorant of the means most proper to be employed to obtain wherewith to satisfy our daily necessities; and thus we have not only our bread to procure, but we have to acquire the necessary knowledge how it can be produced—not is this condition, perhaps, much to be regretted, since so much of our happiness depends on the constant exertion of our physical and mental energies.

It appears from history that the employment given by the Supreme Being to some of the first men we have an account of, was as follows:—The first man was a dresser of vines and a cultivator of fruit trees; or in modern language he was a *Horticulturist*. The employment of the second was a tiller of the ground, or an *Agriculturist*. That of the third, a keeper of flocks, and herds of domesticated animals, or a *Shepherd*.

Then it appears that as soon as men were created, an employment was assigned them, suited in all respects to their physical powers, and well as adapted to supply their daily wants. In process of time men became multiplied, and it was found necessary that their employment should be still further varied, and adapted to all the necessities of a wide and extended population. Hence the origin of the Mechanic Arts—wide spread Commerce—and the complicated Machinery of the Manufacturer, which at this day give employment to millions of the human family, and incalculably serve to ameliorate our condition, and increase the means of subsistence.

It is not my present design to go into detail upon all the different employments of men, but the remarks which I have made were designed to show that however varied the employments of men may be, they are each necessary to the prosperity of the other; and that it is as necessary to the prosperity of the body Politic, that all its members are in a sound vigorous state, as it is that each member of the human body should be healthy, and capable of performing the various functions to which they are respectively adapted. Hence it is, that *Agriculture* and *Manufactures* give strength and support to *Commerce*; and *Commerce* in return, gives spring and support to *Agriculture* and *Manufactures*.

These remarks are believed to be correct, and incontrovertible; and are made at this time, in the hope that they may tend to do away certain jealousies that have prevailed, and are still believed

to exist among us, between men of different occupations, and which have a manifest tendency to mar our general and individual prosperity.

Therefore if we wish to be *prosperous* in our several occupations, let us learn to think *liberally* and act *liberally* towards those who may be differently employed, provided their occupation may be a lawful one.

You will now permit me to revert to the first employment of our race, viz. *Horticulture*, *Agriculture*, and the rearing of domestic animals; and here permit me to observe, that these employments were not only *first* in the order of *time*, but they were, and still are, the first in order to *existence*.

In vain would the whitened canvass spread upon the wide bosom of the deep, if the hand of agricultural industry becomes palsied, and the earth should refuse to yield food for man and beast.—In vain would the wheels of our manufactories be put in motion, if the plough, the harrow, and hoe, together with the other implements of husbandry, are suffered to rust and decay, and the husbandman is found folding his arms in sleep at noon day.

Therefore, as it is from our mother earth that our race is to be upheld, and that too by the skill and energy of the agriculturist, it is but a reasonable inference, that the husbandman should avail himself of all the knowledge attainable, which may be likely to be useful to his profession.—When I speak of the agriculturist, I wish to be understood to include horticulture, and the care of domestic animals,—for notwithstanding they may appear to have been three distinct callings originally, they are now generally blended together; and the farmer or agriculturist, has to rear his own trees, and his own animals.

Agriculture is universally admitted to be an *art*, and if an art, why does it not need the same auxiliary aid and support as every other art?—The navigator has his books, his maps and his charts, and by a thorough knowledge of his profession, he is able to bring his ship safely into port, amidst the howling of the wind, and the thunders of the storm.

The manufacturer searches every book with a scrutinizing eye, wherein is recorded one particle of knowledge relating to his business; and cheerfully puts in practice every new discovery which has been tried and found useful.

Professional men also, universally consider books relating to their several professions as indispensably necessary—and why? It is because every material *fact*, they can there find recorded by those of the same profession, who have lived centuries before them; and thus they are able at one view to concentrate the experience and knowledge of all preceding ages.

Indeed, there is but one class of men with which I am acquainted that condemn and deride all experience and knowledge which relates to their calling, or profession, if shown to them in a *book*, no matter how many well authenticated *facts* may be recorded—no matter who or who made a useful discovery, or how beneficial its results; if the facts or the discoveries are found in a *book*, they with them are *stark naught*.

Need I designate this class? or may I presume that you are already apprised to whom the remark will apply? For mine own honor, and for the honor of the *art* which I consider the *first* of all the arts, I will presume the latter, and proceed

to consider some of the objections which have been urged by those alluded to against the utility of books, as being promotive of their interest or happiness; and will endeavor to produce proof positive, that such reasoning (if indeed it can be called reasoning) is both fallacious and ruinous to all improvement.

If a farmer presumes to search the pages of any publication, which treats upon the subject of Agriculture, or domestic economy, he is sure to be stigmatized with the uncouth epithets "*book farmer*," "*gentleman farmer*," "*theoretical farmer*" and the like:—and by some, it is roundly asserted that theory is altogether useless in agriculture; and that the knowledge acquired by individual experience and observation is the *only* knowledge to be relied on, or regarded. It is to be stated, however, that even such have been sometimes known to admit, that they have caught some new and useful idea from the Calendar page of the "*New England Farmer's Almanack*," which has accidentally met their eye when looking for the day of the week, or month; and, having been found in an *Almanack*, surely must be entitled to some consideration—for the man who can make an *Almanack*, and foretell eclipses, and the full and change of the moon, must, to say the least, be endowed with an uncommon degree of wisdom and foresight; and consequently the hints, or facts recorded in the *Almanack* are entitled to a much greater degree of confidence and respect, than the same or similar facts merit if found recorded in any other book.

It is not my object to undervalue, or to set aside in the least degree, the knowledge which every individual may, and ought to acquire, by experience and observation. No—my object is rather to show that if we act wisely, we shall unite our own experience and observation with the experience, observation, and wisdom of past ages, so far as past experience has been tested, and found to have had a beneficial result—and to my apprehension there are but two methods by which this can be accomplished—the one is by tradition, and the other by record—and can it be possible that there are any among us so stupid as to not at once discover which of the two modes ought to have the preference? and which would be the least liable to abuse? I venture to say there are none. Nor do I believe there are any, who if they will dispassionately reflect, but that will admit the importance and advantage that may be derived in practical life, by consulting the oracles of past experience.

The object of this association is the improvement of its members in useful and practical knowledge, and to aid in diffusing it generally through the community.

To more readily effect this object, it is conceived that books treating upon Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Agriculture, and Domestic Economy, to be owned in common by those who may see fit to associate for that purpose, must necessarily be of vast importance.

The knowledge obtained by a member of an association, established upon such principles, will be likely to be of a practical nature, and such as may be directly applied to the every day avocations and pursuits of those concerned; and will also furnish a strong inducement to read, and apply what they read to their present and future benefit.

It is believed that an association of this kind

will have a good moral tendency; which indeed is a most important consideration.

The morals of the rising generation most imperiously demand that something should be devised that will at once display to their view, an object worthy their attention and pursuit, and thus by mixing amusement with instruction, raise in them a sufficient interest to divert their attention from places and practices calculated to fix upon them habits that will infallibly lead to their ruin. It has been said that "it is not frowns, nor is it arguments that will correct or pervert vicious practices: it is presenting a substitute, which is not *less interesting*, but *more useful*, that alone will prove an effectual bulwark against vicious habits in the young, and set them in a way that leads to usefulness, respectability, and happiness, in this and a future world."

That logic, ethics, physic and metaphysics, should claim the dignity of liberal arts or sciences, excites no surprise;—but that the art of managing a farm, a house, and a family, should by so many be thought of little or no consequence, is indeed strange and wonderful.

Too many there are that imagine that reading, study, thought or reflection, are of little or no use in the management of domestic concerns, and that it would be ridiculous to refer a housewife, or a husbandman to books to acquire a knowledge of their respective avocations.

But it is hoped, and believed, that the time is at hand, when those who are required to manage a farm and superintend the domestic concerns of a family, will clearly see the importance of acquiring the necessary knowledge to enable them to unite amusement with economy, and labor with profit and by well directed industry, and judicious economy, insure that respectability of character which preeminently belongs to that class of society who are the efficient supporters of all the others. Surely that science which directs our conduct, or enables us to reform our mistakes, is entitled to our peculiar regard; and though it be true that the wisdom obtained by experience, is the least fallible, yet it often costs so dearly that the intrinsic value scarcely compensates the price, and hence arises the advantage of uniting the experience of past ages with our own.

Perhaps it may be objected, that to become a member of an institution of this kind will *cost too much money*. To this it may be answered that in many cases it would be an actual *saving* of expense; for, as it would turn the attention of the members to subjects of general utility, it would consequently divert it from others which are more expensive, and less useful, if not pernicious—and we should consider that a few dollars appropriated to such a purpose, is by no means thrown away. I venture to assert that it will be a good *deposit* of money, not merely yielding 6 or 8 per cent. but 50, 75, and 100 per cent. profit on your money thus judiciously appropriated.

Grape Vines.—The quickest method of procuring grapes, is to graft into the body (near the ground,) or which is preferable, into the *roots* of large vines. In the following year, if the graft has taken, fruit will be produced. Thus every farmer who has wild vines growing on his grounds may, by procuring cuttings of hardy foreign or native kinds, and paying a little attention to the grafting and training, be soon and amply supplied with grapes for market or wine making.—*Eng. pa.*

An excellent trait in the French character.—In Cobbett's "*Ride in France*," is the following passage:—"I remark, as I go along, that the common people are very civil and obliging, whenever I ask them any questions about what I do not myself understand. There is nothing uncouth, nothing *boorish*, in their manners. They explain to you as well as they can, what you want to be made acquainted with; and, when they do not instantly comprehend your meaning, they seem as anxious to anticipate it, as if you were not a *stranger*, but rather one to whom they have been used to talk. This is a great merit, and a mark of intelligence in the French people. It enables you to *get along with them*, which they cannot well do with us in England. A Frenchman is most completely out of his element in England; whilst an Englishman in France—(though the country may appear very strange at first) finds in the courtesy of the people a great deal to reconcile him to the strangeness of their customs.

A comparison between 1727 and 1827.—In the year 1727, hackney coaches were plain, awkward, clumsy things, with no springs, and their number did not exceed thirty-five in the whole of London; at present they are increased to twelve hundred. Fashions at that period did not reach any place fifty miles from London, until they were nearly out; now they travel down in coaches, diligences, &c. in a few hours. Coaches were then two days and two nights going to Dover; they now perform the same journey in about a quarter the time. In 1727, meat was only three pence or pound; now it is ten pence or a shilling. Servants' wages then varied from two pounds to four; now, ten pounds to thirty.—*London Sun.*

Mineralogy.—We are happy to learn that Professor Cleveland of Brunswick College, is about publishing a third edition of his excellent treatise on mineralogy. It is the most copious work which we have upon this subject, and has been adopted as a text book by the professors of mineralogy in Yale, Cambridge, and we believe Amherst Colleges. He solicits from scientific gentlemen, generally, the communication of such facts concerning localities and peculiarities both mineralogical and geological, as may be within their reach, and of value in the new edition of his work.

Mammoth Pumpkin.—A Pumpkin, of unusual size, grew on the farm of John Reynolds, Esq. a few miles from Clarksburgh, Va. this season; it weighed 320 lbs. and measured round the middle 6 feet. All that grew on the same vine weighed 840 lbs.

The child that is permitted to act habitually, from temper, is in the prospect of ungovernable passions, and the swing of the gallows, and its blood will be required at the hands of its imprudent parents, whose folly and wickedness are equalled, in magnitude, only by the momentous consequences, that ensue, and the awful responsibility which the parents incur. The greatest calamity that ever befel a child, is an indiscreet parent who knows nothing of family discipline.—*H. More.*

A shrewd observer once said, "that in walking the streets of a slippery morning, one might see where the good natured people lived, by the ashes thrown on the ice before their doors."

EXTRACTS

From an Address, to the New York Horticultural Society. By N. H. CARTER.

You need not be told, gentlemen, that no country opens so wide a field, and affords so many natural advantages, for improvements in horticulture, as the United States. Between the Alpine regions of the North, and the plains of the South, fanned by the breezes of the tropics—from the fir-clad hills of New England, to the orange-groves of Florida and Louisiana, we have almost every variety of climate, soil, and production. So boundless are the resources of our territory in these respects, that few indeed are the plants indigenous to other parts of the earth, which may not here find congenial localities, and be readily naturalized, by a very slight resort to artificial means. If I may be allowed to draw an illustration from the mixed character of our population, our soil and climate are as inviting to the exotics of other lands, as the freedom of our political institutions is to emigrants from foreign nations. We have room enough for both; and to both may the great Republic cheerfully open an asylum in its bosom, thereby augmenting its physical as well as its moral resources.

* * * * *

Horticulture considered as a practical and useful art, supplying the wants, conveniences, and comforts of life, forms a very prominent object of this association, to which its efforts have hitherto been chiefly directed, and which should never be lost sight of in our future transactions. Viewed in this light, it ceases to be an abstract and speculative pursuit, but comes home at once to the interests—to the business and bosoms of all classes of our fellow citizens. Comparatively few individuals in any community, however intelligent and enlightened it may be, find time amidst the more imperious cares, avocations, and duties of life, to make themselves familiar with the extensive and complex systems of botany. To the laboring classes especially, the volume of an intricate science is effectually closed:

"For knowledge to their eyes her ample page,

Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unfold:

Chill penury repress'd their noble rage,

And froze the genial current of the soul."

But while only a small proportion of the community may feel disposed to encourage horticulture as a science, all are equally interested in its success as an art. The high and low, rich and poor, learned and illiterate, are concerned in having the markets and their own tables supplied with vegetables and fruits of a good quality, in sufficient quantities, and at moderate prices. Such results are alone to be produced by systematic and continued efforts. However genial may be our climate, or fertile our soil, the valuable products of the earth will not spring up spontaneously, nor flourish without culture. Well stocked as our markets now are, and much as they have been improved within a few years there is yet ample room for further advances in the variety, melioration, and abundance of the articles of daily consumption. * * * * *

It is worthy of remark, that we first find man, pure from the hands of his Creator, placed in a garden; as if such a retreat was most conducive to health, innocence, and happiness. Even the peculiar presence of the Deity himself hallowed the paradise he had made. His image there appeared "in the cool of the day." And may no

his footsteps still be traced in the garden—impressed on the dewy leaf and the opening flower? And is not his voice yet heard in the chorus of the woods, in the fall of the fountain, and the whispers of the breeze? * * *

The United States possess in abundance all the requisite elements for reaching the highest degree of excellence in this interesting department of the arts, comprising, as our territory does, an endless variety of surface and soil—picturesque hills—irriguous vales—bright waters—luxuriant woods, and unnumbered species of native plants; with a climate favorable to the cultivation of exotics. Indeed, nothing is wanting but the hand of taste, in seconding the profuse liberality of nature, to produce the happiest combination of rural scenery, and to render our landscapes and gardens among the first in the world. To the skies of Italy our country unites the verdure and fertility of England; and by a little attention, its external aspect may be made to rival either, in variety, richness, and beauty. Shall, then, these singular advantages be overlooked, or neglected?

I trust, a very different sentiment prevails in the breast of every member of this association. Mere objects of taste, it is true, are of little importance, in comparison with the more useful and momentous concerns of life; but it should be remembered, that they form no inconsiderable item in the estimate of national character, as well as the sum of individual happiness.

Let it not be supposed, that I would limit the province of ornamental gardening to the walls of narrow enclosures—to flower-beds and parterres. On the contrary, its principles should be extended to the embellishment of the avenues, streets, and public squares of our cities; to the country-seats of the wealthy; to the fields of our farmers; and lastly, to the ultimate home of us all, churchyards and cemeteries. In some of these particulars, the example of the French is worthy of all imitation. To them, I believe, belongs not only the first idea of botanic gardens, but the more recent improvement of uniting such institutions with public promenades; or in other words, of combining science, taste, exercise, and amusement in one and the same establishment. Nearly every considerable town in France, has ornamented grounds of this description; and the plan has been extensively adopted in Great Britain. To the same nation is due the credit of having improved public cemeteries, by converting them into attractive instead of repulsive objects. A proper disposition of the dead, and a becoming tribute of respect to their ashes, by seeing that churchyards are neatly enclosed, shaded with ornamental trees and shrubs, with the addition of appropriate sepulchral monuments, should certainly not be subjects of indifference to the living. Wilson, the distinguished ornithologist, made a particular request, but a few hours before his death, that he might be buried in some rural spot, on the banks of the Schuylkill, where the birds might sing over his grave. The sentiment was true to nature;—for, let philosophy preach as it may, our cares and anxieties, our feelings and affections, will extend to the unconscious dust. * * *

Unless some efficient measures be taken for the preservation and reproduction of timber, trees, and shrubbery, our country will ere long be as remarkable for its naked hills and arid plains, as it has been for its depth of woods and richness of foliage. Its beautiful forests have wasted away, like the

aborigines, who once made them their green and happy abodes. A war of extermination has been waged against both. To a certain extent, this was necessary, in the settlement of the new world. The advances of cultivation required, that the monarchs of the wilderness, moral as well as physical, should be hewn down by the axes of our hardy pioneers. But the necessity has now in a great measure ceased; and higher motives than those of taste should induce us to preserve the shattered remains both of the human and vegetable tribes. Justice and mercy plead in favour of the former; while policy and patriotism urge us to spare the latter. It is time to be frugal of the oak upon our hills, whence are to spring the fleets of a great nation; and to respect the pine, the still loftier lord of the forest, destined perhaps to bear the American Eagle upon its top across the seas, as it once bore the original of the emblem in its native vale, and to waft our future navies to new victories.

OPIUM.

The opium for commerce is the product of the common poppy, seen in gardens. Turkey opium was formerly deemed the best, but it has been cultivated for several years in England, of a purer and better quality, owing to the great care used in its preparation. The East India opium is inferior to the Turkey, from the leaves and stems of the plant being packed with the cakes, and often worked into the opium while in a soft state, probably to increase its weight.

English opium is generally in smaller cakes—cuts clear and smooth like liquorice, and is in a great measure destitute of stalks, leaves, and other impurities.

The consumption of this drug is almost incredible. It is an immense article of commerce, and an interesting paradox, from its extensive usefulness in modifying and alleviating the most painful diseases, while at the same time it is one of the most fatal poisons. In the year 1800, 46,808 lbs. were consumed in Europe; and the quantity has increased annually ever since.

The Bengal government derived a revenue of £504,978, from the sale of it in 1809, and the exports from Calcutta to China alone, in 1811, amounted to £567,871. The supply of Calcutta opium in 1827, is rated as follows:

Bengal, 6570 chests—Mabia, 5000 do.—smuggled, 1500 do.—Turkey, 1000 do.—14070 chests.

Although this article is prohibited by the Chinese government, yet 2000 chests are annually sent to Canton, and about 40,000 pounds are imported every year to Canton.

The following method of cultivating it, is stated from recollection, but is believed to be substantially correct: The ground is dressed in the same manner as for a flower plat, and the seeds sown in rows, with room between for one person to walk through. When the flowers fall from the head, it is time to gather the juice. This is done by a person who goes in with a sharp instrument guaged to a proper depth, with which he scarifies the buds standing on the top of the stalks after the flowers have fallen. He proceeds through the field and returns by the next alley, scoring every head with one or more gashes. On arriving at the place from which he started, he retraces his steps, and collects the juice which has exuded, in a phial fitted with a sharp edged funnel-shaped tin tube, with the wide top of which he

takes it off the head. He thus obtains all from two rows in two successive circuits, when he pursues the same course with all the rows in the field. The next morning he goes over again, collecting what has flowed during the night, and making new gashes, until the heads cease to yield. The fresh juice is then exposed to the sun in shallow pans, and after the watery particles are evaporated, it is moistened with oil of poppy seeds, so as to be made up into cakes, when it is packed in chests, with alternate layers of poppy flower leaves. It is sometimes adulterated with an extract from the stalks and the gum of the mimosa. There can be no doubt that it might be profitably cultivated in the United States.

CHAMBERS' MEDICINE.

We have read with great satisfaction the "Reports of the Medical Society of the city of New York, on nostrums or secret remedies." The first article noticed is Chambers' Remedy for Intemperance. Drs. Hammersly, Drake, Manly, Watts, Ives, and Johnson, the highly respectable committee to whom this subject was referred, inform us, that they employed Dr. G. Chilton, an able and experienced chemist, to analyse the medicine, and that the results of his experiments show it to be composed of Tartar Emetic, Capsicum, Sulphur, Carbon, Cochineal and Gum. "If any doubts," say the committee, "could rest upon this result to which the analysis leads, it could not fail to be removed by the collateral evidences which may be brought in confirmation, from its exhibition both internally and externally—its effects upon the stomach and bowels are precisely those which ought to be expected from tartar emetic—and externally applied it will produce the pustular eruption, which is peculiar to this metallic salt." This medicine then owes any efficacy it may possess to the tartar emetic which it contains—of its value, therefore, as a remedy for intemperance—or the danger resulting in some cases from its exhibition we need not here speak. Every professional man will know how to estimate it.—*Am. Journ.*

If the above report be correct, it follows (says a correspondent) that any of our Medical men can furnish a remedy equally efficacious as this celebrated remedy, for five cents, instead of five dollars, the price which is paid for this.—*N. H. Register.*

MUSTARD.

There is a *white seeded* sort and a *braven seeded*. The *white* mustard is used in *salads* along with the *Cress* or *Pepper-Grass*, and is sown and cultivated in the same way. The *black* is that which table-mustard is made of.—It is sown in rows, two feet apart, early in the spring. The plants ought to be thinned to four or five inches apart. Good tillage between the rows. The seed will be ripe in July, and the stalks should be cut off, and, when quite dry, the seed threshed out, and put by for use.—Why should any man that has a garden buy mustard? Why should he want the English to send him out, in a bottle, and sell him for a quarter of a dollar, less and worse mustard than he can raise in his garden for a penny? The English mustard is, in general, a thing fabricated, and is as false as the *glazed* and *pasted* goods, sent out by the fraudulent fabricators of Manchester. It is a composition of *baked bones* reduced to powder, some *wheat flour*, some *coloring*, and a *drug* of some kind that gives the pungent taste. Whoever uses that mustard freely will find a burning

in his side long after he has swallowed the mustard. Why should any man, who has a garden, buy this poisonous stuff? The mustard-seed ground in a little mustard mill is what he ought to use. He will have bran and all; and his mustard will not look yellow like the English composition; but, we do not object to Rye-bread on account of its colour! Ten pounds of seed will grow upon a perch of ground; and ten pounds of mustard is more than any man can want in a year. The plants do not occupy the ground more than fourteen weeks, and may be followed by another crop of any plant, and even of mustard if you like. This therefore, is a very useful plant, and ought to be cultivated by every farmer, and every man who has a garden.

Cobbett's American Gardener.

Effects of riding in consumption.—The cure I am going to mention, was of a gentleman who is related to the doctor, and is now living at Dorsetshire, who was brought so low by consumption that there seemed to be no possibility of a recovery either by medicine or exercise; but, it being too late for the first to do any good, all that was to be done was to be expected from the latter, though the doctor did not think that even riding would then do. However, the poor gentleman, seeing there was no other hopes left, was resolved to attempt to ride into the country; but was so extremely far gone, that, at his setting out of town he was forced to be held up on his horse by two porters; and when he got to Brentford or Hounslow, the people of the Inn into which he put were unwilling to receive him, as thinking he would die there, and they should have the trouble of a funeral. Notwithstanding, he persisted in his riding by small journeys to Exeter; and got so much strength by the way, that though one day his horse as he was drinking, laid down with him in the water, and he was forced to ride part of the day's journey in that wet condition, yet he sustained no harm by it, but came to the above mentioned place considerably recovered; when, thinking he had then gained his point, he neglected to ride any more for some time. But afterwards finding himself relapsing, he remembered the caution which Dr. Sydenham had given him, at his setting out, that if he should be so happy as to begin to recover, he should not leave off riding too soon; for he would infallibly relapse and die, if he did not carry on that measure long enough; so he betook himself to his horse again, and rode till he obtained a perfect recovery.

On hardening articles made of steel wire, without bending them.—This valuable process was employed by the late Mr. Rehe, of Shoe-lane, a most ingenious mechanic, in the following manner:

"The articles having previously been carefully heated to the proper degree, instead of cooling them in water, Mr. Rehe threw them upon the flat surface of a fixed block of cast iron, and instantly rolled them round, by sliding another flat plate of iron over them; and thus, by this revolving motion, he kept them perfectly straight in the act of being cooled and hardened, between the metal plate and the block.

Sugar.—Under the domination of Buonaparte, France consumed only about fourteen millions of pounds of sugar annually. The present annual consumption exceeds 80 millions of pounds.—*Lit. Gazette.*

The town of Mansfield, in Connecticut has recently been several times noticed on account of its manufactures of silk. The Connecticut Register recently issued at Hartford, estimates the quantity produced at more than 3000 lbs. annually, and the value at \$20,000, which probably is not beyond the fact; but which is certainly a very considerable sum of money to be annually distributed as one item of income, among a population of 3000 inhabiting a comparatively unproductive soil; and that too without any expenditure for machinery or outfit of any kind. The process is entirely domestic, until the raw silk is adjusted into large skeins resembling the condition in which it is imported into England and other countries from the East. The further process into "sewing silk" is now to considerable extent performed by water power, at a small factory in the town of Lisbon, owned by an ingenious mechanic who invented the machinery during our late war with England, for the purpose of bringing into use the great quantities of raw silk of commerce, which had been captured by some of our privateers, and which from the singular manner in which it is put up, laid no small tax upon New England ingenuity.—We have seen lately a paragraph stating that a Frenchman had established a Ribbon manufactory in Windham, an adjoining town. The profitability of the culture of silk, may be estimated from the fact which we happen to know, that mulberry orchards of ten years' growth, and upon land otherwise of very little worth, are valued at \$200 an acre.

This town has been also somewhat known for its manufacture of Combs of various sorts, commenced at a very early period, and carried on to be sure at first by the slow process of saving but one tooth after another, but now by the use of machinery, invented in this country, and with one half the material; the teeth of two combs being cut out at heads and points from each other, pursued with such expedition that a man is able to go through this process very neatly, at the rate of fifteen dozen in an hour.

Here it would also be wrong to omit to mention that Mansfield is entitled to the credit of having produced the invention of the Screw Auger, and this not so many years ago, but that some of our carpenters can well remember when the "Pod-Auger" (an instrument now or soon to be almost forgotten,) was their only dependence. The manufacture of this very useful instrument has also been a source of considerable profit. To all these might be added buttons, and several other articles, composing in the whole an extent of profitable business, which is fast transforming this town from one of the least productive (and perhaps from this very cause) to one of the most wealthy in that enterprising State.

Good humour is the clear blue sky of the soul, in which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in his passage. It is the most exquisite beauty of a fine face—a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonizing with every color, mellowing the glories of the bright, and softening the hue of the dark; or like a flute, in a full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its deep melody.

AGRICULTURE IN GEORGIA.

The great importance of Agriculture, (in our eyes) and in those of every one we presume, who regards the vast extent and various productive capacity of our soil, has led us to notice every remark or hint which appears concerning it. The Milledgeville (Georgia) Journal, among a variety of other Reports, contains one on Agriculture and Internal Improvement, from Mr. Bevan, on the part of the joint Committee on those subjects, to which was referred a certain resolution of the Georgia House of Representatives. We select some particulars from it.

The continued depression of the cotton market renders it necessary, says the Report, that Georgia should give her attention to the rearing of other articles, and to the improvement of that extensive alluvial region, known as "The Pine barren Land," on which the present inhabitants glean a miserable existence. On the first settlement of the state in 1733, it was a condition annexed to every grant of land, that a certain number of the White Mulberry Tree should be reared on it.—The consequence was the production of a gradually increasing quantity of silk, which in 1739 amounted to 10,000 lbs. weight of cocoons, received at the old capital of the state. This branch of industry was destroyed by the occurrence of the Revolution, and the introduction of the more profitable, but unhealthy articles of rice and indigo. When it is recollected that the mulberry will grow in the most light sandy soil, and that the whole process of making silk may be carried on by adult females, and by children, its culture would seem to deserve attention. The olive has already succeeded in part. On the plantation of Thomas Spaulding, Esq. of McIntosh county, there are five bearing trees, and forty or fifty more which promise to be soon at maturity. The state is indebted to Thomas McCall, Esq. for his successful experiment of making wine from native grapes. As far back as 1740, good wine was made in Georgia. Indigo, tobacco, and sugar cane are, as every one knows, well adapted to her soil. There are several vegetable dyes besides indigo, which might be successfully cultivated. The most to be recommended is madder, long cultivated in Georgia, and known for its property of dyeing the Turkey red. It is suited to sandy loam, not retentive of moisture, requires light labor, and after three years, will bring a clear profit of one hundred and fifty dollars to the acre.—The white poppy, from which opium is made, is also well adapted to the climate. The rearing of natural and artificial grasses is dwelt on at some length. As they are extremely necessary in Georgia, especially in the dreary and monotonous region of the Pine barrens, which preponderate in Georgia,—so it is believed that the cultivation of the Bermuda grass would convert these into sheep-walks of great value. Lucerne and Sainfoin, and Rota Baga and Mangel Wurtzel, are likewise recommended.

It is proposed, therefore, to award Premiums for the best mode of counteracting Rot in Cotton; for the greatest quantity of Raw Silk, from worms bred in the state; for the greatest quantity of merchantable Olives, the produce of Georgia; of Wine, Sugar, Spanish Tobacco, Opium, and valuable vegetable dyes; the most successful cultivator of grasses, and fattener of cattle; and for the most satisfactory method of improving the Pine Barrens.

The Report concludes with Swift's aphorism, that the man who causes two blades of grass or two stalks of corn, to grow from the soil, where only one grew before, is worth the whole race of politicians put together;—Than which same maxim it is difficult to imagine one less liberal or true or one that the worthy Dean himself was less likely to believe in his heart.—*Baltimore American.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 11, 1828.

Practical hints for the management of bees. Take some opportunity in good weather to examine and supply as far as possible the necessities of your bees. If practicable, the hive should be turned up, and the stool well cleansed and ventilated.—Writers on this subject, tell us that the dysentery among bees, is caused more by the respiration of the foul air generated during the winter, than from any other cause; although it is certain, that it can be brought on by unwholesome and infected food.

The state of health of the bees, can in some degree be ascertained, by the symptoms of anger which they display on lifting up the hive. If a rustling noise be heard amongst them, and a sudden jerking of the wings, as if attempting to fly, it may be concluded that the community are in good health. The odor which issues from the hive immediately on raising it, is also a criterion by which to judge of the health of the bees. That of a diseased hive, partakes strongly of the smell of putrid objects, but not of an animal nature. That of a sound hive resembles the smell of heated wax, partaking, at the same time of the fragrance of honey. Mr. Huish states that the dysentery is one of the most common as well as fatal diseases of the bee; and that the mark of this disease is the excrement voided by the bee at the entrance of the hives, in spots, like lined nearly black, and of an insupportable smell, and that this malady is contagious.

Mr. Huish considers this disease as incurable; although its prevention may be effected. "As soon, therefore, as I perceive any of my hives affected with it, I give them a little of the following composition, which has invariably checked the malady, when given in the early stages:

Rule. To a quart of white wine, add a pint of honey, and two pounds of loaf sugar; put the whole into a tin sauce-pan, and let it boil gently over a slow fire. Skimming it at different times, until it is reduced to the consistency of syrup. It may then be bottled, and put into the cellar, and kept cool for use. Whenever it is used, it must be gently heated, until it partakes of the consistency of honey."

The same author in speaking of feeding bees, says, "there are two seasons in which the feeding of bees becomes necessary, and these are in winter and spring; at these seasons, the hives should be carefully watched, and when found light, an immediate supply be given them. It is best not to feed profusely, by giving a great quantity at a time, but gently, say about two pounds a month, and the feeding should be in the morning early—before the bees leave the hive, and always in pleasant weather; and that the entrance of the hive should be closed immediately after feeding, to prevent robbery from other hives. Or, it may be considered most prudent and safe to administer

food at evening, after sun-set, when the entrance of the hive need not be closed; but the vessel containing the honey must be removed before the next morning, to prevent robbery as before. Care should be taken, not to delay feeding your bees until their old store is all exhausted, for they will then become feeble, and if you preserve your bees you will lose much of their labor the next season. Sugar is sometimes administered as food for bees, as well as clear honey. Mr. Huish considers the first as improper food, and the latter as dangerous, and often exposing the bees to the dysentery; and adds, "whenever honey is given, it should be mixed with some good old white wine; it should then be placed on a slow fire, and stirred until the honey is all dissolved, then poured out into a jar or other vessel for use."

"Dissolve one pound of sugar in a quart of good old ale, boil and skim it until it is clear, when cooled, it will have the consistence of honey, and may be given your bees. A little salt added to their food, is both safe and useful, especially when they are threatened with the dysentery. Molasses and water boiled, with a little salt, may be a good substitute."

In treating of the feeding of Bees, Loudon observes that "Sugar simply dissolved in water (which is a common practice), and sugar boiled with water into a syrup, form compounds very differently suited for the winter store of bees.—When the former is wanted for their immediate nourishment, as in spring, it will answer equally well as a syrup; but if to be laid up as store, the heat of the hive quickly evaporating the water, leaves the sugar in dry crystals, not to be acted upon by the trunks of the bees. Hives may be killed with hunger, while some pounds weight of sugar remain in this state in their cells. The boiling of sugar into syrup forms a closer combination with the water, by which it is prevented from flying off, and a consistence resembling that of honey retained. Howison has had frequent experience of hives not containing a pound of honey, preserved in perfect health through the winter with sugar so prepared, when given in proper time, and in sufficient quantity."

Mr. A. S. Bugbee, of Northampton, has contrived a method of turning to account the natural activity of the common grey squirrel. "He has," says the Northampton Post, "a common cylindrical cage with wire bars, about three feet diameter, to the axis of which, (four feet long) are connected some small brass wheels which move the machinery of a coffee and pepper mill. Three squirrels are usually employed in the labor of this novel tread-mill, though we have seen a single one turn the wheel with apparent ease. The power of each squirrel in the wheel is estimated by Mr. B. at sixty five pounds, and in an hour they grind a pound of coffee, pepper, allspice, &c. The expense of the machine was about \$30, and the cost of the subsistence of each of the little laborers is about two cents a week.

Vulgar error respecting the putting of Spirits into the Boots or Shoes to prevent the effects of cold.—The custom of pouring brandy into the boots or shoes, when the feet have got wet, with a view to prevent the effects of cold, is a practice which (though very common) is founded in prejudice and mis-conception, and often proves fatal, by bringing on inflammation, and consequent ob-

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	3	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7	8
" whole hogs,	"	6½	7
WFFAL,	"		
MUTTON,	"	4	8
POULTRY,	"	8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,	"	15	18
lump, best,	"	13	20
EGGS,	"	2½	25
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush.		80
Indian, do.	"		80
POTATOES, (new)	"	40	50
CLABBER, (according to quality)	bbbl	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

FANCY IN NUBIBUS.

A SONNET COMPOSED ON THE SEA COAST.

O! it is pleasant with a heart at ease,
Just after sunset, or by moonlight skies,
To make the shifting clouds be what you please,
Or bid the easily persuaded eyes
Own each strange likeness issuing from the mould
Of a friend's fancy; or with head bowed low,
And cheek astarte see rivers flow of gold
Twixt crimson banks, and then a tria color go
From mount to mount o'er CLOUDLAND, gorgeous land!
Or listen to the tide with closed sight.
Be that blind bard, who on the Chian strand,
By those deep sounds possess'd with inward light,
Behold the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the voiceless sea!

S. T. COLERIDGE.

ANTIQUÉ POETRY.

The following eccentric, but tender and touching lines are from the "EXEQUIY," a poem on the death of his wife, by Dr Henry Lang, bishop of Chichester, Eng. in the reign of Charles I.

Sleep on, my love, in thy cold bed
Never to be disquieted!
My last good night! thou wilt not wake
Till I thy fate shall overtake;
Till age, or grief, or sickness must
Marry my body to that dust
It so much loves; and fill the room
My heart keeps empty in the tomb.
Stay for me there; I will not fade
To meet thee in that hollow vale,
And think not much of my delay;
I am already on the way,
And follow thee with all the speed
Desire can make or sorrow breed.
Each minute is a short degree,
And every hour a step towards thee,
At night when I betake to rest,
Next morn I rise nearer my west
Of life, almost by eight hours' saile
Than when sleep breath'd his drowsie gale.

Thus from the Sun my bottom bears
And my dayes compass downward bears;
Nor labor I to stem the tide
Through which to thee I swiftly glide.

'Tis true, with shame and grief I yield,
Thou like the vane first took't the field,
And gotten hast the victory
In thus adventuring to dy
Before me, whose more years might crave
A just precedence in the grave.
But heark! my pulse like a soft drum
Beats my approach, tells thee I come;
And slow how ere my marches be,
I shall at last sit down by thee.

The thought of this bids me go on,
And wait my dissolution
With hope and comfort, Dear, (forgive
The crime) I am content to lie
Divided, but with half a heart,
'Till we shall meet and never part.

Translated from *Precis Historique sur les Maures D'Espagne*, for the New England Farmer.

ANECDOTE OF AN OLD MOOR.

"When Gibraltar was taken by Ferdinand 4th, he expelled the Moors. Among the fugitives was an old man, who, observing Ferdinand, approached, and leaning on his cane, thus addressed him. "King of Castile, what have I done to thee or thine? Your great grandfather Ferdinand drove me from Seville, my native country. I sought an asylum at Xeres; your grandfather Alphonso

made me leave this city. Taking refuge in the walls of Tariffe, your father Sancho assailed me there. Finally, I sought a grave in the extremities of Spain, on the shore of Gibraltar, and your fury has found me out even here. Point out to me the spot on earth where I may die undisturbed by a Spaniard.

LITERATURE OF THE MOORS.

A species of literature which was common among the Moors, and which the Spaniards have imitated from them is that of Romances and Novels. The Arabs were always and are still great story-tellers. In the depths of the deserts of Asia and Africa, under the tents of the Bedouins, they collect together in groups to hear some love story. They will listen in silence and follow the reciter with interest, and show by their tears how deeply they are affected by the relation.

At Granada they joined to this natural taste for stories, a love for music and singing.

CHARACTER OF THE MOORS.

The defects in their character which were the cause of their ruin, were relieved by qualities which the Christians themselves could not but acknowledge. As brave and as cautious as the Spaniards, but less disciplined and less skillful, they were yet superior to them in the attack.—Adversity did not bend them down until they saw in it the will of heaven, and they then submitted without a murmur. The dogma of fatality contributed, no doubt, to give them this virtue. Religious observers of the laws of Mahomet, they practised with exactness the delightful law of charity; they gave to the poor, not casual bounty only, but a portion of their grain, fruit, flocks, and all their effects.

In the city and in the country the sick were sought out and attended with a most scrupulous piety.

Hospitality, always sacred among the Arabs, was not less so at Granada. Its exercise was to them no less a duty than a pleasure, and we cannot read without emotion the anecdote of an old man of Granada, to whom a stranger soiled with blood and pursued by justice applied for shelter. The old man concealed him in his house. At the same time the guards arrived, bearing the dead body of his son, just murdered by the stranger, and demanded the murderer. The unfortunate father refused to give up his host; but when the guards had gone, he said to the assassin, "Flee from my house, for it will be permitted to me to pursue you."

SHORT HAND METHOD OF CONVERTING THE MOORS.

When Granada capitulated, Ferdinand formally assured all the Moors who chose to remain, the free use of their worship. This treaty, however, was grossly violated. They were forced to abjure their faith upon their knees by the most disgraceful means. Ferdinand himself administered baptism, sword in hand, to more than fifty thousands of the vanquished.

The right of property respected in France.—The land just round Paris, consists in vineyards, or in gardens full of various sorts of vegetables for the market of Paris, and walled gardens, for the cultivation of peach, apricot, nectarine, and plum-trees. There are very few fences made use of, besides the walls, which are built for the trees to

grow against; and many of these walls, though close to so large a place as Paris, are built quite in the open ground, at a distance from any house, not enclosing a piece of ground, but merely one line of wall; so that, if the people passing were inclined to steal the fine fruit that grows in this way they might, without hindrance; nevertheless, the gardeners (who garden for profit) do not find any reason to apprehend such depredation.

From original Papers in the British Museum, first published in the Monthly Review:

"Rates of Laborers' and Hierers' wages, appointed at the General Sessions for the peace, within the City of Chester. Anno. 38, R. Elizabethæ."

	Wages by the day, with meat and drink.	Wages by the year, without meat and drink.	Wages by the day, with meat and drink.	Wages by the year, without meat and drink.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Smith,	1 6 8	5 0 0	2	
Wheelwright,	2 0 0	5 10 0	2	
Plasterer,	1 0 0	5 0 0	2	
Bricklayer,	1 0 0	4 0 0	2	
Slater,	1 0 0	4 0 0	2	
Cowper, [Cooper,]	1 10 0	4 0 0	2	
Tanner,	1 6 0	4 0 0	1	
Pewterers,	1 0 0	3 13 5	2	
Master Carpenter,	2 13 4	5 13 4	4	
Bayliff of Husbandry,	2 0 0	4 0 0	3	
Miller,	1 10 0	4 0 0	2	
Baker,	0 16 0	3 10 0	1	
Fletchers,	1 0 0	3 10 0	2	

Harleian Miss. 2091.

When instead of the witnesses or the clients of each other, gentlemen of the bar pour their wit, or their abuse upon their own fraternity, the spectacle from without the bar is deemed not only amusing but appropriate. The following ludicrous scene of this sort is said to have lately taken place in our Marine Court, between two gentlemen of the bar—the one rather fat and the other rather small:—

Brother Fat.—(to the court) I don't care what Mr. — says: he is only a moschetto, and I don't mind their sting.

Brother Small.—I beg your pardon, Mr. —: but it is a fact in natural history, that moschetos never sting hogs.

Brother Fat.—Is it so, Mr. —? then you had better inform your acquaintances of it; they'll be glad to hear it.

Brother Small.—Allow me, then, Mr. —, to communicate it to you among the first.

Here the court, amid a roar of laughter, called the gentlemen to order.—V. Y. Advo.

White Mustard Seed.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, the best English White Mustard seed, by the pound or by the bushel.

Siberian Parsley.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a few lbs. Siberian Parsley Seed. The plant is perfectly hardy, standing our severest winters; and would probably be the best sort to sow with grass, as recommended in the last New England Farmer, as well as for cultivation in gardens. The Seed was originally procured from Russia, a few years since, by a gentleman in this vicinity.

Dutch Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a finer supply of the double and single Dutch bulbs, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Jacobean Lilies, Tiger Lilies, Ranunculus, &c. Also, a few POTATO ONIONS—with every variety of Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, &c.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1828.

No. 26.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT NO. I.

The Committee on Swine, having attended to the service assigned them, ask leave to report—that the Swine exhibited, so far as they are able to decide, were equal, if not superior to those of preceding years.

After a careful examination of the various kinds presented, your Committee have awarded premiums as follows, viz.

To Henry Mowatt, of Newburyport, for the best boar, \$5.

To Thomas Emery, of Newbury, for the next best boar, \$3.

To William Thurlow, of West Newbury, for the best breeding sow, \$5.

To William Thurlow, of West Newbury, for the best litter of weaned pigs, six in number, \$10.

To Richard Heath, of West Newbury, for the next best litter of weaned pigs, four in number, \$7.

To Enoch Noyes, Jr. of West Newbury, for the next best litter of weaned pigs, four in number, \$5.

The black pigs exhibited by Moses Noyes, of West Newbury, were very good; had they been white, it is the opinion of your Committee, that their value would have been enhanced, as those usually obtain a preference in market.

The fat hog of William Thurlow was very fine. In rearing swine, as well as in other branches of husbandry, Mr Thurlow has manifested a desire to excel, which is truly commendable; and it is believed that in preparing them for an early market, the farmers of Essex, will find his example worthy of imitation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

PAUL KENT,

JESSE KIMBALL,

MOSES NEWELL,

} Committee.

REPORT NO. II.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society to examine, and report, on the qualities of Animals exhibited, October 10, 1827, have attended to the duties assigned them, and respectfully offer the following report, to wit.

The Committee first examined all the animals exhibited for premiums, and are happy to state to the society that the number offered is unusually large, compared with the number of any former year. The number, appearance, and general characteristics of the animals were extremely pleasing to the Committee. The claims for premiums among the several competitors were, in many instances, so nearly equal, that the Committee were at a loss on whom to bestow the first premium. But on careful examination, the Committee have awarded to Nathaniel Kelly, of Salem, the first premium of \$15 for his half blooded bull 20 months old.

To Moses Coleman, of Newbury, the second premium of \$10 for his half blooded bull 20 months old.

To Jedediah H. Barker, of Andover, for his bull

20 months old, of native breed, a premium of \$15.

To Richard Heath, of West Newbury, for his bull 18 months old, of native breed \$10.

The above premiums are awarded on condition, that the animals shall be kept for use within the county, at least 22 months next succeeding the exhibition, of which satisfactory assurance in each case, shall be given to the Secretary, previously to receiving the premium.

The Committee have awarded to Enoch Noyes, Jr. of West Newbury, a premium of \$15, for his milch cow.

To Jonathan Chase, of West Newbury, \$10, for his milch cow.

To Samuel Shaw, of Newburyport, for his milch cow, \$5.

To John Torrey, of Newbury, \$10, for his heifer 2½ years old.

To David Evans, of Newburyport, for his heifer, \$5.

To Moses Newell, of West Newbury for his four year old steers, \$10.

To John Rea, of Topsfield, for his four year old steers, \$10.

The Committee recommend to the Society to grant the following gratuities, there being no more premiums at the disposal of the Committee, to wit.

To Moses Newell, of West Newbury, \$5 for his two year old steers.

To George Adams, of Newbury, \$5, for his twin steers.

To Jedediah H. Barker, of Andover, \$5, for his 3 year old steers.

To William McKinstry, of West Newbury, \$5 for his two heifers, about 20 months old.

To George Thurlow, of Newbury, \$3, for his Merino sheep, five in number—the dam and two pair of twin ewes; one pair two and the other three years old, all full blooded.

In addition to the foregoing animals, there were many others of excellent appearance offered for premiums, which do much credit to the owners. The number of working oxen and milch cows exhibited for show, of the former over thirty pair in one team, and of the latter more than one hundred in one enclosure, all owned in West Newbury, gave the proudest specimen of the zeal and devotedness of the farmers of that town, ever witnessed in this county on any similar occasion.

It appears to your Committee, that the progress of improvement in horned cattle, from year to year, promises much good to the community and does great credit to the farmers of Essex; and they anticipate that a continuance of the same laudable exertions, which have this day been witnessed, will, in a few years, place our neat cattle on a par with those in any other county in the commonwealth. The Committee are aware that counties in the interior of the commonwealth possess inculcable advantages over us, on account of the luxuriance of their pasturage, but this deficit can, in a great degree, be supplied by the use of green crops and other auxiliaries, which most farmers can have always at hand.

Respectfully submitted,

J. GARDNER, per order.

West Newbury, Oct. 10, 1827.

REPORT NO. III.

The Committee on Domestic Manufactures respectfully report,

That they derive peculiar satisfaction in observing the regular progressive improvement, which is making in the county. The articles manufactured this year, and entered for Premiums, or displayed for exhibition, greatly exceed in number, value, and excellence of fabric, those produced in any former year since the establishment of the Agricultural Society—evinced the advantage and propriety of the Society's bestowing premiums. Situated as this country is, relative to her commercial connections with the old world, it is highly gratifying to our American feelings, to perceive that we are advancing in manufactures and the mechanic arts with hasty strides. It is to us a proud consideration that the time is not far distant, when the premiums upon all useful articles of manufacture, and upon many which are merely ornamental, will be paid to our artists and fair country women, instead of going to the support of the "work shops" of Europe.

Among a great number and variety of articles all of which were highly creditable to the makers, they have selected the following for premiums.

The Committee have awarded the 1st premium for 30 yards of Carpeting (Venetian) one yard wide. To Richard Jaques, of Newbury, made in his family, of very superior manufacture. The actual cost of which does not exceed one half the price of that imported, of the same quality, \$10.

To Mrs Hannah Abbot, of Andover, for 26 yards of stout and durable Carpeting; but not so fine as the preceding, \$5.

To Miss Rebecca Greenough, of Bradford, for 24 yards of handsome Rag Carpeting—made by hand, 4 yards wide, and without seam, a gratuity of \$3.

To Mrs M. Tappan, of Newbury, for a beautiful Hearth Rug, wove in a common loom, without the aid of the needle, and in a quarter of the time required to make such in the usual way, \$4.

To Miss M. Locke, of Andover, for a Rug of braided tags, very pretty, \$2.

To Miss Mary Cook, for a Rug, 2d premium \$3.

To Miss Abigail Dorr, of Salisbury, for two Rugs, 3d premium \$2.

To Miss Margaret B. Bartlett, of Newburyport, for the best wrought Counterpane, said to be done before she was 9 years of age, \$4.

To Mrs Phebe Ballard, of one wove with a handsome border, 2d premium \$2.

To Miss Charlotte Gilman, of Newburyport, for figured do. \$2.

To Miss Abigail Gragg, of Buxford, for beautiful Linen Diaper, Table Cloths and Towels. She showed some fine woollen gloves also, \$3.

To Miss Jaques, daughter of Richard Jaques, of Newbury, for an excellent worked White Lace Veil, \$2.

To Miss Hannah Abbot, of Andover, for a Hat, manufactured by her, containing 876 strands, in only 3 days, \$5.

To Uriah Bailey, of Newbury, for 3 doz. Combs. Horn and Shell, of superior manufacture, \$2.

To James Field, of West Newbury, for the best pair of boots, \$2

To William N. Chase, of Bradford, for one pair thick pegged shoes, \$1.

To Miss Mary Stevens of East Bradford, for a box of 1 dozen of wreaths, and 1 dozen flowers, beautifully wrought, \$1.

To Andrew Dorr, of Danvers, for 22 sides of the best tanned sole leather, done in the usual method, \$10.

To John Osgood, of West Newbury, for 13 sides do. 2d premium, \$5.

Numerous spectators as well as the Committee were much gratified with the handsome appearance of a great variety of articles, useful and ornamental, displayed for exhibition. The following were particularly thought deserving of commendation.

Twenty-eight yards of carpeting exhibited by Dorcas Abbot, of Andover, made with her own hands, at the age of 70 years.

Mary Foster, of Buxford, presented 20 yards of carpeting for inspection. Sarah P. Newman, of Andover, the same. Also carpeting by Mr Abraham Dow. Miss Hannah Gage, of Rowley, a hearth rug, composed of more than 12,000 pieces of the size of a cent, ingeniously executed. Mrs Harris, a rug & cricket covering, much admired.

Mrs M. Winkley, of Amesbury, a handsome rug wrought with the needle. Miss Parker, of West Newbury, a rug. Timothy Kenniston, of Haverhill, a rug. Sarah Somerley, of Newburyport, a rug, admired for its beauty and cheapness.

Counterpanes—Miss Valeria Plummer, of West Newbury, one wrought before she was 5 years old. Miss Rebecca Stanwood, of West Newbury, a patch, of much merit. Mary Stanwood, of Newburyport, a white figured do. wrought with the needle, a beautiful specimen of industry and ingenuity. Miss Thurlow, daughter of William Thurlow, of West Newbury, one completed before she was three and a half years old. Richard Adams, Jr. of do. exhibited 23 yards plain blue woollen cloth, very handsome, but not wide enough for a premium.

The venerable Mrs Spofford, of Bradford, 85 years old, showed of her own working, a handsome cushion cover, herring bone stitch.

Catharine P. Griffin, some elegantly worked lace. Elizabeth Cook, of Newburyport, a black lace veil of her own working.

John P. Webber, of Beverly, a box containing 2 dozen canisters of domestic mustard, which appeared to be very nice. Anson W. Noyes, of West Newbury, presented a parcel of side combs of the finest polish. John B. Noyes, of do. 1 doz. do. finely manufactured.

Samuel Henderson exhibited one pair thin shoes and 1 do boots, done in handsome style.

Miss Caroline Lunt, of Newburyport, 1 box fur trimmings, beautifully wrought. Lydia T. McKinsley, of West Newbury, aged 9 years, and her sister Elizabeth aged 8, showed each a sampler, fine evidences of infant ingenuity and commendable industry.

The Committee have with much pleasure attended to the duties assigned them. And in conclusion they cannot omit to express a wish that the numbers of useful and ornamental articles exhibited, may continue annually to increase in the same ratio as heretofore. All of which is respectfully submitted. BENJAMIN PARKER,

Chairman of the Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments, have carefully examined the communications received by the Secretary, since their report in October last, from the several competitors for premiums offered by the Trustees; and ask leave to submit for their consideration the following additional report, to wit.

That Mr Nathan Grout, of Sherburne, in the county of Middlesex, is entitled to the premium of twenty dollars, for having raised, the present year, the greatest quantity of barley, being fifty-four bushels on an acre. Mr Grout in his communication states as follows. "The soil is a dark rich loam, quite level, and naturally moist—in 1826, it was planted with Indian corn; about twenty loads of barn yard manure were in part spread over the land, and the residue put into the hills; the corn was hoed three times, and produced about forty bushels. Last spring it was ploughed as early as the ground would permit. There were then eight loads of barn yard manure spread upon the acre, and ploughed in. This ploughing was about eight or nine inches deep, being considerably deeper than I have been in the habit of ploughing my lands—it was then ploughed the third time with a horse plough. About 52 quarts of seed were sown upon the furrows, and harrowed in; it was harvested in July, and the product was 54 bushels of well cleaned, sound barley.—The quantity of seed was less than is usually sowed; but I am of the opinion that the crop would not have been increased by an additional quantity of seed. I attribute this unusual crop, in some considerable degree, to the pains that were taken to prepare the land in the best manner; and I am fully convinced that farmers in general would promote their interest, by bestowing more labor in preparing their tillage land for crops. The expense of cultivation, estimating labour at seventy-five cents per day, amounted to twenty dollars and sixty-one cents." Mr Richard Adams, Jr. of Newbury, exhibited satisfactory evidence of his having raised the present year, fifty bushels of barley on an acre.

That Payson Williams, Esq. of Fitchburgh, in the county of Worcester, is entitled to the premium of twenty dollars, for having raised the greatest quantity of potatoes on one acre; being five hundred and eighty-two bushels. Mr Williams' statement is as follows: "As a claimant for your premium for the greatest quantity of potatoes produced from one acre the current year, I would state that my crop of 582 bushels of potatoes on the acre was grown the present season, on the same field which produced 550 bushels on the acre in 1826; as a statement of that crop, mode of culture, and kind of soil, was then before you, and can now be referred to, it will therefore be unnecessary to enter into such detail at this time.—

The first part of last May forty-four cart loads of unfertilized manure, principally from the sheep fold, were evenly spread, and immediately ploughed in, 9 inches in depth, my practice for the last five years. The ground was then furrowed each way about 3 feet apart, and 5 cuttings placed at the intersections of the furrows, which were shallow. The quantity of seed was forty bushels, mostly the reds of La Plata. The planting was finished the 15th of May; the weeding was performed with the horse harrow, and hand hoe, so soon as the plants were about one inch above the

ground. The second and last dressing was performed by furrowing between the rows each way, with the horse plough, and dressing down the hills with a hand hoe; at this time the vines were 9 inches high, and beginning to bud—as the vines in a short time from the last hoeing, covered the ground, no other attention was necessary excepting occasionally pulling a few scattering weeds, till the crop was harvested, which was completed about the middle of October.—The expense of culture, estimating labour at sixty cents per day, and including the value of the manure used, was fifty-four dollars and sixty cents." Mr Leonard Hill, of East Bridgewater, raised the present year, on one acre and eight rods, 545 bushels of potatoes. Your Committee regret there not being a second premium offered by the Trustees, for the greatest quantity of potatoes over 500 bushels to the acre; they would most cheerfully have awarded the same to Mr Hill, as a remuneration, in part, for his very laudable exertions.

Mr Nathaniel Holden, of Shirley, in the county of Middlesex, raised 98 bushels of Indian corn, on one acre. The following is Mr Holden's statement: "The quality of the land is a yellow loam. In 1826, about two thirds of the land was cultivated with Indian corn in rows, and manured at the rate of 20 loads to the acre, and the crop was large. In the autumn, in addition to this piece of land, one third of an acre of grass ground was ploughed, making in the whole one acre. In the spring of 1827, I split the hills, and carried on 12 cart loads of barn manure, spread & cross ploughed the whole, the ground was then furrowed by turning two back furrows about two feet apart; a space of four feet was then left for the plough to pass. In these furrows were put 17 cart loads of manure consisting of meadow mud, barn yard, hog yard, and green manure. It was planted about the 20th day of May. Four kernels of corn were put in the hills about twenty inches apart, taking care not to have the hills opposite to each other. The seed was the Brighton 12 rowed yellow corn; it was three times ploughed and hoed; the corn was harvested about the middle of October, and spread on a corn chamber floor, it was weighed the 13th day of December; the whole weight found to be 7351 lbs. At this time 7½ lbs. of ears made one bushel of shelled corn, making in the whole 102 bushels 3 pecks and 1 quart of shelled corn, weighing 58 lbs. to the bushel. The expense of cultivation, including the value of the manure, was twenty-seven dollars and eighty cents." The Trustees having determined, as will be seen by their list of premiums published in January of the last year to consider seventy-five pounds of corn and cob as equivalent to one bushel of shelled corn, the quantity raised by Mr. Holden was only 98 bushels and 1-75 part of a bushel; and of course not entitled to the Society's premium.

Mr Josiah Bass, of Quincy, raised the past season, thirty-one bushels and one peck of winter rye, weighing fifty-nine pounds to the bushel, on one acre and thirty rods. And Mr John Boynton, of Somerset in the county of Bristol, raised 57½ bushels of oats on one acre and sixteen rods.—No premium has hitherto been offered by the Trustees for the raising of oats.

No claims were exhibited to your Committee for the premiums offered for the greatest quantity of wheat raised on one acre; nor for the greatest quantity of millet, carrots, beets, parsnips, mangel

wurtzel, ruta бага, turnips, onions, cabbages, peas, & beans—nor for the greatest quantity of vegetables (grain, peas and beans excepted) raised for winter consumption, and not for sale—nor for the most effectual mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the locust tree—nor for a mode, hitherto unknown, to extirpate the borer that attacks the apple tree, which shall appear to the Trustees to be effectual, and cheaper than any mode now in use. The best mode for rearing, feeding, and fattening neat cattle—the utility, and comparative value of cobs of Indian corn, when used with or without the grain itself, ground or broken—nor for the greatest quantity of butter and cheese, made between the 15th day of May, and the 1st day of October, from not less than four cows; the quantity of butter and cheese and the number of cows to be taken into consideration. The past season having been so unanimously propitious to vegetation, strong hopes were entertained by your Committee, that our brother farmers would by their experiments in agriculture, have made more numerous claims for the premiums offered by the Trustees. All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Committee,

THOS. L. WINTHROP, Chairman.

Boston, Jan. 12th, 1828.

Food of the French.—Of the food of the French peasant, bread is a principal article; and it is in France, as it appears natural that it should be, the most abundant article in the way of food. All sorts of vegetables in this country give way to bread. A less quantity of meat is requisite to a French laborer, than what laborers (when they can get it) are used to consume in England. The economy in cooking in France is such, that the same quantity of animal food which we eat in England, would feed almost double the number of persons in France. Soup is a food of which the French are so fond, that they can scarcely bear to go without it. The best soup they like best; but they like soup in general, so much, that even soup maigre is better to them than no soup at all. The French do not cook so much meat in large pieces as we do; they cut it up into small bits, and stew or fricassee it, most frequently. It is this mode of cooking among them, no doubt, which has led to the supposition, which I do not think well founded, that the French are more abstinent regarding to meat than we are.—*Cobbett's Ride in France.*

Venom of the Rattle Snake.—A gentleman of this city some time last summer extracted the teeth of a Rattlesnake, and about three months afterwards he accidentally with the same knife used on that occasion, and which had ever since that time been sticking against the side of the kitchen, wounded his leg slightly. In a short time the wound put on all the symptoms of the bite of a Rattlesnake, and remedies were applied accordingly which fortunately proved successful.

Mobile Com. Reg.

To make a Yorkshire Pudding.—Take a quart of milk, four eggs, and a little salt, make it up in a thick batter with flour, like pancake batter.—Have a good piece of meat at the fire; take a stewpan, and put some dripping in, set it on the fire; when it boils, pour in the pudding; let it bake on the fire till you think it is high enough, then turn a plate upside down in the dripping pan, that the dripping may not be blacked; set the

stewpan on it, under the meat, and let the dripping drop on the pudding, and the heat of the fire come to it, to make it of a fine brown. When the meat is done and sent to table, drain the fat from the pudding, and set it on the fire to dry a little; then slide as dry as you can in a dish; melt butter and pour it in a cup, and set in the middle of the pudding; the gravy of the meat eats well with it.

Vital Principles of Seeds.—A small portion of the Royal Park of Busby was broken up some time ago, for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprang up, of the kinds which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens; this led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical plot had been used as a garden not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before. (*Monthly Magazine*)

From London's Gardener's Magazine.

The Seeds of *Tetragonia expansa* (New Zealand Spinach) were sown in the open garden at Yarmouth last autumn, and have produced fine plants this spring; by which it appears that this plant will endure our winters in mild situations.

The Red Spider and the Damp, the one as bad as the other, in melon frames, may be kept under by covering the surface with clean gravel, about three fourths of an inch deep. The roots find their way to the surface of the mould, and form a matted texture under the gravel, where, being more accessible to air, and yet kept moist, the plants grow so vigorously as to overcome every enemy. The practice is common in this neighbourhood.—*James Stephens, Gardener to George Locke, Esq., Carr House, near Doncaster.*

Turn Rhubarb, Turnip tops, Beet Spinach, Asparagus, and various other stalks and leaves produced from bulbous, tuberous, or fleshy roots, may be grown in barrels or hampers, in ships; and nothing can be easier than to have new potatoes and mushrooms in a ship's hold all the year. Spinach barrels should be kept on deck, and covered with a glass case to protect them from the sea spray. Small salads may be grown in twenty ways.—*A Horticultural Sailor. Greenwich Sept. 23.*

The quickest and most certain Mode of raising the Mulberry Tree is from cuttings of the old branches. Take a branch in the month of March, eight or nine feet in length, plant it half its length in any good soil, and it will succeed to admiration, producing fruit the following spring. This I have witnessed in several instances.

Roots of the Arracacha have been received by Dr Hamilton, from Carthage, packed in powdered charcoal; they have been planted in the nursery of Mr. Pontey at Plymouth, and are doing well. The native situation, soil and climate of the Arracacha are very similar to those of the potato. (*Phym. Jour., Aug.*) A second notice of September 23d informs us that two plants of Arracacha are now nearly in flower at Mr. Pontey's and that too which Dr. Hamilton retained for private experiment, as to their capability, without any artificial aid; of course their progress has not been so rapid as that of a plant plunged in Mr. Pontey's tan-pit. Their state of growth, however, is such as to promise favourably for the important experiment of acclimating this valuable esculent next year.

Apples marked with the impression of a leaf are sold in the bazars of Persia. To produce this impression, a leaf of some flower or shrub is glued or fastened with a thread on several parts of the fruit, while yet growing; the apple gradually ripens, and all that the sun reaches becomes red; the parts covered with leaves remaining of a pale green or yellow colour.

A very large American gourd, weighing 66 lbs. was lately exhibited from Anthonstone some white plums from Castle Huntly, and a number of fine seedling pinks from Arly Castle; some very fine white and green endive, white beet, mangel wurtzel (in Fifo vulgarly called *Mungo Wilsons*) vegetable marrow, chicory, salsify, and scoroneta were produced by Mr John Dick, Ballindean, and some very large cabbages by Mr. Radley of the Asylum.

The Mustard Tree of the Gospel, like the moss of Solomon, has given rise to various conjectures. Linnaeus thought it was the *Phytolacca asiatica*; Captains Irby and Mangles, and Mr Banks, great travellers in Egypt and Syria, found a plant which they thought was the mustard tree alluded to.—Mr Don, however has examined specimens of this tree brought home by Mr Banks, and he finds it to be the *Salvador persica*, *Lin.*—*Jam. Phil. Jour. March, 1827, p. 308.*

Hainault Scythe.—The most laudable exertions continue to be made, in different parts of the country, to introduce this instrument as a substitute for, or adjunct to, the sickle. In East Lothian an Irishman (Toner) has cut half a Scotch acre of wheat in a day, and at the rate of a Scotch acre of oats in eight hours. One peculiar feature of this mode of reaping is, that the lower, or nearer the surface, the crop is cut, so much easier is the work for the reaper. The United East Lothian Agricultural Society have adopted the very judicious mode of giving Toner a premium, on condition of his instructing such reapers as may choose to require his assistance, at the rate of 5s. a day. Hopes are entertained that in a few years this style of reaping will become general. The mode of cutting wheat with the sharpening hook, called bagging, and practised in the neighborhood of London, is in effect exactly the same as the mode by the Hainault scythe; but as the operator with the sharpening hook has to stoop very low, it is performed at a greater waste of strength.

Mode of preserving Cabbages during the Winter. When they have arrived at full maturity pull them up with the roots, reverse their crowns, and cover them up, by digging a trench on each side, and laying the earth over them till nothing but the roots are seen above ground. In this situation they will require much less ground, and the exposure of the earth of the ridgelets thus formed will be an excellent winter fallow. Before burying them, of course, all decayed leaves must be removed. In this way I have secured my winter supply for several seasons, and one season most providentially against an inroad of cattle, which in a few nights destroyed the whole winter stock of green vegetables, excepting a few dozen of the cabbages trenced in as above described.—*J. M. Argyleshire, Jan. 23, 1827.*

Pepper.—There are no fewer than 41 kinds of pepper. A Batavian naturalist of the name of Blume has written a description of them, accompanied with plates.

[From the New York Statesman.]

AGRICULTURE.

We recently published a correspondence between Isaac M. Ely, Esq. of this city, and Judge Buel, of Albany, relative to the method, and the advantages, of the cultivation of Lucerne. The correspondence threw much light on the subject, and has been extensively re-published, as being highly interesting to the farmer. We are now favored by Mr. Ely, with another communication, which will be found below, from Vanburgh Livingston, Esq. of Westchester county, who has also devoted his attention to that species of grass. It will be seen, that he entirely concurs with Judge Buel. Mr. Livingston is an intelligent and zealous agriculturist; and he is aided in his experiments and efforts for the advancement of rural economy by the enlarged views acquired in foreign travel:

To the Editors of the Statesman.

I send you a further communication on the culture of Lucerne. From your agricultural notice of the correspondence between Judge Buel and myself on this subject, I have no doubt Mr. Livingston's interesting letter will find its appropriate place in the Statesman. Yours, &c.

Jan. 5th, 1823.

I. M. ELY.

Calander, (near Yonkers, Westchester)
County, December 31st, 1827.

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 20th inst. together with an accompanying copy of "the Statesman," you were so obliging as to send me, I received by this morning's mail.

I have attentively perused the statement of Judge Buel, in his letter to you on the subject of Lucerne, and am pleased to find that his experience in its culture, so fully accords with my own. The first experiment I made with this grass was in the summer of 1823, but the seed did not vegetate, owing, doubtless to their being unsound, rather than to any peculiarity of management; for, when sown, they appear to germinate as freely as those of red clover. Not being discouraged by my first essay, I prepared the following year, the same piece of ground for the reception of fresh seed.—This was sown, broadcast, in the early part of July, 1822, without a protecting cover. The plants soon made their appearance, notwithstanding a period of dry weather which succeeded, and continued to grow finely till checked by the frost.—As the crop was neither cut nor depastured, a large burden was left on the ground; and in the ensuing spring, before other grasses had yet started, the Lucerne exhibited a flourishing growth. Without entering into any further details respecting this crop, it will be sufficient to say, that it completely justified, in all respects, the encomiums I had read upon its value. It may be well, however, to remark that, in accordance with the directions of some writers on the subject, I had the ground harrowed for the alleged purpose of exterminating weeds and promoting its vigor. This was done in the third year of its growth, and by these means more than half of the roots were destroyed. The remainder, however, continued to grow well for a year after; but as the crop did not exhibit the flourishing appearance as before, I determined upon breaking up the ground.

In the beginning of May, 1823, I had about two acres sown with Lucerne. The ground was divided into three pieces, and each piece was along

with the Lucerne, sown with a different grain crop. These consisted of barley, buckwheat, and winter rye. The result of the experiment was as follows, viz. that sown with the rye proved the best, and that with the barley ranked next in quality; but what accompanied the buckwheat was entirely smothered. The Lucerne, growing on the two former pieces, being now in the 4th year of its growth, is in a most vigorous state, and so far from evincing any symptoms of decline, continued to grow, the last season, more luxuriantly than ever. I commenced cutting it, last spring on the 27th of April. It then yielded, I should judge, at the rate of a ton and a half to the acre, on the supposition that the grass had been cured into hay. It was cut for the purpose of soiling, and given to horses in the stable and to working oxen. The produce amounted, during the season, to six cuttings. In this experiment the quantity of seed used was at the rate of 20 lbs. to the acre. It was cultivated on a soil similar to that described by Judge Buel as indispensable to its success.

It is unnecessary, here, to recapitulate all that has been said and written in favour of this plant. I would remark, however, that the great advantages which have been alleged in its favour are fully borne out by my own experience. It may further, be well to observe, that, in referring to the remarks of Judge Buel, there is no difficulty whatever in its being made into hay when managed in the mode he describes. And it seems to me a matter of some importance to bear in mind that, although the virtues of Lucerne have been most largely descanted upon by the British writers, it is a plant which is far better adapted to our climate than that of Britain. The latter country, it would appear, does not possess the requisite degree of heat and dryness to ensure the full advantage of its real value. And it seems to be expedient, if not necessary, in that country to cultivate it at the expense of *drilling*, while here it answers with perfect success in the easier and cheaper method of *broad cast*.

Notwithstanding, however, what has been said in praise of the merits of this grass, I am not unaware of the objections that have been made to its general introduction in this country. More especially of those advanced by a distinguished agriculturalist in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It was my intention to have noticed them, and to have offered some views of individual practice in relation to the subject, leading to a difference of conviction. The length, however, to which this communication has already attained, prevents me from dwelling any longer upon the merits in question. With great respect, I am yours &c.

VANBURGH LIVINGSTON.

J. M. Ely, Esq.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

On preparing Ice and filling an Ice-house, so as the Ice may keep for two or three years. By Mr. James Young, gardener to Henry Smith, Esq. of Wilford-house, Nottinghamshire.

SIR.—None of your correspondents having laid before us the proper method of preserving ice, so as to keep in an exposed situation through the hot months of summer, for one, two, or more years, as may be required, I now venture to do so. Most gardeners who are in the habit of laying up ice annually for summer use, complain of its melting away too rapidly. This, I presume, is owing to

the method they practice to preserve it. To remedy this evil, the method which I have practised for a considerable number of years, with gratifying success, is as follows:

In the month of December or January, when the water-pools are frozen to a sufficient thickness, say one or two inches, proceed to break the ice in pieces, and draw it off the water with iron hooks, conveying it to the ice-house in carts, as quick as possible. Before throwing it into the house, three or four men should be employed to break it in small pieces, about the size of common road-metal. Then carry it into the house, where two men should be again employed in pounding it almost to powder. Lay the bottom and the sides of the house with a layer of wheat straw, three or four inches thick. After there are about two feet of ice thus pounded, take ten pounds of salt, and dissolve in ten gallons of boiling water. When the salt is sufficiently dissolved, pour it on the ice through a common garden watering-pot; thus going on regularly every two feet, watering, and laying the sides with straw till the house is filled, finishing with a double quantity of salt water.—After it has been in eight days, and when it has subsided, fill up closely with small bundles of straw, to exclude all air as far as possible.

An ice-house filled in this manner, will be found, when opened in summer, to be as firm as a rock, and to require at all times the force of a pick-axe to break it up. It will be found to keep three times longer than the common method of filling ice-houses, and is more suitable for being received from the ice-house for use, as it will keep three times longer when exposed to the air. I was induced to try the above method, on account of our ice house being placed in a very exposed situation. The sun shines from rising to setting on it, and it was found impossible, before adopting this plan, to keep ice above a year, and now it keeps three years, and the last of it is as good as the first. I remain, sir, &c. JAMES YOUNG.

Wilford House, Sept. 5, 1827.

From Cobbett's Ride in France.

FRENCH VINEYARDS.

Between Fless and Amiens, near a little village called Aicenois, there is a vineyard, consisting perhaps, of about fifty acres. The vines were growing very low, tied to little sticks, as our *car-nations* are tied up in the gardens in England;—and, from all the ideas I had had of *vines*, before I saw these, I could not conceive at first what sort of vegetables they could be.

FRENCH MODE OF TRAINING PEACH TREES, &c.

I observe, here, [Province of Isle de France], a method of training peach trees, and other wall fruit, which I did not see at Montreuil. Against some of the wall in gentlemen's gardens there are rods, quite straight and round, with the bark left on, and about an inch in diameter. The rods are placed against a wall long-wise, and perpendicular, so as to cross one another, like lattice-work, leaving square spaces of about six or eight inches. Placed in this manner, and fastened together, the rods form a frame for the trees, or vines to grow against, and as the branches and shoots must be kept, by means of this frame, from touching the wall, they are perhaps, more healthy than they would be, being fastened to the wall itself instead of these rods.

FRUIT TREES ON THE WAY-SIDE.

From Talmus to Saint Just, a distance of more than twenty leagues, apple and pear trees have been employed in this capacity, [to line the road-side] for the whole distance, to the exclusion of all others. The fruit of these trees is very insipid. The trees do not seem to have been selected at all for their fruit; indeed most of them appear to have come from seed, without any attention being paid to them on any account but that of their wood. They grow about the fields, as well as along side of the roads; and of the apples, such as they are, a good deal of cider is made.

OAKS—HOW RAISED IN FRANCE.

Oak coppices are made in France by sowing the acorns in the fall of the year, along with wheat or rye, or some other winter crop. The acorns are sowed broad-cast, as the grain that is sowed along with them. By the time that the crop of grain comes off the ground, the oaks get to be two or three inches high, and are then allowed to grow into a coppice.

FRENCH MODE OF MAKING WINE.

The bunches of grapes are cut from the vines by means of a pair of scissors. They are then put into large baskets, which the gatherers carry to one side of the vineyard, and there the grapes are tipped into tubs, placed ready for their reception. The tubs, when filled, are carried home in a cart or wagon, and the grapes are then, while in the tub, pounded or bruised, by a stout and pretty heavy piece of wood, which is made use of by the hand. From the tubs, the grapes are thrown into a very large vat, as soon as they are sufficiently bruised. In this vat the pulp of the bruised grapes and their juice, altogether, remain for as much as a week or ten days, covered over, as beer is when set to work, in order to undergo the fermentation that is necessary. While this fermentation is going on, the pulp and juice in the vat rise up, just as bread does that is made of yeast. After rising up and frothing for some time, the head sinks, as that of beer does; and then the fermentation is supposed to be nearly at an end. As soon as this sinking takes place, the juice that flows in the vat is drawn off, leaving the pulp, and the juice which that still retains behind. The juice thus drawn off is considered to make the best wine in the vintage. When this juice is drawn off, all that which remains in the vat is taken out and pressed in the wine-press.—The juice runs away, from the press into a large tub sunk in the ground, from which it is emptied, directly into the piece or barrel. There is nothing at all mixed with the juice of the grape; and from the time that it is first put into the barrel, it remains there, until it is drawn off to bottle. The bung-hole of the barrel, after receiving the juice, must be left open, covered only by a vine leaf, for about ten days, in order that all fermentation may subside before the barrel be made close for good. This is the whole process of the vintage, as far as relates to the red wine. That of the white wine is somewhat different. The white grapes must be pressed directly after they have been bruised, and instead of fermenting in the vat, pulp & juice mixed altogether, like the red wine; the white wine must not be allowed to ferment till it has undergone all the pressing and separation of the pulp from the juice. It must be bruised, pressed and put to ferment in the barrel, without there being any lapse of time between these different stages

of the process. The reason for this, is, that if the white wine were to be allowed to ferment like the red, when its juice is mixed along with the pulp of the grapes and their stalks, the pulp and the stalks would spoil the color of the wine; and the wine would not, in fact, be white wine at all.

HOUSE-RENT IN FRANCE.

House-rent in France. At Alancou you may rent a comfortable house, consisting of six or seven good rooms, for 300 francs a year; that is to say, for 12*l.* sterling, or thereabouts; and let it be remarked, that this is a very fine and fashionable place.

LUCERNE.

I find some Lucerne hay for my horse in most parts of France. The French think the hay of Lucerne the best of any; and my horse seems, from the manner in which he deals with this sort of fodder, to be exactly of the same opinion.

CULTURE OF THE POTATO ONION.

This variety, erroneously supposed to have been brought from Egypt by the British army about 1805, was grown in Driver's nursery in 1796, and has been known in Devonshire for upwards of 20 years. It is thus cultivated at Arundel Castle, by Mahu. Having thoroughly prepared the ground, and formed into beds four feet wide, "I draw lines the whole length, three to each bed, and with the end of the rake handle, make a mark (not a drill) on the surface; on this mark I place the onions, ten inches apart; I then cover them with leaf-mould, rotten dung, or any light compost, just so that the crowns appear exposed. Nothing more is necessary to be done until they shoot up their tops; then, on a dry day, they are earthed up like potatoes, and kept free from weeds until they are taken up. In the west of England, where this kind of onion is much cultivated, I understand that it is the practice to plant on the shortest day, and take up on the longest. The smallest onions used for planting swell, and become very fine and large, as well as yield offsets; the middle-sized and larger bulbs produce greater clusters." (*Hort. Trans.* iii. 305.)

Dymond states (*Hort. Trans.* iii. 306.) that in Devonshire it is planted in rows 12 inches apart, and 6 inches' distance in the row; that the plants are earthed up as they grow, and that the smallest bulbs yield a greater increase than the larger. A similar practice is adopted by some Scotch cultivators. (*Caled. Hort. Mem.* i. 343. and iv. 216.)

Wedgwood does not earth up, and finds his bulbs acquire a much larger size than when that practice is adopted. (*Hort. Trans.* iii. 493.) The fact is, as we have before observed in generalising on the subject of earthing up, surface-bulbs, as the onion, turnip, &c. are always prevented from attaining their full size by that operation, whatever they may gain in other respects.

Japan Roses.—Among all the beautiful things which we have seen in these holidays, we have met with none, (a few fine ladies excepted) that have surpassed the Japan Roses, (*Camelia Japonica*) now blooming in the green house of Mr. Floy in Broadway. So delicate and so white are the petals, that no lady's hands or snowy white neck, (for it is only the beauty of the virtue and the intelligence of the ladies, that induced us to yield the palm to them) can be compared with them.

Mr. Floy has a very fine collection of the several varieties. Some of his seedlings have flowered, but we believe they have principally produced red ones, which in our view have no beauty compared with the white. They have not that delicate softness, nor that symmetrical formation and uniform regularity of petals.—N. Y. Farmer.

SELF GOVERNING PLOUGH.

This plough, for which the inventor, Mr. Howard, has received a premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, we have had the satisfaction of seeing in operation, and were much pleased with its performances. Its powers greatly exceeded our anticipation. It appeared to regulate itself even better than the common plough is generally conducted, gauging the furrow with mathematical accuracy, and turning it with uncommon neatness. For stoney land it is not calculated or intended, that is to say, the governing part; but no farmer, we think, once acquainted with its utility in ploughing land free from large stones, will long hesitate to adopt it. The governing principle, or *passive ploughman*, may be procured for the common plough, as the soil will permit. We have no desire to see people buying every thing that claims the name of an invention, but hope they will liberally patronize this improvement on the most important implement in agriculture, as by so doing they will not only advance their own interest, but will justly encourage and reward the ingenious and enterprising inventor.

Hingham Paper.

Silk.—One farmer in Connecticut, estimates that when his mulberry trees, 500 in number, shall have come to maturity, that the females of his family will annually make 300 lbs. of silk. They made 50 lbs. last year, by about 180,000 worms, without feeling any loss of labor. Silk will be extensively produced in the United States, especially in the south.

Decrease of mortality.—It is proved by the returns made under the population acts, that the average mortality in England and Wales, in 1780, was one in every forty of the population. But notwithstanding, the extraordinary increase in the intermediate period of what we have been in the habit of considering unhealthy employments, the average mortality in 1810, amounted to only one in every fifty two—and, in 1820, to only one in every fifty-eight of the entire population. This diminution of mortality has been going on gradually since 1750, and has been owing to a variety of causes;—partly to the greater prevalence of cleanliness and sobriety among the poor, and the improvements that have been made in their diet, dress, and houses—partly to the draining of bogs and marshes—and partly, and since 1800 chiefly, perhaps, to the discoveries in medical science, and the extirpation of the small pox.—*Edinburgh Review.*

To make a boiled Plum Pudding.—Take a pound of suet cut in pieces, not too fine, a pound of currants, and a pound of raisins stoned, eight eggs, half a nutmeg grated, and a tea-spoonful of beaten ginger, a pound of flour, a pint of milk;—beat the eggs first, and add half the milk; beat them together, and by degrees stir in the flour, then the suet, spice, and fruit, and as much milk as will mix it together very thick. Boil it 5 hours.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 18, 1828.

ON FEEDING AND FATTENING CATTLE.

An animal when in a state of rearing may be considered as a vessel open at both ends, in which the supply and the waste being nearly equal it can never be filled; fattening an animal may be considered as an attempt to fill the vessel, and which can only be done by excess of supply. The waste being the same as before, this excess must be great; if it is not so, the vessel may be rendered fuller than before without ever becoming full. An important hint might be taken from this simile by many farmers, who know little of the difference of feeding and fattening. We have known cattle, sheep, and swine kept for months, and fed with a view to fattening them, without their gaining a pound of meat.—*Ency. of Agri.*

With regard to the proper age of cattle for fattening, Mr. Lawrence observes, that "animals arrived at their full age, at least all size, are well known to be the most proper speedily to take on fat, since nature is not then impeded by a double process. Young animals of great substance, and well formed, will likewise fatten to good profit; but they are generally adapted to the gradual plan of gaining, which is prolonged eighteen months or two years. The grazier thus reaps the profits of their natural growth or increase in stature. There is another species of increase, technically styled *growth*; it is the spread or extension of the muscular flesh in full aged animals, of large bone and capacious frame.

"Tallow is formed from the surplus nourishment given to animals, beyond what is necessary for their mere physical development; whence it follows, that those which have not obtained their full growth, are fattened with difficulty, and only by extraordinary means. Calves, for example, can only be fattened by great quantities of milk: to which must often be added eggs, barley, or oat meal, or the flour of beans or peas; and with all this abundance and selection of food, they yield little if any interior fat or tallow. Whereas, oxen at six years of age, with correspondent treatment, give large quantities of that article. Old cattle are also, from loss of teeth, debility of stomach, or other internal disorganization, difficult to fatten. These facts sufficiently indicate what, on this head, ought to be our practice; *to fatten cattle as soon after they had attained their growth as possible.* Oxen generally attain their growth at five or six years, and sheep and hogs at two.

Loudon says, "the age at which cattle are fattened, depends upon the manner in which they have been reared; upon the properties of the breed with a regard to a propensity to fatten earlier or later in life; and on the circumstances of their being employed in breeding, in labor, for the dairy, or reared solely for the butcher. In the latter case, the most improved breeds are fit for the shambles when about three years old, and very few of any large breed are kept more than a year longer. As to cows and to working oxen, the age of fattening must be necessarily more indefinite; in most instances, the latter are put up to feed after working three years, or in the seventh or eighth year of their age. In general it may be said, that the small breeds of cattle are fattened on pastures, though sometimes finished off on a few weeks' turnips."

It has been often asserted, and probably it is true, that it is not profitable, generally speaking, to fatten cattle on any kind of grain. Lawrence asserts, that, "corn (by which is meant oats, barley, peas, beans, wheat, &c.) cannot be used in the fattening of bullocks and sheep, except in seasons of superabundant plenty." Even Indian corn is often too costly a species of food to be used solely or chiefly for the profitable feeding or fattening of cattle, and grass hay, or roots are said to be the materials which true economy requires.

Though fool should be given to fattening animals in abundance, it ought not to be given to such excess as to cloy their appetite. Intervals of rest and exercise must be allowed according to circumstances. Even animals grazing on a rich pasture, have been found to thrive faster when removed from it once a day, and either folded or put in an inferior pasture for two or three hours. Stall-fed cattle and swine will have their flesh improved in flavor, by being turned out into a yard or field once a day; and many find that they feed better, and produce better flavored meat, when kept loose under warm sheds or hammels, one or two in a division. Coarse food may be first given to feeding animals; and as they acquire flesh, that which is of more solid and substantial quality. In general, it may be observed, that if the digestive powers of the animal are in a sound state, the more food he eats, the sooner will the desired result be obtained; a very moderate quantity beyond sufficiency, constitutes abundance;—but by withholding this additional quantity, an animal, especially if young, may go on eating for several years without ever attaining to fatness.—Properly treated, a well fed ox, of moderate size, will feed (become fat) on a rich pasture, in from four to six months; and in stalls, or covered pens, with green or steamed food in a shorter period.

"In young growing animals the powers of digestion are so great, that they require food which is less rich, than such as are of mature age.—They also require more exercise. If rich food is supplied in liberal quantities, and exercise withheld, diseases are generated, the first of which may be excessive fatness: growth is impeded by very rich food, for experience shows, that the coarsest fed animals have the largest bones.—Common sense will suggest the propriety of preferring a medium course between very rich and very poor nutriment."—*Loudon.*

An able writer in treating this subject observes, "with respect to feeding, the first rule is to give little at a time and often; because experience has shown that animals that eat much in a short time, do not fatten so well as those which eat less, but more slowly and frequently. The second rule, is to begin the course with cabbages and turnips; then to employ carrots and potatoes, and lastly, Indian, oats, or barley meal."

It is asserted, that beef fattened on oil cake, raw potatoes, &c. will not be so firm, nor so palatable, as that which is fattened on Indian corn, or other grain. If that be true, (and it probably is) it would be well to commence with potatoes or other coarse aliment, give the animals richer food as they increase in fatness, and finish the course with the richest and most nutritive. In other words, it is well to feed with the *coarser*, and *fatten* with the *finer* food. But in every part of the course, occasional changes of diet, will have a tendency to prevent the appetite from being pal-

led, and cause the animal to thrive faster than it would even on the richest food without variety.

It would prove very useful to try experiments on this subject, and publish their results. Let a number of cattle of a similar or the same breed, age, propensity to fatten, as ascertained by handling, &c. &c. be put to fatten at the same time. Let one be fed entirely on potatoes, raw; a second on the same root, steamed or boiled; a third be made one half or two thirds fat on potatoes, and his fattening completed with Indian corn; a fourth be fattened on Indian corn, or corn meal; a fifth be fattened with a mixture of all these kinds of food, give together in the same mess, or in different messes. The first feed in the morning, for the last mentioned bullock, might be a small quantity of potatoes, or turnips, the second ruta baga, or mangel wurtzel, or parsnips, which are highly recommended. Then, as the last course of the day's feast, give Indian meal, or other food—the richest you have. It would be well, likewise, to try the virtues of sweet apples, which would, no doubt prove a valuable food for cattle. The most important object of such experiments, however, would be to ascertain whether the beef of cattle fattened on potatoes, or other roots, raw or steamed, is equal in quality to that which is fattened on Indian corn. If not, whether an ox may not be made nearly fat enough for profit on roots; his fattening completed on corn, and his flesh be as good as if he had been fattened *wholly* on corn. And if an ox partly fattened on roots, and his fattening completed on corn, gives as good beef as one wholly fed on corn, the question arises, *how long a time* will it require to give the beef its good quality arising from the corn? We know, as respects swine, that farmers will make them partly fat on any thing which they will devour, and then feed them for some time before they are killed with Indian corn or meal, to "*harden the flesh*," as they express it. And perhaps the same process will answer as well for beef cattle.—We have heard it asserted that the red or La Plata potatoe, given raw to swine makes as good pork as that which is corn fed. Others, say that any kind of potatoe, if steamed or boiled, will make as good pork as can be made of corn. If this be true of pork, why not of beef?

(To be continued.)

Extraordinary.—The Charleston Patriot of the 4th inst. says, our vegetable market this morning contained Green Peas and Tomatoes, which sold at prices not higher than are given at the natural seasons.

Hemp.—Governor Clinton, in his recent message to the New York Legislature, recommends the cultivation of hemp and flax. He says, "it is the opinion of good judges, if this interest is properly fostered, that *twelve thousand tons* of hemp, worth \$100,000, may be annually raised in that State; and, that within thirty years, the exportation of that article from the United States, will be equivalent in value to those of cotton."

Indian Cure for the Ear Ache.—Take a piece of the lean of mutton, about the size of a large walnut; put it into the fire and burn it for some time, till it is reduced almost to a cinder; then put it into a piece of clean rag, and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear as hot as the patient can bear it.

BRIGHTON MARKETS.

Extract of a letter from Boston, respecting the sales at Brighton on Monday of last week, Jan. 7. "The Market, I fear, will not be as good this season as we expected. Cattle come in very plentifully; upwards of six hundred on Monday. About one hundred remained unsold. Of those sold, the best brought \$5.00 to 5.50—but the greater part went from \$4.00 to 4.50." A letter, dated on Thursday last, says, "pork is about half a cent lower than last week." The prices have been declining at Brighton, for two or three weeks, as the following statement will show. Monday, Dec. 24, best oxen, \$6.00, others 4.50 to 5.25. Monday, Dec. 31, best oxen, \$5.75, others \$4.00 to 5.00. Monday, Jan. 7, best oxen, \$5.50, others \$4.00 to 4.50. A few very good oxen sold at prices between the "best" and the "others."—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Females in France.—I see women doing almost every kind of work that is to be done upon a farm. There are full as many women employed in the fields as there are men, and I think even more. They manage and harvest the flax, a good deal of which is grown here. The women appear to do all the turnip hoeing that is required here; but turnips do not seem by any means a general crop; for I see but few of them upon the land. The dress of the women that I see at work in the fields, is coarser than that commonly worn by our laborers' wives and daughters, but it exhibits very little of that raggedness, which characterizes the dress of so large a portion of those who earn their bread by hard work in England.—*Cobbett's ride in France.*

The Dundee Horticultural Society held their Annual Festival Meeting on the 12th of September, when a rich display of flowers, fruits, and vegetables were brought forward in competition, and prizes awarded to upwards of twenty individuals for nearly forty different articles, to Mrs. Thain for the best white currant wine, Mrs. Guthrie, for the best black currant ditto, and Mrs. Turnbull for the best wine from a combination of fruit.

The Hall was opened to the public at half past one, when an admiring throng, comprising the rank and hearty of the town and neighborhood, honored the Society by their presence. Seventy-six gentlemen sat down to dinner, and afterwards spent the evening in the most convivial and agreeable manner.—*Dundee Courier*, Sept. 14.

Cruelty.—The American Quarterly Review has a long article on Gastronomy, (or the science of supplying the belly). Among the cruelties practised to suit the depraved appetites of epicures, the following are noticed. The Germans and others formerly whipped their pigs to death, to make the flesh more tender—the Moors of Barbary, who eat hedgehogs, rub the back of the animal against the ground till it has done squeaking, and then cut its throat—the Romans killed their swine by thrusting a red hot iron through the body, and they fattened fowls by shutting them up in dark places, cramming them, and stitching up their eyes. Epicures delight in the artificially enlarged liver of the goose, and in France especially, the increased liver is in great request, and the providing of them is a considerable branch of business at Strasburg, Metz, &c. These swelled livers are obtained by a most barbarous practice. The goose is placed before a great fire, and cram-

med with food, but deprived of drink. Her feet are nailed to a board, and she is gradually roasted alive, in order to enlarge the liver. Pies are made of these livers and sent to Paris, Vienna, and even to Petersburg. In the west of Scotland, a gentleman constantly exhibits in his kitchen, a shelf of geese, nailed to the wood by the webs of their feet, and quite close to the fire.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Steam Engine.—The great ninety inch steam engine, on the consolidated mines in Cornwall, cost at the foundry, two thousand pounds sterling; the expense of putting it up, was four thousand pounds—and the pit work, two thousand more. In twenty-four hours it consumes about one hundred and eighty bushels of coals, which are delivered at one shilling a bushel. In return for this calculable expense, this engine lifts sixty-four gallons of water per stroke, and it can work twelve strokes in a minute.

In noticing the celebration of Christmas, the *Augusta Courier* has added the following squib to the number let off on the occasion in that city:—"We cannot help noticing the order and quiet which has distinguished our city during the Christmas holidays, and the respectful obedience shown to all the ordinances of our worthy City Council. It is thought not more than 1000 gallons of egg nogg were drank, 5000 guns fired, and 50,000 crackers exploded."

Fancy Names.—A person named Wall was induced to call his first son after his neighbor, Stone, in consideration of a present of \$50 from the latter. Another named Pease called his son Green, as a token of respect for his physician who bore that name. It is said that Mr. Stone Wall, after he had been "set up" in business, was torn entirely down by a ruffian named Rum; and Green Pease, before he had come to maturity, got into hot water by similar means.—*Gardiner Chronicle.*

The Season.—It will be set down as memorable hereafter, that in the year 1828, at the middle of January, there was no frost in the ground at New York; that the weeds, grasses, herbs, flowers, and esculent vegetables are growing, and buds swelling, in the gardens; and that the steam and sail boats are passing between this city and Albany, without seeing ice in the river, or scarcely a vestige of snow on the mountains. There is time enough for severe weather yet; but so far, the weather has been without a parallel for many years.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

IF An able and useful article on the subject of Economy in Buildings, from "J. M. G." has been received, and will be published in our next.

IF A gentleman at New Bedford, to whom this country is much indebted for the seeds of rare vegetables and plants introduced at his expense from Europe, is desirous of obtaining a few roots of the *Cypripedium, peculiar to America*, to be sent to St. Petersburg, Russia; likewise a plant or seed of the *Baptisia virgicolor*, and the seeds of any new herbaceous plants peculiar to America. Any gentleman who may have either in their gardens or collections, will confer a favor by sending them to the care of Mr. RUSSELL, publisher of the New England Farmer.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be purchased in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 ets each—warranted to be of the growth of 1827, and of the purest quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY WHITE SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

Siberian Parsley.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a few lbs. Siberian Parsley Seed. This plant is perfectly hardy, standing our severest winters; and would probably be the best sort to sow with grass, as recommended in the last New England Farmer, as well as for cultivation in gardens. The Seed was originally procured from Russia, a few years since, by a gentleman in this vicinity. Jan. 1.

Dutch Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a further supply of fine double and single Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Tuberoses, Jacobean Lilies, Tiger Lilies, Ranunculus, &c. Also, a few POTATTO ONIONS—with every variety of Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, &c.

Speechy on the Vine, Pine Apple, &c.

Just received, and for sale at the N. E. Farmer office, one copy of a Treatise on the culture of the vine; with new hints on the Formation of Vineyards in England; with a Treatise on the Culture of the Pine Apple, and the Management of the Hot House. Third London Edition, by William Speechy, with eleven engravings.

Early Peas, Tree Onion, Poppy Seed, &c.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, fresh Seed of the Large Poppy, Early Peas, Tree Onion, White Clover, Lima Squash, &c. with the greatest variety of Seeds to be found in New England.

Sheet Almanack.

Just published, at the New England Farmer office, a Sheet Almanack for 1833.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	95 00	97 50
pearl do. - - -		103 00	112 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 75	10 00
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		3 50	9 00
No 2, new, - - -			7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, -	lb.	12	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	10
skimmed milk, - - -		5	4
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00	6 12
Genesee, - - - - -		6 00	6 25
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	68	70
Corn - - - - -		60	63
Barley - - - - -		60	67
Oats - - - - -		35	38
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -		8	10
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	1 00
Oil, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, clear	bbl.	19 00	20 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		14 00	15 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover - - - - -	lb.	3	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		43	55
do do unwashed - - -		30	25
do do 3-4 washed - - -		28	34
do do 1-2 & 4 do - - -		23	32
Native - - - - -		25	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do do 2d sort - - -		20	32
do Spinning, 1st sort		25	37

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		7	8
"whole hogs, - - -		5 1/2	7
VEAL, - - - - -			
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	6
PLOUTRY, - - - - -		2	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		15	16
"lump, best, - - - - -		18	20
EGGS, - - - - -		22	25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush		20
Indian, do. - - - - -			80
POTATOES, (new) - - - -		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

COMMENTATORS.

Mo't Commentators each dark passage shun,
But hold a burning candle to the Sun.

Ills of ignorance.—Nine tenths of the evils that afflict the mass of society, have their source in ignorance; and when it has been shown, that the intelligence of any class of people has increased, it is next to certain that their condition in other respects must at the same time have improved.

A fine Woman.—It is very pleasant to observe how differently modern writers and the inspired author of the book of Proverbs, describe a fine woman. The former confine their praise chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family, of a useful member of society: the one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe; the other opens her mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, the distaff, and the loom; the business of one is pleasure; the pleasure of the other is business; the one is admired abroad, the other at home. Her children rise up and call her blessed, and her husband else equal to this, nor is there a note in music half so delightful as the respectful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.

The double dealer.—He may not always directly assert what is false, but he perpetually suppresses what is true, where he has not the boldness to make a charge he can imply a suspicion—where a plain tale would put him or his party down, he can be as ambiguous as an oracle, prepared with one sense to mislead his reader, or auditor, and with another to save himself.

A Misnomer.—In a company of cavalry organized in Chataque county, we find the name of Lieutenant *Walkup*.

"Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey have received," says the United States Gazette, "a Map of the U. States, published in London, in 1826, which exhibits a curious specimen of the accuracy of the English, in their notions of American geography. A list of the States is given on the sheet; the old thirteen are specified—but then we have the following:—

"Allied State,	Vermont.
	Maine.
	Indiana.
	Kentucky.
Subject States,	Franklinia,
	Tennessee,
	Western Territory.
Province,	Louisiana.
Spanish Dominions,	Florida."

Indiana occupies part of Maryland and Virginia; and Franklinia one half of Tennessee.—Louisiana is limited by the Rocky Mountains, and all west thereof, is included within the British possessions.

We took up a French Geography a short time since, prepared for the use of schools, in which "Herrington" was given as the capital of Pennsylvania, and the author had located the imaginary place upon the river *Jimnuta*.

Hilliard & Brown of Cambridge have just published, "The life of John Ledyard, the American traveller; comprising selections from his journals and correspondents. By JARED SPARKS."

A few particulars in the singular life of Ledyard are well known, and have been often cited as examples of extraordinary energy and decision of mind, and as evidences of uncommon love of adventure and ardor of pursuit. But no general account of his life has been written, nor indeed any thing more than a very brief and imperfect sketch, which was drawn up in England by the secretary of the African Association. This was done a short time after his death, in the year 1790, as a tribute to his memory for having sacrificed his life in promoting the interests of that society. But the writer had scanty materials, and knew hardly anything of Ledyard's history, except during the three last years of his life. The notices contained in Biographical Dictionaries, both in this country and England, are copied from this memoir, and are equally imperfect.

It is understood that Mr Sparks has obtained from different branches of Ledyard's family, and from other sources, his manuscript journals, and many of his original letters, which afford materials for a more full and authentic biography.—From these papers the volume now offered to the public has been prepared. The incidents of his life are extremely various, and many of them excite a strong interest by the enthusiasm, perseverance, and uncommon vigor of mind, which they indicate. He was born in Connecticut, and educated first at Hartford, and then at Dartmouth College, with a view of becoming qualified as a missionary among the Indians. He travelled into the country of the Six Nations, and afterward constructed a canoe with his own hands on the banks of the Connecticut river, at Hanover in which he descended alone to Hartford. The pursuits of a missionary, and the study of theology, not proving congenial to his temper, he embarked on a voyage to the Mediterranean and the West Indies. After returning home, he visited England, joined the British navy, obtained a post in Cook's last expedition, with which he continued more than four years, till it arrived again in England. He was in the skirmish in which Cook lost his life, at the Sandwich islands, and was near the great navigator when he fell. At the close of the American war he came back to this country, having been absent eight years, and was the first to propose a voyage to the Northwest coast. In concert with Robert Morris, he planned such a voyage, but after a year spent in an unsuccessful attempt to procure a vessel and fit it out, the project failed. With letters from Mr Morris and other gentlemen he hastened to Europe, intending there to make an effort to accomplish his wish. For this purpose he visited Spain and France, and more than two years passed away in negotiations with mercantile companies and individuals, but without success. He was intimate with Jefferson (at that time our minister in Paris,) with Lafayette, and with Paul Jones, who encouraged and aided him.

After encountering numerous difficulties, and not succeeding in his project of a voyage to the Northwest coast, he formed the design of going by land from Paris to Bering's Straits, thence crossing to the American continent, and proceeding homeward over the Rocky Mountains, with a determination to explore those unknown regions.

Through the intercession of the Russian minister and Baron Grimm, permission was granted by the empress of Russia for him to pass through her dominions. In London he was patronized by Sir Joseph Banks and other gentlemen of eminence. He went over to Hamburg, thence to Copenhagen, Stockholm, and around the Gulf of Bothnia in the midst of winter to St Petersburg. He arrived there when the empress was on her famous tour to the Crimea, but by the aid of Count Ségur and Professor Pallas, he obtained a passport from the proper minister and set off for Siberia. It was so late in the season before he reached the borders of Kamtschatka, that the governor of Yakutsk would not suffer him to proceed further till the opening of spring. Meantime the empress became suspicious of his designs, and sent two Russian soldiers after him, who brought him back in the winter to the confines of Poland, a distance of more than six thousand miles, where they left him in poverty and wretchedness. He found his way to London, and was again kindly received by Sir Joseph Banks and his other friends. The Association for Promoting Travels in Africa was just at that time instituted. Being defeated in all his attempts to explore his own country, Ledyard eagerly grasped at the proposal to engage under the auspices of this society. He spent a few days in Paris, and then proceeded to Marseilles, whence he sailed for Alexandria in Egypt. At Grand Cairo he had passed several weeks in gaining acquaintance with the language and habits of the people, who travelled in the caravans, and had made an agreement to accompany one of these to the interior, when he was suddenly taken ill, and died in January, 1790, being the first victim in the cause of African discovery, to which so many have since become martyrs.

His Siberian Journal has been preserved entire, and several letters written from Russia to Mr Jefferson and other persons. His celebrated eulogy on women, so often repeated, and so beautifully versified by Mrs Barbauld, was written at Yakutsk in Siberia. This journal, also, contains many curious remarks on the character and customs of the Tartars, as compared with the American Indians and the South Sea Islanders, whom he had before seen in various parts of the globe. His journals and letters while he was in France and Spain are hardly less curious, containing observations on men and things often original and always striking. His letters from Egypt to Mr Jefferson and the Secretary of the African Association are equally characteristic. His journal of Cook's voyage, though not a complete narrative, abounds in lively descriptions and pertinent remarks, and his account of Cook's death is drawn up with more vivacity and apparent truth, than any other that has been published. It is believed that the papers, taken together, are worthy of the effort that has been made to rescue them from oblivion, and that the delineation they will afford of the character of their author will not be unacceptable to such readers, as love to contemplate the workings of an ardent mind, engaged in noble pursuits, and encountering with fortitude the obstacles incident to great and hazardous enterprises.

Lucerne Seed.

A few hundred pounds of fresh Lucerne seed, by the pound or hundred weight, for sale at the N. E. Farmer office.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

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No. 27.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ECONOMY IN BUILDINGS, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—The ground is locked up, the farmer's exertions must relent, and now for him is the time to indulge in thinking, and speculating upon what is passed and what is likely to come. If we look back for twenty-five years, we find that more has been done within that short time, to lay the foundation of great prosperity for agriculture than ever was attempted in any country within the same period. Orchards have been planted all over the land, and shortly this will be a country full of fruit; not only apples, but pears, and the various delicate summer fruits, including grapes. Gentlemen of science and of fortune have given their powerful assistance to collect, and generously to distribute the rare fruits of distant climates; respectable and extensive nurseries have been reared among us, which enable us to find a correct supply at home, and to concentrate there our resources. The cultivation of fruit trees is one of the graces of agriculture, their presence casts a lustre upon the habitation of the owner, and we find that in the various countries of the old world it is attended to in proportion to the perfection to which agriculture has attained; where it flourishes, fruit trees are abundant, and well attended, where it is neglected, they are scarce and desolate. It is within the above period that the various societies for the encouragement of agriculture have been founded; like thrifty branches from a powerful stock, they extend now all over the commonwealth, with great deeds of usefulness already achieved, and promise of incalculable results. As the traveller drives on his way, the land exhibits testimonials that a great revolution has taken place in the mode and manner of farming, and that although the hands of the present farmer are not stronger than those of his grandsire, yet the connection between the head and the hands has got to be better understood, and gives promise of fair results. This, Mr Editor, is the cheering situation in which we are placed, and it is our duty to make the most of it, and to try to find out the means to accelerate that prosperity of which the present times seem to be the dawn. I take it for granted that a farmer ought not to be altogether a man of hard labor, but that his situation should be so far comfortable, that the exertions of the body should not preclude that well balanced state of the frame, which admits of habitual freedom, and clearness of mind, so that his various operations may be calculated in the best manner to procure the intended results. We must also admit that improvements are not to be made on the land to any extent, without sufficient and adequate pecuniary means; tools must be purchased, the alluring and treacherous promises of immediate advantages to be obtained, by over cropping the land, must be resisted, and the safer and sounder course of maintaining the soil in its original strength, must be firmly adhered to; and as a general rule many present advantages must be overlooked and sacrificed, when found likely to retard or defeat the

general plan of improvements, which a farmer ought at all times to pursue. Having thus admitted, that the farmer should be free from excessive labor, and the necessity of sufficient ease in his circumstances to carry on his improvements, we are led to speculate upon the means most likely to place him in that happy situation. As those means, generally speaking, ought not to be borrowed, but should be found within himself, I take the liberty to say, that economy will furnish them. A farmer, by the nature of things, ought to be a man of strict economy, his aim ought to be, habitually to prevent waste, in anything, and in all things. After he has paid seventy dollars for his ox wagon, and forty five for the cart, they should not be left exposed to the ardent sun, nor to the rain, but carefully housed under sheds when not in use. Ploughs and tools should be secured in the same way; but the waste which I have more particularly in view, is what results from the nature and manner of our buildings, all wood! If we embrace at one view, as one great concern, the whole commonwealth, (the cities excepted,) the mind is struck with awe at the consideration of the great perishableness of its habitations.—Houses, barns and sheds all built of wood! taking it for granted, that upon an average those buildings should last three generations, it follows as a matter of course that once in every third generation, all the houses, barns and sheds in the commonwealth (the cities excepted) must be built over again; truly this is a great undertaking; this must dig very deep in the pockets of the parties concerned. And if there are yet a few gaps in our walls, a few rocks in our fields, if our lots are getting bare of timber, no man of common justice will wonder at it.

If a proof was needed of the intrepid industry of our yeomanry, none could be adduced more convincing, than their being able to thrive, notwithstanding the dreadful incumbrance of maintaining such habitations. Relieve them of such intolerable burdens, and what a change it would make in their circumstances, and in the state of the country. This manner of building was well adapted to the days of old, it answered the double purpose of clearing the land of some of its timber, and to run up houses quick; now the case is much altered, timber is getting alarmingly scarce, but good building stone abounds, and the resources of the present generation are fully equal, to avail themselves of such a privilege.

It is hard to change old ways, and to adopt new; but if ever there was an imperious call of interest for an alteration, it is in this case. Little accustomed as we are to stone buildings, it may be thought by many that to erect such an one, would be a great undertaking, yet it may be done without either great expense, nor much difficulty. Hammered or chiseled stone is adapted to public buildings, or the houses of the wealthy, and is expensive; but comfortable, decent houses may be built with common stone, such as we would use for good field walls. Such stones laid in strong mortar, will make an excellent building, either by facing the wall with the stones, if fit for the purpose, or by rough casting the wall after it is built. The foundation not to be less than three feet

thick; if granite should be used, it might be split, and pieces selected for the sills and tops of the doors and windows. A farmer would take winter leisure time to collect the materials, and if rightly conducted, there is no doubt but such a house might be built for the same cost, or very little more, than in the present way. In point of comfort, it would be far preferable, because stone houses are warmer in winter, and cooler in summer; as to the durability it may be said, without incurring the charge of exaggeration, that a stone house covered with tiles, and substantially put up, will last three hundred years, and will require little or no repairs, for the first fifty years. In our climate, it happens at times, that very cold weather is succeeded by a thaw, and then severe cold comes again. These changes from extreme to extreme, act powerfully upon the mortar, and will at times loosen it; it would be preferable, on that account, to build facing walls, and avoid rough casting. If the materials for building should be carefully selected, there would be no difficulty to have sufficient stones with a smooth side to lay out, and a good mason will raise his walls, so as to leave but little on the outside to fill up with mortar. In any case a stronger mortar than common, may be made to point the outside of the building. There are, no doubt, various kinds of mortar, or cement, which would answer the purpose; one I call mine because I have used it, and found it excellent: the English masons call it blue mortar, from its color, and is made by mixing a small quantity of iron filings, or also the thin scales which fly from red hot iron, when under the hammer upon the anvil, with good strong mortar. It is used for pointing, where the work is much exposed. It should be laid early in the season, because it will take three months to harden, which should be before frost takes place. It will dry to a great degree of hardness, and tenacity. I have never known it to fail, and have been informed that on the forts, in Boston harbor, they have used it, with success, where before, they could get no mortar to stand long.

The great superiority and comfort of stone buildings is sufficiently established, their happy owners may live freed of that continual intercourse with the paint pot, the lumber yard, and the out rails of all sizes and dimensions. It would save the farmer the trouble to look after his mechanics, the trouble to settle their accounts, the trouble to pay them interest money, and many more troubles which need not be enumerated, because they may be guessed at. The saving him these troubles, would of course save him considerable time, and time is money. His hard earnings would have a better chance to remain among his children, his head free from difficulties, would devise better the progressive improvements of his estate, his thoughts would be easy, and altogether confined to his home. The fertility of Ohio, the nominal low price of farms in the thick forest, and the like dreams, never would obscure his better understanding. The more his estate would be free and unincumbered, the more ambition he would feel to better it, and increase its value for the benefit of his family. I am led to consider the perishableness of our buildings, as the great

and leading cause, which has brought many a farmer into debt, into discouragement, and finally to exile himself and family to distant regions, seldom to realize his hopes, and generally to the great loss of the community of which he was a member. I am further led to the persuasion, that agriculture will never reach amongst us to the state of perfection, of which it is capable, until our buildings shall be substantial and lasting, so that they may be esteemed, as steady habitations, for many generations; and not, until then, will landed estate be esteemed as it ought to be, and reach its real value. The attachment of a people to the spot of their abode, is in some considerable measure, influenced by the more or less stability of the buildings. The Arab lives under a tent, he attempts no cultivation, and is always ready to move; the house and the barn of the Swiss are substantially built of stone, he cultivates his hard soil to a garden, where the soil is deep, he removes part of it to a barren place to extend his cultivation, and many years often will pass away, before a landed estate is offered for sale. I shall close these remarks by observing that it is much with our buildings, as it is with some things of the human kind, the top is the failing point, and it is from thence that the general ruin proceeds; the leakage of a roof will at first settle on the plates, then circulate down the posts to the eills, and it is so that most of the barns go to destruction; the shingling of a large roof, is a great, a troublesome, and expensive job, of course it is put off, and delayed always too long.

A full investigation of the subject, which I have attempted to sketch in this communication, will, perhaps, convince many friends to the progress of agriculture, that it would be proper, and expedient, for the agricultural societies, to offer premiums, and marks of distinction, to every farmer, who should attempt to erect stone buildings.—This great revolution in the manner of building, must certainly take place in time, not only from the propriety of the change itself, but certainly from the necessity of the case. Timber is wearing away fast, the little that remains is oftentimes converted into fire wood and other waste; the timber of the first rate, in the eastern country, is receding more and more from the water courses, and from the sea shore, and old trees which were considered a few years since, as refuse, now find their way to the saw mills; why then, not endeavor to accelerate the great revolution? It would be as proper, and profitable, to give premiums to assist to save the remnant of our timber, by building with stone, as it is to give them for planting forest trees, both measures would strike to the same point, and save the country from getting unprovided with the materials, which ship building and various mechanical purposes require. The rapid erection of manufactories, all over the commonwealth, has increased the necessity of saving what timber remains, since their water works and machinery make a prodigious requirement, and for the first quality. The slow growth of a white oak to its maturity, warns us of the necessity to look to it in time.

Another measure which might assist to save timber, would be to favour the introduction of tiled roofs. We have abundance of clay, and it would be as easy to convert it into tiles, as it is to convert pine, cedar, or perishable spruce into shingles; and it surely would be in the end more profitable. The kind of tiles here alluded to are

flat, about twelve inches long, and seven and one half inches wide; about three eighths of an inch thick; the corners are cut off at the lower end, and there is a knob underneath in the centre at the upper end; that knob is about three inches long and three-quarters of an inch thick. The roof which is to be tiled, has no need to be boarded, but slats made of common boards, about one inch and a half wide, are niled on the rafters, at the proper distance; on these slats the tiles are laid, resting the knobs on the slats, which prevent them from sliding, the courses then are laid, in the same fashion as shingles, each ascending course covering the joints of the preceding; their combined weight and adhesion, making of the whole cover a firm sheet, which nothing but a great hurricane, like the September blow, would be likely to disturb; in such a case it requires merely to lift the upper tile, to slide under it a new one, where it is wanted, and rest the knob on the slat.

To introduce tiles to your acquaintance, better than by mere description, I had devised in my mind to have had a number of them made, and to have requested of you, Sir, to have taken the trouble of holding them at the disposal of such gentlemen, as might feel an interest in the introduction of this mode of covering, but I have found a greater difficulty to get them made, than I was aware of; the difficulty was, that in baking they got warped, and after several trials during the last summer, all I could get, that were straight, are the few which I take the liberty to send you herewith, for distribution as above. They were baked with other ware, such as pans and pots, and had of course to take their chance among the rest, without an adequate provision for their particular shape and exigencies. Should any person attempt to make a business of tile making, he would of course be prepared with suitable arrangements, and surely would meet with no great difficulty, tile making in Europe being considered as requiring no extra ingenuity. In some parts of England they use tile which have no knobs, but one hole in the centre at the upper end, through which they drive a small oak pin. These would be very suitable for old barns in want of a new covering, because they might be fastened on the boards; upon new buildings, tiles with knobs should have the preference, because the boarding would be saved, and the tiles would be laid quicker, and without risk, the repairs in case of need would also be easier. The rafters of a roof, intended to be tiled, should be braced in proportion to their weight. Tiles of a good quality, may be said to last almost forever, and with an oak frame under them, a building might have a good chance to last and keep in repairs. If tile making should get into fashion, and the article offered at a fair price, there can be no doubt, I believe, but such covering would cost less than shingles, because the boards and the nails would be saved, and the knob tiles laid in a quarter part of the time required for shingling; to these advantages you may add their security against fire, which makes them a very desirable covering for all buildings in the city, as in the country, and an object deserving great consideration with gentlemen engaged in the erection of factories. Wherever clay can be procured, there they can be made. Men used to work that article, as potters and brick makers, could soon initiate themselves into the art and mystery of tile making. They are as lasting as

slate, and as safe against fire, but their first cost would be much less, the boarding would be saved, and they would be laid much quicker, being tight against the weather, without the assistance of either mortar or cement.

With much esteem, I am, yours, &c.
Weston, Jan. 22, 1828. J. M. G.

[To the Editor of the American Farmer.]

POPE'S HAND THRESHING MACHINE—REMARKS ON LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES AND PATENT LAWS.

MR. EDITOR.—I lately had an opportunity of viewing an operation of *threshing rice with Pope's improved machine*—the exhibition of which was fortuitous; but the result may be interesting to our southern brethren who cultivate that important staple; and being desirous to contribute my feeble efforts towards promoting the prosperity of our whole country, the following statement and remarks are submitted to your disposal—to pass for what they may be worth.

About a year since, I was requested by Mr. Dabney, the United States Consul for the Azores, to procure one of *Pope's hand threshing machines* for a friend, who cultivated wheat extensively in the island of Terceira; but as my discretion was relied on, I delayed a compliance till within a few weeks, when one of an improved construction was presented. With its performances on *rye* I was fully satisfied—the straw being completely cleared of grain with astonishing expedition, considering the small size of the machine, and that the moving power was only one man. There being no wheat within a reasonable distance of Boston, and the vessel that was to take out the machine on the point of sailing, I told Mr. Pope that if it would perform well on *rice*, of which he had a small parcel, procured from the south for the purpose of testing his machine, I would dispense with its action on wheat—feeling confident from the effect on *rye*, that all reasonable expectations would be realized.

With the labour of one man to turn, and another to feed, this machine threshed *three sheaves*, thirty inches in length, in something less than a minute, affording a peck of clean rice. It appeared that the feeder was not more than half supplied with material, and that the same power would have acted on double the quantity within the time. I must confess, that I was not prepared to witness so complete an operation. Considering the form of a panicle of rice, so essentially different from an ear of wheat or rye, I was apprehensive that a portion of the peduncles or foot stalks would break off and escape the beaters, or pass through attached singly to the grain. But this was not the case. Indeed it does not appear possible to thresh rice more completely with flails, in the usual way, than was demonstrated in this instance; and if we may judge from the result of an experiment so limited, I think it may be safely estimated that such a machine, with the labor of three men and a boy, will thresh from 150 to 200 bushels of rice in a day—and with the increased velocity which may be attained by the application of animal power, an ordinary mule for instance, double that quantity may be turned out.

The numerous threshing machines, and apocryphal models of them, that were exhibited to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture, during a long period that I had the

honor of a society that board, as trustee and vice president of the institution, which proved either complete failures, or, after phenomenal exhibitions and cessation of novelty, "rest from their labors," with attempt at perpetual motion and other abortions, produced by the fecundity of inventive genius in our country—the models of which assist to load the shelves of the Patent Office—induced a degree of caution bordering on scepticism. Certainly no thrashing machines have come within my view that inspired any confidence in their general utility except Pope's—and I never felt a full conviction that even that was capable of producing such important results as those to which I have alluded. This machine promises great durability, occupies not more room, and is as portable as a common fanning machine—is simple, and so cheap as to be at the command of middling farmers—cardinal points which mechanicians in general are too apt to overlook. For being encouraged by a venial cupidity in the public, they endeavor to get too much of a good thing, whereby their machines are rendered bulky, complicated, and expensive.

It were superfluous to expatiate on the importance of eliciting the invention of simple and efficient labour-saving machines, in various departments of husbandry, as well as in the arts; but I cannot withhold the expression of my firm conviction, derived in part from facts recently come to my knowledge, that many valuable inventions and discoveries are kept from the light in consequence of the feeble protection afforded that species of property, or the impunity with which it can be pirated under the patent laws now in force. For it is unquestionably true, that great loss or ruin is inevitable to the man who, with a verdict in his favor, prosecutes for an infringement of his patent!—and like a wreck stranded on a barbarous coast, the greater the value of his invention or discovery, the greater the number and potency of depredators will he have to contend with. Moreover, it is believed, that to the same cause may be attributed the imperfection of numerous machines that have been palmed upon the public. The inventor or mechanician has little inducement for persevering to bring his machine to the highest state of improvement of which its principles may be susceptible—having no confidence in the laws, but rather viewing them as a trap, commences trapper himself; and so soon as he can render it sufficiently plausible to enable him to sell patent rights, grasps at the medium offered by jobbers—the construction of the machine is assigned to bunglers, and the utility it might possess soon expires.

Upon what moral principle, or maxims of justice the distinction is founded, or why it is, that property created by astonishing efforts of human intellect, united to years of constant toil, when exhibited in the form of inventions or discoveries that in some instances seem to approximate matter almost to mind, and prove of incalculable benefit to society, should by the same community be held so little sacred and receive from their lawgivers merely nominal protection, while property acquired by professional displays of intellect, and every other pursuit, is most rigidly secured, we shall leave to casuists and societies for the improvement of morals, to discover. But such is the fact that the right to inventions, or what is termed patent property, in relation to any other kind, may be correctly compared to a weak and sickly

tree. Hosts of insects seize and gorge upon its trunk, fruit and foliage, when not a soul of them, except a few outcasts of their society, dare approach one of the same species that is in sound health and vigor.

It is said to be the boast of our country that her laws are framed to dispense "equal and exact justice to all." We may still hope, that the grand inquest of the nation, will no longer suffer that divine attribute to be defaced by statutes that carry *protection* in their front, but *destruction* to the oppressed who seek for redress under them.

With very cordial esteem,

I remain truly yours,

SAM'L W. POMEROY.

Brighton, Jan. 22, 1828.

Recovery from Suspended Animation.—A case is recorded in the *Bulletin Unir.* by a French physician, M. Bourgeois, showing the importance of never abandoning all hopes of success in restoring animation. A person who had been 20 minutes under water, was treated in the usual way for the space of an hour without success: when a ligature being applied to the arm, above a vein that had been previously opened, ten ounces of blood were withdrawn, after which the circulation and respiration gradually returned though accompanied by the most dreadful convulsions. A second and a third bleeding was had recourse to, which brought about a favorable sleep, and ultimate recovery on the ensuing day. The public will feel much obliged to M. Bourgeois for his perseverance in so interesting a branch of his profession.—*London Weekly Review.*

A Carriage drawn by Kites.—A short time ago the passengers in and on the despatch coach at Alesbury, were surprised a few miles from London, by the appearance of the vehicle of Mr. Pocock, of Bristol, containing two passengers, drawn along the turnpike road by the power of artificial kites. The vehicle was running at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

To counteract the Poison of Arsenic.—Whenever arsenic has been taken internally, by design or mistake, the best medicine is sulphuret of potash (liver of sulphur) dissolved in water. A few scruples should be dissolved in half a pint or a pint of water, and administered a little at a time as the patient can bear it.

Guarding single trees in Parks.—What is the simplest, cheapest, and most slightly mode of guarding single trees planted in parks or lawns from the depredations of deer or other animals?—*Answer.* Thorn branches, tied with hazel or willow shoots, and understocking the pastures.—*London.*

Irresistible Temptation.—Next morning the French commenced firing at us: we were ordered not to return it, but to go down to the edge of the river and lie under cover. Here we lay snug enough—but, as in the fable of the boys and the frogs, no sooner did we venture to put up our heads, than a shower of balls, would whistle past us. This was rather a provoking predicament to be in, especially as we were all burning with thirst and the river was running close by us. One of the men, unable to wait longer without drinking, or wishing to show his courage, jumped hastily up and ran down to the river, filled his canteen, and came back safe and sound, contrary to our expect-

tation; the enemy, meanwhile, sending their volleys about his ears like hail. The moment our gentleman arrived, he uncorked his canteen with a triumphant air, saying, at the same time, he would now let us all drink; but lo! what was his surprise, on opening it, not to find any water within—a bullet having pierced the side of his canteen, and allowed every drop to escape. At this adventure, although our tongues nearly clove to our throats, we could not resist the impulse of bursting into a loud laugh—so ludicrous was the countenance of the water-carrier, who prudently declined risking his life a second time.

Vicissitudes of a Scottish Soldier.

Splendid Advantages!—The rest of the army, extending from our regiment to the extreme left, had, during the course of the day, obtained some splendid advantages; so much so, that about dusk a general and rapid retreat commenced along the whole of the enemy's line; upon which every part of our army pursued with rapid strides. Our feelings were destined to experience a severe trial, in passing over the identical ground where our slaughtered comrades lay. As soon as the wounded were aware of our presence, they set up faint cries for water, to assuage the burning thirst which is the inevitable attendant of blood gushing wounds: they even invoked our assistance by name. A young man well known to me, implored my aid with the most piteous language; I had only time to ask in what place of the body he was wounded; the reply was, "in the back," by which I knew that it was mortal. Another man, a sergeant, we saw in a sitting posture, with both of his eyes turned out on his cheeks, a ball having entered the side of his forehead; he, too, called for water. Duty—inexorable duty—compelled us to shut our ears to the horrible distress, and pass on as indifferently as if so many sheep bled in a slaughter-house.—*Id.*

Our fathers, where are they?—From official documents recently transmitted to Congress, it appears that four hundred and ninety-one revolutionary and invalid pensioners died the year ending the 4th Sep. last; and it is stated that no returns were received from Delaware, Virginia, East Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Alabama, Michigan, or the District of Columbia.

Heating Hot houses with hot water seems coming into vogue. What is your opinion of the mode? What is the best shape of a boiler for that purpose?—*A friend to improvement.*

We have little doubt of hot water superseding both steam and smoke flues; certainly steam. A wrought-iron box boiler we should think the best; but our correspondent may refer to Messrs. Bailey 272 High Holborn, who are now heating several hot-houses in this way.—*London's Mag.*

Internal Improvement.—By the list we have just completed, of canals and rail-roads in the United States, it appears that there are two thousand five hundred and fifty miles of canal completed, or in a forward state; there are one thousand and twenty-four more projected, and which, it is believed, will soon be commenced forming a line of canal equal to the distance from this city to England. There are five hundred and forty-four miles of rail-road contemplated, or twenty-five miles completed or commenced.—*Penn. Gaz.*

GRASSES.

The following is among the articles selected for that valuable work, entitled 'Hints for American Husbandmen,' &c. published under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

On Grasses—Orchard—Rye—Clover—Sainfoin, &c.—their products, comparative values, constituent parts, modes of sowing, managing, quantity, quality of Seeds, and adaptation to particular Soils.

In some plants there is a comparative excess of saline matter, and when such plants are given unraixed with any other to cattle, they are most subject to disease, or continue for a length of time before they improve, however abundant the supply. The following facts, which came within my own immediate observation, may serve as an instance to point out the importance of a mixture of such grasses as possess some difference in the qualities of their nutritive matter; and at the same time they will show, that the bitter extractive is efficacious in correcting the over-succulency, or laxative nature of green food, without the aid of dry vegetable fibre.

Two fields were sown down for pasture; one with white clover and trefoil, only, and the other with a variety of the natural grasses, for experiment, with a portion of white clover. The two fields were depastured with sheep. In the inclosure of white clover a considerable quantity of cocksfoot grass grew on the edge of the fence: it was of a very harsh quality, from its unfavorable situation, and consisted almost entirely of culms. In a few days the sheep went to this grass, and ate it down entirely, though there was a profusion of white clover. In the course of time many of the sheep became affected with the disease termed *red water*, of which several died. But in the adjoining field, which contained the natural grasses, *cocksfoot* grass, rough stalked meadow grass, rye-grass, fox-tail-grass, and white clover, the sheep were not affected with that, nor any other disease, and they left untouched the stems of the cocksfoot, which were here of a more tender succulent nature, than those on the edges of the other field, which were so greedily devoured by the clover sheep.

It may remain only to observe, that if the hard stalks of the cock's-foot in the clover field had been in sufficient quantity, they would most probably have prevented the disease from attacking the sheep: but this could not have been by virtue of the *dry fibre* only of the culms, because in the adjoining field, where every thing was contrary to disease, the sheep rejected the culms altogether. The dry, or mechanical action of the culms, was here wanting; yet the animals continued healthy, and fattened, because the bitter extractive was in greater proportion in the leaves or herbage than in the culms which they rejected; and also proved beneficial, though combined with succulent food, which could have nothing of the action of the dry hay or straw before mentioned.

The proportional value which the grass at the time of flowering bears to that at the time the seed is ripe, is as 11 to 10; and to the grass of the latter-math, as 5 to 2.

There has often been occasion to observe, though grass, when left till the seed be ripe, may afford a greater quantity of nutritive matter, nevertheless the value of the latter-math which is lost by this means is often greater than the extra quantity of nutritive matter thus obtained; add to this the impoverishing effects of the plants on the soil by the process of ripening the seed, and the less

palatable nature of the hay. The plants of grass are likewise much weakened by the production of seed, for in all the experiments I have made, the produce of latter-math proved always less, in many instances one-half less, in a given time after the seed crop, than after the crop taken at the time of flowering; I never could perceive, however, that the bad effects extended in any degree to the next following season, the weight of produce being then as frequently superior as equal or less.

Rye-grass appears to have been cultivated previous to the year 1677; besides which, red clover, sainfoin, spurrey, trefoil, and nonsuch, were the only plants then cultivated as grasses, or termed such. And it is only of late years that any other species of the natural grasses has been tried as a substitute for it in forming artificial pastures—as cat's-tail grass (*Phleum pratense*); cocksfoot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*); and fox-tail grass (*Alopecurus pratensis*). The cat's-tail grass appears to have been made trial of before either of the other two, not more than fifty years ago, by Mr. Roque, a farmer at Walhamgreen, near London. The seed of the cocksfoot grass was introduced about the same time from Virginia by the Society of Arts, &c., but not trial was made of it till several years afterwards; it was then called orchard grass; and the merits of which seem to have been first accurately pointed out by the late excellent Mr. Curtis in his several works on grasses.

There has been much difference of opinion respecting the merits and comparative value of rye-grass. It produces an abundance of seed, which is easily collected and readily vegetates on most kinds of soil under circumstances of different management; it soon arrives at perfection, and produces in its first years of growth a good supply of early herbage, which is much liked by cattle. These merits have, no doubt, upheld it till the present day in practice, and will probably, for some time, continue it a favorite grass with many farmers. But the latter-math of rye-grass is very inconsiderable, and the plant impoverishes the soil in a high degree if the culms, which are invariably left untouched by cattle, are not cut before the seed advances towards perfection. When this is neglected, the field after midsummer exhibits only a brown surface of withered straws.

Let the produce and nutritive powers of rye-grass be compared with those of the cocksfoot grass, and it will be found inferior in the proportion nearly of 5 to 18; and also inferior to the meadow fox-tail in the proportion of 5 to 12; and inferior to the meadow fescue in proportion of 5 to 17. In these comparisons, from which the above proportions arose, it was necessary to omit the seed crops from the truth of comparison.

Cocksfoot grass perfects an abundance of seed, and the plants arrive at a productive state as soon as those of rye-grass; hence its superiority over rye-grass, as above, is equally great for permanent pasture and the alternate husbandry; which is not so precisely the case with the fox-tail grass and meadow fescue. One peck of rye-grass, with 14 pounds of clover, per acre, is generally considered sufficient for sowing artificial pastures.

The proportions in which the seeds of the different species should be mixed for permanent pasture:—

Cocksfoot grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) 2 bushels
Meadow-fescue (*Festuca pratensis*) 2 "
Meadow fox-tail grass (*Alopecurus pra-*

tensis) 2 bushels
Rough-stocked meadow-grass (*Poa trivialis*) 2 "
Tall oat-like soft-grass (*Holcus avenaceus*) 0½ "
Meadow cat's-tail (*Phleum pratense*) 15 pounds.
Hard, or smooth fescue (*Festuca durissima*, vel *glabra*) 2 bushels
Crested dog's-tail (*Cynosurus cristatus*) 1 "
Nerved meadow-grass (*Poa nemoralis*) 0½ "
Wood meadow-grass (*Poa nemoralis*) 1 "
Narrow leaved meadow-grass (*Poa angustifolia*) 0½ "
Broad leaved creeping bent, or fiorin (*Agrostis stolonifera*, var. *latifolia*) 0½ "
Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) 1 "
White, or Dutch clover (*Trifolium repens*) 15 pounds.
Bush vetch (*Vicia sepium*) 0½ bushel
Sweet-scented vernal grass (*Anthranthum odoratum*) 0½ "
Perennial red clover (*Trifolium pratense perenne*) 12 pounds.
Achillea millefolium, yarrow 4 "

The proper quantity of grass seed to sow, per acre, is a point of the greatest importance, as regards the expense of the seed, and the speedy formation of the most valuable sward.

(To be continued.)

[From the Rutland Herald.]

Mr. Editor,—Having seen a statement of Mr. Jonathan Dyer's dairy, in your paper a few days since, I find it does not exceed the income of my own, nor, some of my neighbors. Therefore, I give you a statement of my dairy, the income of twenty-nine cows, which you may publish if you please.

16 calves killed for veal, averaging \$3	\$48 00
2 calves sold for 5 50	5 50
11 " disposed of at 4 days old at seventy-five cents	8 25
100 lbs. of butter sold in the spring at 9d.	12 50
774 lbs. of cheese sold for seven cts. per pound	540 68
800 lbs. of cheese otherwise disposed of, and on hand	56 00
289 lbs. of skim-milk cheese sold for 3½ cents per pound	8 35
200 lbs. and ¾ of butter sold in Troy for 1s. 4d.	33 44
65 lbs. of butter on hand, worth 15 cents	9 75
	<hr/> \$722 47

The slop of the dairy, with about 20 bushels of corn, has made 1500 weight of pork, worth, (after deducting the corn) at \$5 per hundred

We have sold shoats to the amount of twenty-eight dollars—and have as much worth in shoats at the commencement of the season

\$815 47

We have used as much milk and butter through the season, as the proceeds of three of the poorest cows. Leaving an income of \$815.47 from twenty-six cows.

EDW. WOODRUFF.

Timothy, Vt. Dec. 24, 1827.

[To the Editor of the New York Farmer.]

Dear Sir, — In a late number of the New England Farmer, p. 178, I observed a letter from Mr. Prince, giving some extracts from an Horticultural work about to be published by this gentleman. Under the head *Synonyms in Fruits*, he observes: "I have also noticed that a peach which is now selling as a new variety, by the high sounding name of *Emperor of Russia*, is the same fruit known for thirty years past under the unpretending title of *serrated leaved peach*."

As this remark appears to be a sort of oblique hit at me, I shall observe that both the "unpretending title," and the "high sounding name," of this fruit and its variety, were given by me and have been in my catalogue a number of years; and to clear myself from the imputation of "giving new names to old and well known fruit," I shall give you the history of this fruit as far as I know it. In the summer of 1808, I was over in the Jersey, at the English neighborhood at Mr. Paul Saunier's place, and in the rear of his house, and near the edge of a swamp, I observed a natural seedling peach; the leaves were very deeply serrated, differing from any peach I had hitherto seen. I was induced to take a shoot from it, and inoculate a few trees in my nursery, and called it by the name of *serrated leaved peach*. This name was not to my knowledge in any other catalogue at that time. I had not seen the fruit, the original tree being very young. I esteemed it as a curious variety only. In the summer of 1810, Mr. Saunier called over and informed me that the fruit of this serrated leaved peach was very fine and was without doubt, a new sort of peach, differing in all its characters from any other peach he ever knew of. And I here wish to remark that Mr. Saunier was a French gardener and a good judge of fruit, as well as a good practical botanist. It however remained in my catalogue by its former name. I raised many trees of this kind from seed all of which retained the character of the original, in the deep serrature of the leaf. Among these seedlings, was a very fine variety, the fruit being better than the original in many respects; and as all the others were inferior, I rejected them. — And this new seedling variety happening to come in about the time of the fatal disaster of the French army at Moscow, it appeared soon after in my catalogue by the name of the *Emperor of Russia*. I inoculated many of them, and sold them in 1815, by that name, as my catalogue of that date will show. I have been thus particular in the history of this fruit, not for the sake of argument and dispute, but for the sake of information, as it regards the *original name*; and shall consider that I had the right to give both the names myself until better informed. If it was so called 30 years ago, it was unknown to me, although it is not impossible; but it may be so: yet if it was so, undoubtedly some catalogue can be produced to prove this fact; and I expect this proof, or shall conclude it was not the case.

I wish also to observe that in the spring of 1810, I sent some of the trees of the former variety, to Messrs. Lee & Kennedy, of Hammersmith; and in 1822, I sent some of the latter variety to the London Horticultural Society, which appears in their transactions, and in their catalogue, by the name I gave it. I perfectly agree with Mr. Prince, that the "rechristening" of old and well known fruits, is a bad practice, and generally arises from

ignorance of the character of fruits; yet I do not pretend to say that every man who is a private cultivator, may not call his fruit by what name he pleases, not knowing the proper name. But surely practical and experienced nurserymen, ought not to fill up their catalogues with these fanciful names. It ought to be presumed that they would be cautious of new names, until they have proved the fruit, and examined it very carefully.

I remain, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL FLOY.

New York, January 5, 1828.

[From the Massachusetts Spy.]

ŒSOPHAGOTOMY.

On the 4th inst. a valuable cow of the Denton breed, belonging to Judge Paine of this place, became choked with a large turnip. Repeated attempts were made to reach it with the arm without success, and objections having been made to the propelling it into the stomach by means of a probang, in consequence of the size and condition of the turnip, (it being frozen) as a last resort, the operation called Œsophagotomy (the cutting into the Œsophagus or gullet) was proposed and carried into effect by Dr. Blood; who, at the request of Judge Paine, has furnished us with the following account of the operation: "The cow was cast upon the right side, and an incision, three inches in length, was made on the left side of the neck through the skin, directly over the place where the substance was lodged. The fat was carefully dissected away so as to avoid the jugular vein, which soon appeared. Parallel to this vein, the incision was continued with great caution, to avoid wounding the great artery of the neck, as far as the wind-pipe, near to or on the posterior side of which, the projection occasioned by the turnip, could be felt. This was cleared of the surrounding fat, leaving three inches of the gullet exposed. Firm pressure was then made on each side of the projection, by the fore and middle fingers of the left hand, so as to give the knife no chance of slipping, by the rolling of the turnip, which it was important to avoid, as the great carotid artery laid in contact with it, and might easily be wounded. One stroke of the knife, between the two fingers that confined the turnip, dislodged it. Three stitches were taken in the gullet, the external wound closed, and ten or twelve stitches taken in it to prevent the oozing from the gullet. A dressing of tow, dipped in equal parts of Galbanum and Burgundy pitch, melted, was applied, closing the aperture entirely. She refused to eat for two or three days, and then rejected meal and water, but greedily devoured the oat straw that composed her bed; and for the reason that the straw was formed into a wad by chewing, and would pass the wound better than a fluid. The result of this operation, proves that it is a safe one, and should be recommended in similar accidents, next to the attempt to extract the foreign substance by the hand; unless the circumstances of the case are such as to warrant the safety of propelling it into the stomach by means of the probang. When the operation is done, the animal ought not to be allowed to eat for three or four days, and then, rowen moistened with water should be the first food; if this is swallowed without much difficulty, the danger may be considered as over."

Curing of hams.—The article called *pyrigenous acid*, (or essence of smoke) is much used in the curing of hams, and is preferable to the usual mode, in being a great saving of trouble and expense, and (as we think) favors the quality also. Our mode is as follows: after the hams have been three or four weeks in salt and pickle, take three pints of the acid to one barrel of hams, and mingle it in the barrel with the pickle and salt, and let the hams lie therein for three or four weeks. They must then be washed off and hung up in a garret, or other dry place. They improve first by age, and keep sweet in the hottest weather. After four years' experience we can safely recommend this mode.—*Long Island Star*.

A correspondent of the National Gazette, notices as an evil, the custom of charitable, wealthy ladies, in making needle-work and selling it at a reduced price, to aid societies—thereby injuring the industrious females who are compelled to resort to needle work for a support.

A writer in the Essex Register suggests the expedience of a Rail Road between Boston and Salem. The large amount of travel, and the practicability of a road almost level on this route, are strong recommendations to such an enterprise.

N. Y. Canals.—The amount of toll collected on the Erie and Champlain canals in 1827 was \$859,058. In 1826 it was \$762,004—increase in one year \$97,054.

A useful society exists at Walpole, N. H. for the detection and punishment of horse thieves, pilferers and plunderers of gardens and fruit orchards.

A South Carolinian who lately travelled north, with strong prejudices against our manufacturing establishments, visited those at Dover, N. H. and returned home almost a convert to the "American System." He says:

"Though I would not advocate exclusive benefits or privileges to any, I would firmly advocate an extension of the fostering care of Government, and all the aid it can consistently render, in protecting this great interest.

"When I see one single concern in the North, will require each year from the Southern States three thousand bales of Cotton; from Virginia or Maryland, 800 barrels of Flour; from Pennsylvania, 1000 tons of Coal, and 30 hds. Quercitron Bark, thousands and thousands of gallons of Oil from Nantucket; bleaching powders, acids, and all the variety of chemical preparations, from wherever they can be furnished: and all this for its own immediate consumption, without reference to the wants of the population connected therewith; and at the same time uniting us more closely in bonds of mutual dependence and mutual regard—I will pray for her prosperity, and contribute my feeble efforts for that object.—*Charleston Courier*.

The steamboat Columbia, employed in carrying the mail between Mobile and New Orleans, was entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 20th ult. The master, crew, and passengers, had barely time to get ashore, leaving the letter-bag, containing the great Northern mail, clothing, and every thing else to the flames. The boat is believed to have been designedly set on fire.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 25, 1828.

ON FEEDING AND FATTENING CATTLE.

[Concluded from page 206.]

It has been ascertained, by repeated experiments, that food for swine, fermented till it becomes a little acid, will go farther and fatten the animals faster than unfermented food of the same quality. But, perhaps, it is not generally known, that acid food is valuable for neat cattle. *Bordley's Husbandry* asserts, that "oxen made ball fat, or in good plight, on grass or turnips, are then very highly, and soon finished, in France, upon a *sour* food thus prepared; *rye meal*, (huck wheat or Indian corn meal may be tried,) with water is made into a *paste*, which in a few days ferments and becomes sour; this is then diluted with water, and thickened with hay, cut into chaff, which the oxen sometimes refuse the first day, but when dry they drink and prefer it. All the husbandmen are decidedly of opinion, that they fatten much better because of the acidity. They give it thrice a day, and a large ox thus eats twenty-two pounds a day. Maize [Indian] meal, or maize steeped till sour, should be tried. This sour mess is given during the last three weeks of their fattening, and they eat about seven and a half bushels of meal, value four dollars."

In attempting this mode of preparing food for cattle, care should be taken that the process of fermentation be not carried too far. The paste should not be permitted to become mouldy, nor the liquid food to be in the slightest degree putrid. It is best used in that state called the *saccharine* fermentation, or at farthest should not be suffered to pass the *vinous* fermentation.

There is, doubtless, good management in waiting till the animals become "half fat," or in "good plight," before they are fed with acid food. Acids or alcohol create appetite by stimulating the stomach, but if long continued they weaken the digestive powers, and in time injure, if not destroy, the tone of the stomach. The animal will then be afflicted with a disease similar to what in a human subject is denominated dyspepsia, and it will be hardly, if at all possible, to fatten him. The constitution of an ox as well as that of a human subject, may be destroyed by inactivity and rich food, and it is only near the last stage of his preparation for the butcher, that a fattening animal should be treated like an epicure, and indulged with as much as he can eat, of rich and high seasoned food. Store keep should neither be too rich nor too abundant; and it is said, that if an ox is once made fat, and then loses his flesh, it is nearly or quite impossible to fatten him a second time. If young cattle are kept in rich pastures in summer, and are poorly fed in winter, they not only lose flesh, but their disposition to acquire it. To such cattle, Mr. Lawrence alludes, when he says, "it is extremely imprudent, indolently to continue at high keeping animals which do not thrive. The first loss is always the least."

"Some cultivators will keep and summer-fat a considerable quantity of stock, but either neglect or seem ignorant how to provide winter provisions of sufficient quantity and quality for their support; the evil consequence of this error, is, that they are usually obliged to part with a considerable quantity of stock half fat, at great disadvantage, on

the approach of winter; and of that which they retain, some are fed at an expense too great, whilst the bulk are left to encounter hunger, wet, cold, and to lose as much per head during the winter months as they are likely to gain in those of the following summer. But this plan of subjecting cattle to loss, or even to remain stationary, during the winter, is a great public and private disadvantage, partaking nothing at all of misfortune, but wholly of error and neglect. The business of fattening may, and ought to proceed equally in winter as in summer; and in store-feeding of cattle, the practice of keeping them hard, as we phrase it, (that is) exposing them, half fed, or half famished, to all the rage and inclemency of the elements, is absurd in the extreme. These scape goats pay nothing; but cattle comfortably wintered, and kept in good store condition would pay something; particularly, by requiring afterwards, much less time to fatten; and is it not our object to make the most and the speediest profit from them? *

"Stock cattle," says Mr. Bordley, "are kept;" others are fattened. The feeding is different.—Cattle kept, need no kind of grain, nor even hay, unless to cows about calving-time. *Straw* with any *juicy* food, such as roots, or "drank," abundantly suffices for keeping cattle in heart through winter, provided they are sheltered from cold rains. Mr. Bakewell kept his fine cattle on *straw* and *turnips* in winter. A *drank* for keeping may be thus made; roots, chaff, or cut straw and salt, boiled together in a good quantity of water, the roots cut or mashed. The cattle drink the water and eat the rest. Drank for fattening cattle, thus; roots, meal, flax-seed, chaff or cut straw, and salt, well boiled together in plenty of water. If given warm, not hot, it is better." The same author says, "hay, meal, and linseed jelly, with drank, must be excellent food in stall-fattening. Linseed jelly is thus made; seven parts of water to one of flax-seed, steeped in a part of the water 48 hours, then add the remaining water, cold, and boil gently, two hours, stirring constantly, to prevent burning. It is cooled in tubs, and given mixed with any meal, bran, or cut chaff. Each bullock (large) has two quarts of jelly a day; equal to a little more than one quart of seed in four days."

The following has been used by Col. Jaques, of Charlestown, (Mass.) with the best success for feeding cattle:

Take of roots, either carrots, mangel wurtzel, potatoes, or ruta baga. (cut fine), two bushels—wheat bran, one bushel—powdered oil-cake, half a bushel—English hay salt hay, and straw, either barley, oat, or rye straw, cut, of each, seven bushels—water, ten gallons; let them be perfectly mixed.

The above quantity, has been found sufficient for twenty one head of horned cattle, (part of which were full aged, and so down to yearlings) twenty-six sheep, and one Jack ass; besides four horses having each half a bushel in the morning. The four horses had long hay at night; and if they labored hard, they had some grain in addition. This feed was given at sun-rise, and again the same quantity at sun-down, and no other food given. After each feed, the manger being licked up very clean, a small quantity of salt was strewed in the manger, to all except the horses; they

were salted three times a week. After this, all the animals were curried, or carded and brushed, and then water-d. By this mode of feeding, the mangers are left very clean, and the cattle's appetites appear as good when they have finished eating what is given them, as when they begin their meal; and they were all in good health and high condition in flesh. When the roots were carrots or mangel wurtzel, the cows gave nearly or quite as much good rich milk as when at common grass feed.

The cattle looked so fine, and the mangers were so clean, that the herdsman was frequently questioned to know if he did not feed between those meals, as it was thought not possible for the cattle to be kept in such high condition without more food.

Col. Jaques moreover informs us, that in consequence of his not being supplied for a number of days with salt hay, he supplied its place in the mixture with good English hay; but there was, in consequence of this alteration, a visible falling off in the condition of the animals; they however recovered their thriving condition again, on restoring the salt hay to the mixture. He thinks that the salt hay is useful in the compound, by exciting some degree of fermentation in the stomachs of the animals, by which saccharine and nutritious matter is developed.

A great advantage in feeding cattle, may in many cases be gained by boiling or steaming their food. Whether the advantage will more than balance the expense and trouble of the fuel, and preparation, depends on the price of fuel, labor, &c.; and it is a question on which every cultivator must decide for himself. We believe that few persons are sensible of the nature and extent of the gain which accrues from *cooking* some sorts of food for feeding domestic animals. It is a fact, which, perhaps, is not sufficiently known or realized, that water, in boiling farinaceous substances, not only prepares them for easier digestion, but by combining with them, becomes, by a chemical process, a valuable nutritious matter. Thus a pound of Indian meal, or of rice, when boiled gives more nourishment to man or beast, than several pounds in a raw state. Count Rumford, says, "from the result of actual experiment, it appears that for *each pound* of Indian meal employed in making hasty pudding, we may reckon *three pounds nine ounces* of the pudding" * and again, "three pounds of Indian meal, three quarters of a pound of Molasses, and one ounce of salt, having been mixed with five pints of boiling water, and boiled six hours produced a pudding which weighed *ten pounds and one ounce*." † The gain in weight in boiling rice is still greater. There can be no doubt that these mixtures must contain much more nourishment as well as more substance when boiled, than when raw; and as the additional weight must have been derived from water, incorporated with the constituent parts of the raw pudding, during the process of boiling, it would seem that a part, at least of the additional *nutriment* must have been acquired from the same source. It has also been ascertained, by experiments repeatedly made, that Indian corn and potatoes boiled or steamed, are more valuable for feeding swine than the same articles given raw. But whether Indian meal or other articles of sim-

* New Farmer's Calendar.

† Drank is a word used by Count Rumford for distinguishing this composition from simple water.

* Rumford's Essays, vol. i. page 253—Boston Edition.

† Ibid. Page 264.

ilar kind fermented, are as valuable as the same articles *boiled*, is a question which needs experiments to furnish data for its decision. But in all cases, care should be taken to use the *drank*, or fermented mixture, while it is yet sweet, after fermentation has commenced; or at farthest when it is just beginning to be sour.

We shall close these remarks with an article taken from the Farmer's Journal, printed in London, which we have already inserted [vol. iv. page 210.] but republish for the benefit of recent subscribers: *Winter food for cows*. M. Chaubert, the director of the veterinary school of Alfort, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publications on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter upon dry substances gives less milk than those which are kept upon a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afforded him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer: Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

To prevent the Effects of Poison of Lead on Painters, Glaziers, &c.—The physicians and surgeons of the Bath Hospital, in England, ordered the following cautions to be made public, to be observed particularly by printers or compositors, plumbers, glaziers, painters and other artificers.

To maintain the strictest temperance respecting distilled spirits, which had better be altogether or forborne. To pay the strictest attention to cleanliness; and never, when it can be avoided, to daub their hands with paint, and particularly never to eat their meals nor go to rest without washing their hands and face. Not to eat or drink in the room or place wherein they work, and much less to suffer any food or drink to remain exposed to the fumes or dust of the metal in the rooms or warehouses. As the clothes of persons in this line (painters particularly) are generally observed to be much soiled with the colours they use, it is recommended to them to perform their work in frocks of ticking which may be frequently washed, and conveniently laid aside, when the workmen go to their meals, and again put on when they resume their work. Every business which can, in these branches, should be performed with gloves on the hands; and woollen or worsted gloves are recommended, as they may be often washed, which they should always be after being soiled with paint or even by much rubbing against the metal. Caution is necessary in mixing, or even in unpacking the dry colours, that the fine powder does not get into their mouths or be drawn in by their breath. A crape covering over the face might be of service, but care should be taken to turn always the same side towards the face, and to clean or wash it frequently. All artificers should avoid touching lead when hot; and this caution is especially necessary for printers or compositors, who have often lost the use of their limbs by handling the types when drying by the fire, after being washed. Glaziers' putty should never be made nor moulded by hand. An

iron pestle and mortar would work the ingredients together at least equally well, and without hazard.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES.

The Editor of the Columbian Reporter, in copying Mr Howard's Address from the New England Farmer of the 11th inst. accompanies it with the following remarks:

It is but a few years since, that books or publications of any description, relating to agriculture were derided every where by practical farmers.—It seemed not to be admitted that husbandry could be improved in the same way in which other arts have been advanced. A knowledge of the best modes of cultivation, could be obtained, in the opinion of most practical farmers, only by those who wrought the earth; and each, it would seem, thought his own way as good as any which had been or could be adopted. These opinions have, within a few years, happily been giving way to more rational, enlightened views. As evidence of the existence of better opinions on the subject of agriculture, we have noticed with much satisfaction the establishment of an Agricultural Library Company, in a neighbouring town, at the 1st annual meeting of which, this Address was delivered. This is the first association of the kind we have known, and it is creditable to the community in which it originated. The example may be advantageously followed in other places. Mr Howard is an intelligent, practical farmer, and it is gratifying to see such men combatting opinions, (as the latter part of the Address more particularly does) which many engaged in the same pursuits have held, and probably still hold. The Address is worthy the notice of all who feel interested in the prosperity of agriculture.

MR FESSENDEN—I wish to inquire through the medium of your useful paper, of some of your able correspondents, whether the piths from cattle's horns may not be worth pounding, or grinding for manure, and what kind of soil would be most benefitted thereby; also, whether the bark or tan from tanneries, may not be beneficial to some soils, or be worth burning for the ashes for manure.

Jan. 13, 1828.

Yours, D. J

CARD.

OF A. PARMENTIER, the gentleman whose success in laying out Gardens and Pleasure Grounds is so well known, would wait on such Gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston as may wish his services in the course of the winter, providing immediate notice was given at the office of the New England Farmer.—His business will not permit him to leave at any other season; and in fact the season when there is no foliage on the trees, is more favorable for correct plans than any other. The expense attending the visit will be considerable, and it is hoped that those who wish to improve their grounds, will embrace this opportunity.

NEW YORK, JAN. 22, 1828.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, a variety of standard works on agriculture, horticulture, gardening, breeding of cattle, &c. among which are Deane's New England Farmer—Farmer's Assistant—Sinclair's Code of Agriculture—London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture—Vernors of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society—Hints to American Husbandmen—Lawrence's New Farmer's Calendar—Thacher's Orchardist—Coxe on Fruit Trees—Hayward on Horticulture—Fruit Grower's Instructor—Speechy on the Vine—M Mahon's Gardener—Cobbett's American Gardener—Cobbett's Cottage Economy—Cobbett's Ride in France—Hogg on the Culture of Flowers—Kirwan on Manures—Bard on Sheep—Marshall on Gardening—Nicol's Villa Gardener—Thorburn on Do.—Holdich's Essay on Weeds—Agricultural Reader—Bonner on Bees—Bakewell on Wool—Gray's British Plants—Nuttall's Botany—Torrey's Botany—Farmer's, Mechanic's, and Sportsman's Magazine, &c. Agricultural Libraries and others supplied on favorable terms.

Seeds for Country Dealers

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at the New England Farmer office, No. 53 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds most used in a kitchen garden, at as favorable terms as they can be purchased in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cts each—warranted to be of the growth of 1827, and of the purest quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY WHITE SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

Sheet Almanack.

Just published at the New England Farmer office, a Sheet Almanack for 1828.

Account Books, &c.

Just manufactured a complete assortment of Account Books made of the best materials and in the most approved modern style adapted to every capacity of business. School Books, Bibles, &c.; Paper of all kinds; the greatest variety of Stationery, &c. to be found in the city, may be had at unusual low prices, at No. 96 & 98 State street, two doors east of Merchants' Row, by

J. M. is agent for P. Byrne's Quill and Water Manicure, New York. Also for Wm. Gortals's celebrated Medicine, and will supply all orders for their articles at their prices.

Dutch Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a further supply of the double and single Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Taberones, Jacobean Lilies, Tiger Lilies, Ranunculus, &c. Also, a new POTAT. ONIONS—with every variety of Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, &c.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl.	1 75	2 00
ASHES, pot. 1st sort, - - -	ton.	95 00	97 50
pearl do. - - -		108 00	112 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 25	1 50
BEEF, meat, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 75	10 00
" cargos, No 1, new, - -		8 50	9 00
" " No 2, new, - - -			7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No 1, new, -	lb.	14	16
" HEESE, new milk, - - -		7	10
" skimmed milk, - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00	6 12
" Genesee, - - - - -		6 00	6 25
" Rye, best, - - - - -		3 00	3 1
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	60	70
" Corn - - - - -		60	63
" Barley - - - - -		60	67
" Oats - - - - -		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	8	10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - -			10
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	27	78
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, clear	bbl.	19 00	20 00
" navy, mess, do. - - -		14 00	15 00
" Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 25	2 75
" Clover - - - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48	55
" do do unwashed - - -		50	55
" do 3-4 washed - - -		26	34
" do 1-2 & 3 do - - -		26	30
" Native - - - - -		22	27
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
" " 2d sort - - - -		30	35
" do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		7	8
" " whole hogs, - - -		5 1	7
VEAL, - - - - -			
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		15	18
" lump, best, - - - -		18	20
EGGS, - - - - -		22	25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush		80
" Indian, do. - - - -			80
POTATOES, (new) - - - -		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

Juvenile Excesses.—The excesses of our youth are buds drawn on our old age, payable, with interest about thirty years after date.

Good Manners and Good Breeding.—Good manners is the art of making those people easy with whom we converse; and whoever makes the fewest persons uneasy is the best bred in the company. There is, however, an affected suavity of address, a mawkish mildness of manner, which looks like hypocrisy and flattery, is more disgusting to people of sense than almost any breaches of decorum, which do not indicate an intention of giving offence.

Pride, ill nature, and want of sense, are the three great sources of ill manners; without some of these defects, no man will behave himself ill for want of experience, or what is called knowledge of the world.

Health and Hilarity.—Cheerfulness is the best promoter of health. Repining and secret murmurs of the heart give imperceptible strokes to those delicate fibres of which the vital parts are composed, and thus insensibly wear out the machinery of which the human frame is constituted.

Hard Words.—To say what you are certain will give unnecessary pain, is not only a breach in manners but in morals; and he who wantonly wounds the feelings with "words far bitterer than words good," would wield the tomahawk and scalping knife if he could with impunity.

A further Warning.—We are informed by a correspondent in Southborough that on the 7th ult. Doct. B——, of that town received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Sir—I consign my remains to be dissected at discretion, at the Medical College.

Cause.—Tedium Vitæ or a certain cure for intemperance has induced me effect it. No obsequies are asked. In the pine grove near Mr E. Flagg's I shall be found.

The signature we purposely omit. On examination, the body was indeed found in the place pointed out. It appeared in evidence, that he drank about a quart and half a pint of rum at once, which produced insensibility and apoplexy, followed by death in about 24 hours; thus adding another victim, sacrificed at the shrine of intemperance, and affording another warning to those who are addicted to similar habits.—*Worcester Spy.*

Extraordinary account of a Shark.—We remember, some years ago, while sitting on the quarter deck of a West Indian man, borne rapidly along before the trade wind, and the captain and passengers were amusing themselves by telling stories and cracking jokes to beguile the sameness of the voyage. It came at last in the turn of a gentleman, remarkable for his love of cigars and taciturnity; one who enjoyed a good anecdote, but abhorred the trouble of relating it himself. He was, however, so strongly importuned on this occasion that without much reluctance, he related the following interesting fact, by fits and starts, filling up each pause by vigorous whiffs of his favorite weed:—

In the year 1820, the good ship Rambler sailed from Greenock with goods and passengers, towards Jamaica. She had crossed the tropic, and one day, when nearly becalmed, the steward, who had the care of the captain's plate, had occasion

after dinner to wash some spoons and other articles in a bucket, and thinking he had taken them all out of the water, he chucked it over the gangway, when to his vexation, he found he had thrown out with it a valuable silver table spoon. He saw it shining through the clear blue ocean, and wavering from side to side as it sank from his view. Several sharks had been observed near the ship, and it is known they generally dart upon any thing white, a piece of rag often serving for a bait. He did not, however, observe any of them near the spot at the time:—and the captain being a testy man, he kept the secret of the loss to himself, and the matter was soon forgotten.

The ship in due time reached Jamaica, and when the circumstance became known, the value of the spoon was deducted from the wages of the steward. The vessel lay some time at Kingston, received on board a cargo of sugar, and proceeded on her homeward voyage. When crossing nearly the same spot on the aqueous world where the spoon was lost, a number of sharks again showed their tail fins above the water as they cut along the ship's side, or in her wake; and a shark hook being baited with a piece of salt pork, was lowered over the stern. Presently one of the largest of these devouring monsters, or as the sailors call them, "Sea Lawyers," half turning on its side, took the huge bait into his pig-like but tremendous jaws, and was securely hooked. The fish was with difficulty hauled alongside and hoisted in upon deck, where it flapped about and showed prodigious strength and tenacity of life. When its struggles were ended by a blow on the head with a mallet, one of the men proceeded to open it. His jack-knife soon came in contact with something in its belly, and—"said the narrator, with earnestness, "what do you think was really found?"—"Why the spoon of course!" exclaimed the listeners simultaneously. "The spoon!" he rejoined with a smile, "No! No!"—"What then?" they hastily enquired—"Why, nothing but the entrails, to be sure!" The taciturnity of our waggish messmate was not again disturbed for another story during the voyage.

A cow six years old belonging to Mr. Ezra Wetherbee, of Harvard, was slaughtered on the 10th inst. weighing *eight hundred and eighty-four pounds!* She had been milked during the present winter, and on the morning she was killed, gave more than two quarts of milk. The tallow weighed *one hundred and twenty-three pounds.*—*Concord Gazette.*

At Macon, in Georgia, on Christmas day *Watermelons* were exposed for sale in the market.

The centre of gravity.—Two thirds of our ordinary motions are governed by the habitual necessity we find of preserving the centre of gravity. When a man rises from a chair, he is seen first to end the body forward, so as to bring the centre of gravity over the feet or base, and then he lifts it up. If he lift too soon, that is, before the body be sufficiently advanced, he falls back again. A man standing with his heels close to a perpendicular wall, cannot bend forward to pick up any thing that lies on the ground near him, without himself falling forward, because the wall prevents him from throwing part of his body backward, to counterbalance the head and arms that must project forward. A man little versed in such matters, offered ten guineas for permission to try,

under these circumstances, to possess himself of a purse of £20 laid before him; he of course lost his money.

The painful affection called sea sickness, has a relation also to this topic. Man requiring always to maintain his perpendicularity, insensibly regulates and ascertains that point by the fixed and known position of objects about him. Hence, on shipboard, where the lines of the masts, windows, furniture, &c. are constantly changing, sickness, vertigo, and other affections of the same class, are common to persons unaccustomed to ships. Many experience singular effects in carriages and in swings, or on looking from a lofty precipice, where known objects being distant, and viewed under a new aspect, are not so readily recognised; also in walking on a wall or a roof, in looking directly up to a roof, or to the stars in the zenith, because then all standards disappear; on walking into a round room, where there are no perpendicular lines of light and shade, as when the walls and roof are covered with a spotted paper without regular arrangement of spots; on turning round as in walking, or on a wheel; because the eye is not then allowed to rest on the standards.

When Dr. Franklin had approached to the very close of his life, he reasoned thus coolly with a friend:—"Death is as necessary to the constitution as sleep, we shall rise as refreshed in the morning. The course of nature must soon put a period to the present mode of existence. This I shall submit to with less regret, as having seen during a long life, a good deal of this world, I feel a growing curiosity to become acquainted with some other. I can with cheerful confidence resign my spirit to the conduct of that great and good parent of mankind, who created it, and who has so graciously protected me from my birth to the present hour."

Newburyport Herald says, that "a family of interesting children in that town came nigh being suffocated a few nights since, by means of a warmer with ignited charcoal being placed in a chamber without a fire-place, where they were in bed."

Steel.—A Mr. Mackintosh, in Scotland, has lately taken out a patent for a new process of making steel, by impregnating the iron at a higher temperature than heretofore, with carbon in a gaseous form.

Lucerne Seed.

A few hundred pounds of fresh Lucerne seed by the pound and hundred weight, for sale at the N. E. Farmer office.

White Mustard Seed.

For sale, at the office of the New England Farmer, the best English White Mustard seed, by the pound or bushel.

Siberian Parsley.

Just received at the office of the New England Farmer, a few lbs. Siberian Parsley Seed. This plant is perfectly hardy, standing our severest winters; and would probably be the best sort to sow with grass, as recommended in the last New England Farmer, as well as for cultivation in gardens. The Seed was originally procured from Russia, a few years since, by a gentleman in this vicinity. Jan. 4.

Early Pens, Tree Onion, Poppy Seed, &c.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, fresh Seed of the Large Poppy, Early Pens, Tree Onion, White Clover, Lima Squash, &c. with the greatest variety of Seeds to be found in New England.

Published every Friday, at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year; but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1828.

No. 28.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PAINTING OF THE BOSTON ELM.

We have been politely favored by Messrs. THORBURN & SON, with a copy of the following Letter, to the Secretary of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, which accompanied a painting of the Great Elm on Boston Common, presented by them to the Society.

(COPY.)

PATRICK NEILL, Esq.

Sec. Caledonian Hort. Society.

SIR—G. Thorburn & Son and the owners of the Boston Elm, have much pleasure in forwarding by the care of Capt. Peck, of the ship Camillus, a copy of that grand production of nature which still adorns the metropolis of Massachusetts. We send it with the hope that you will allow it a place in the rooms of your valuable institution as a token of the good will that exists in America for the welfare of Scotland, the land of Burns, of CURRIE, and of WALTER SCOTT.

We further beg the Society's acceptance of a small box containing some curious specimens of Indian Corn, in the examination of which you will see some of Nature's prettiest freaks; also a few varieties of our most esteemed Melon seeds—two or three sorts of Flower seeds, including two beautiful newly introduced annuals from the west; the *Centaurea Americana* and *Euphorbia variegata* are delicate and will in the outset require the aid of the hot bed.

We have requested our friends D. Ferguson & Co. of Greenock, to whom the boxes are consigned, to forward to you with despatch, and hope they may reach you in good order.

We are sir, yours, &c.

G. THORBURN & SON.

New York, Jan. 10, 1828.

MULBERRY TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Having occasion to examine a file of old news-papers, I find in the Boston Evening Post, printed by Thomas & John Fleet, April 13, 1772, the following notice of an attempt to cultivate the mulberry tree; it would doubtless gratify the public, could they be made acquainted with the result of that experiment.

Plymouth, Jan. 25, 1828.

Yours, J. T

"The public were advertised in the supplement of Messrs. Edes and Gill's Gazette of August 15, 1760, that a gentleman in Boston, had deposited one hundred dollars in the hands of the Selectmen of this town, to be by them distributed as premiums to encourage the raising of mulberry trees in this province, in the following manner, viz: To the person that shall have raised from the seed the largest number of said trees in the fall of the year 1771, being two years and five months old at least, 40 dollars. To the person who shall have raised the next greatest quantity, 30 dollars. To the person raising the next largest number, 20 dollars: and to the person who shall have raised the next greatest quantity, 10 dollars. provided certificates are brought from a justice of the peace, ascertaining the number and age of said trees; and that the persons receiving these premiums give the Selectmen their several obli-

gations to spare to any inhabitant of this province applying within eighteen months from the date hereof, ten trees at least, for 50 lawful money per tree, until they have parted with one half of the trees mentioned in the respective certificates. Agreeable to the foregoing advertisement, the Selectmen after examining and comparing the certificates which have been transmitted to them, have adjudged the first premium to Mr Loamm Baldwin of Woburn; the second premium to the Rev. Mr Jason Haven of Dedham; the third to Mr John Hay of Woburn; and the fourth to Mr George Sprigs of Boston: and the Selectmen hereby notify them that they will be ready, at their room in Faneuil Hall, on the three following Wednesdays, at 4 o'clock, afternoon, to receive their several obligations, and pay their respective premiums, agreeable to the desire and engagement of the gentleman who has thus generously excited the attention of the public to an article of produce as natural to our soil as it will be profitable to the farmer; and which it is hoped will be so encouraged, as in a few years to afford sustenance for such a number of industrious inserts, as will make the article of raw silk no inconsiderable branch of export from this province.

By order of the Selectmen,

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

Boston, April 8, 1772.

N. B. Besides the trees raised by the persons above named, many thousands have been raised by those who were not entitled to the bounty, the trees not being of the age prescribed in the advertisement, though now fit to be transplanted; and if the farmers in the neighboring towns are made acquainted, a considerable number would doubtless meet a quick sale. The mulberry tree, as Dr Eliot in his essays upon field husbandry observes, is of the quickest growth; is durable as the red cedar, and may be used for ship timber, window frames, gate posts, &c. and is very fit for chests of drawers, desks, tables and other joiner's ware. If these trees are principally intended to produce food for the silk worm, it is best they should be planted in hedge rows, as the leaves may then be gathered by women and children.

LUCERNE.

MR FESSENDEN—I am much pleased with the description given by your correspondents of the value of *Lucerne*, and should like to be informed, through the medium of the Farmer, whether this grass can, probably, be successfully cultivated, as far north as the county of Grafton, in New Hampshire. Soil of the description named by Judge Buel, is here found in abundance, but whether our long and severe winters, will have any other, or more injurious effect, than to shorten the term of its annual growth, and lessen the number of cuttings, I am not informed.

Respectfully yours,

Piermont, N. H. Jan. 21, 1828.

J. S.

Remarks by the Editor.—To the above query we reply that in all trials which have been made of this grass in this country, so far as our information extends, it is not injured by the cold nor the changes of our climate. John Lowell, Esq.

President of the Mass. Ag. Soc. in a communication published in the current volume of the *New England Farmer*, page 86, says "I have already ascertained that it will stand our winters better than clover, having had a small patch of it, which has stood four winters without the slightest injury." The *Domestic Encyclopedia* says "*Lucerne* thrives best in deep, rich, pliable loams, whether they abound in sand or gravel; as well as in all good dry soils, and in the coldest climate." It appears to be a given point among agricultural writers, that *Lucerne* will grow well in the coldest climates; but those which are mild are most suitable for it. This might be pre-supposed from the circumstance of its being a native of the south of Europe. *Lucerne* is a deep rooting plant, and of course will not only withstand drought but frost better than if it had but a superficial hold of the soil.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 15, 1828.—Dr Mease Vice President, in the Chair. The following officers were elected.

President—Richard Peters.

Vice Presidents—James Mease, Nicholas Biddle Isaac C. Jones, Wm. Phillips.

Secretary and Librarian—W. S. Warder.

Treasurer—W. M. Walmsley.

Corresponding Committee—Richard Peters, Jas. Mease, Z. Collins, John Vaughan, Wm. Phillips.

Cultivators—Reuben Haines, Roberts Vaux, Stephen Duncan, Jeremiah Warder, John H. Fowler.

The following communications and donations were received:

1. From Signor Barbieri, curator of the Botanic Garden of Mantua, Italy, an account of the *Hibiscus Roseus Thore*, a plant which grows abundantly in the marshes of Italy, and reaches to the height of from 7 to 12 feet. It is perennial, produces many stems from each root, and beautiful blossoms from 18 to 22 inches in circumference. It is applicable to all the uses of hemp and flax.—A specimen of cord and paper made from it, accompanied by a quantity of the seeds of the plant, were sent by Mr Barbieri. The seeds germinate easily, and the plants may be multiplied by dividing the roots. The thready fibres of the stalk, it is said, separate readily by maceration in water, or by being passed through channeled rollers.—The common brake would, doubtless, answer this object. The stalks cut when in blossom, produce fibres almost as fine as silk, and very strong. As this plant requires neither the annual sowing, nor the same degree of attention, or expense for manure, as hemp or flax, it may lay claim to some exclusive advantages over these vegetables. Experiments can alone determine their comparative merits.

There are ten native and three foreign species of the genus *hibiscus* in the United States: the *h. roseus* is not among either; but it appears from the communication of Signor Barbieri, that it is a variety of the *h. palustris* which grows abundantly in the lower parts of New Jersey, the farmers of which State have long since found it, when macerated and prepared, a good and cheap sub-

stirute for hemp, for cord, plough lines, &c. The *hibiscus* has, from remote time, been known in Italy. The classical student will at once call to mind the two places in which it is mentioned by the agricultural poet of Mantua.

"*Hedonumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco.*"

And— Eclogue 2.

"*Dum sedet, et gracili facellam texit hibisco.*" Eclogue 10.

It is highly probable that the plant alluded to was the *hibiscus roseus*. The ancients, we see, used it as a rod, and to make baskets; its application to the purposes of hemp and flax is a recent discovery, for which Italy is indebted to Signor Barbieri. Our countrymen have, however, anticipated him in the knowledge of the utility of one of the family, as a substitute for some of the objects to which these vegetables are applied.—Whether the native plant possesses the fine fibre of its Italian relation, a fact upon which Signor Barbieri dwells, remains to be ascertained.

Some of the seeds were distributed to the members of the Society; the remainder shall be given to any one disposed to make a trial of them, and who will promise to report the result of his experiments with them. The society have to regret the neglect in this respect of most persons to whom foreign seeds on which they set a value, have been annually given for a series of years, and of their forgetfulness to comply with their promises to send in return a few seeds of the various plants and trees of the United States, which were particularly asked for by the superintendent of the Garden of Plants in Paris, to whose polite and kind attention the society are regularly indebted every season for a box of seeds, the growth of that magnificent establishment. The seeds, nuts and acorns, of our gardens, swamp and field plants, and forests, will all be acceptable, and will find places in the great repository just mentioned,—one of the chief sources of gratification and delight to every traveller of taste and lover of rural nature who visits the French capital.

II. The Committee of the Society charged with the management of the fund left by the late John Scott, of Edinburgh, to the Corporation of Philadelphia, to reward those "who make useful inventions," reported, that during the past year they had awarded four premiums, viz:—

1. To Joel Taylor, of Danbury, Connecticut, for an improvement in dyeing kettles for hatters.—*A medal and twenty dollars.*

2. To James Cooper and Thomas Barnit, of Philadelphia, for an apparatus to finish hats which greatly diminishes the labor of the operation, without injury to the hat.—*A medal and twenty dollars.*

3. To Daniel Powles, of Baltimore, for a bedstead which can be put up and taken down by any person, owing to the peculiar construction of the joints; it is also proof against insects, from the closeness with which they fit, and the rotary motion of the pins upon which the cords of the sackings are fastened.

All the foregoing are in use in Philadelphia, and highly approved of.

To the same, for a stirrup intended to secure the immediate disengagement of the foot in the event of a person being thrown from a horse.—*A medal and twenty dollars.*

4. To Messrs. Terhven, brothers, of Philadelphia county, for a machine to wind off the silk from the cocoons, and to twist and double the

thread at the same time.—*A medal and twenty dollars.*

III. Mr N. Patullo, merchant, of Philadelphia, presented a bottle of the seed of the very high flavored tobacco from Cuba, known by the name *Buella Abazo*, and from which the first quality of cigars are made in the island. This seed was part of a parcel imported by the donor, for the express purpose of distribution in the United States. The Society, duly sensible of the patriotic conduct of Mr P., resolved to present their thanks to him for this disinterested and praiseworthy attempt to improve one of the staple productions of the United States,—an example worthy of being followed by our native citizens who trade to or visit foreign countries. The donor may rely upon the best measures being taken with the seed, in order to fulfil his intentions.

IV. Mr J. C. Loudon of London, presented the 10th number of his *Gardener's Magazine*, viz. for November last. The preceding nine numbers had been already received. This truly excellent work is warmly recommended to every one who wishes to improve his grounds, or the quality of the excellent or ornamental productions of his garden.—The Editor is a practical man, and well known as the author of two works on laying out country seats and grounds, and of the *Encyclopedia of Gardening*, and of *Agriculture*.

The Horticultural Society of Paris, sent the first number of their transactions.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting was held at the Indian Queen in Fourth street, on Saturday, January 12, the President being in the Chair.

A communication from Anthony Morris, Esq. of Washington, was read, recommending the establishment in Pennsylvania of an Agricultural Seminary, on the plan of Mr Fellenborg, of Switzerland.

On motion of Col. Watmough.

Resolved. That the Society approve of the general feature of Mr Morris' project, that the communication be entered on the minutes, and published in all the papers of the State favorable to the plan.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers for the present year, when the following gentlemen were duly chosen.

President—Jonathan Roberts.

Vice Presidents.

William Harris,	James Worth,
Stephen Duncan,	Manuel Eyre,
Thomas Serrill,	

Corresponding Secretary—John Hare Powel.

Treasurer—George Blight.

Directors.

Reuben Haines,	Thomas Smith,
Henry L. Waddell,	Matthew Roberts,
John C. Watmough,	George Sheaff,
Richard B. Jones,	Charles Miner,
Jonathan Thomas,	Thomas Penn Gaskell,
Lloyd Jones,	George W. Sergeant,
William Darlington,	Callender Irvine,
Samuel Davis,	Joshua Evans,
James Cox,	George W. Holstein,
Anthony Taylor,	Algerman S. Logan.

Recording Secretary—John P. Milnor.

Assistant Recording Secretaries.

Charles L. Davis,	Adam Siter.
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Lieut. Uriah P. Levy, of the United States Navy, presented the Society with a parcel of wheat, beans, melon and pumpkin seeds, brought by him from Paraguay, which were taken by the Recording Secretary for distribution.

From the Minutes.

JOHN P. MILNOR, Recording Secretary.

FRUIT TREES.

Linnæan Botanic Garden, }
Jan. 24th, 1828, }

Dear Sir,—I send you herewith some further extracts of my Treatise, (now in press) which you can publish as "Extracts from Prince on Horticulture. Yours most respectfully,

W.M. PRINCE.

GERMAN MEDLAR.

This tree, the peculiar flavor of whose fruit, when wholly matured, has many admirers, will flourish in any soil but one that is wet and marshy, and in any exposition whatever; it exacts no particular care in its culture. The principal varieties are the common Dutch or German, the Royal Dutch, the Nottingham, and the Seedless. The fruit is of a brownish colour and harsh flavor before it is ripe, but if collected the beginning of October, and placed on shelves, it changes to redish, and the pulp becomes softened and acquires a sweetish taste, which is pleasing to many persons, but not admired by every one.

DATE PLUM, OR PERSIMMON.

The European Date Plum, or Diospyros Lotus, called also the European Persimmon, will thrive in almost any soil or situation. It is of indifferent quality, and inferior to the American, and like the latter, needs the aid of frost before it becomes mellow for eating. The American Persimmon is so universally known it needs no description. The Diospyros Kaki, or Japan Date Plum, is said to produce fruit of a cherry colour, and fine flavor—it supports, without protection, the winters of Long-Island.

FILEBERTS.

This shrub, or, in some cases, tree, accommodates itself to every exposition, and to every variety of soil, but prefers a moist loam on a sandy bottom, with a northern exposition. It is easily multiplied by seeds, layers, or inoculation. In fact, these nuts, which are vended in large quantities in our markets, grow as well in our climate as the common hazel-nut, and produce very abundantly. Such being the case, it is hoped, ere long, sufficient will be produced from our own soil to supersede the necessity of importation, as plantations of this tree would amply remunerate the possessor, or, if planted as a hedge, would be found to be very productive. A single bush of the Spanish filbert in my garden has produced a half bushel annually.

The varieties most valued are the English White Skin, and Red Skin, the Spanish, and the Cobnut; these two last with very large fruit; also the Prolific, the Frizzled, and the Colurna or Constantinople. Of American hazelnuts, which partake of the same properties, but have much smaller fruit, there are two species, the Common Hazelnut, and the Cuckoldnut. None of the above need much attention, except occasionally to thin out the older branches, and to keep them free from suckers near the root.

FIGS.

This tree delights in rich, sandy and gravelly soils, but no tree will accommodate itself to a greater diversity of soil. It, however, the ground selected is too moist, the fruit is less flavored. It requires a warm exposition, for it has been noticed, that the more it received the operation of the sun's rays, the more sugary and high flavored have been its fruit. It is easily increased by cuttings, layers, and suckers. The fig trees should, however, be kept free from suckers, as these draw off the nourishment in a great degree from the main tree, thereby causing the fruit to be very small, and often immature; but in northern localities it is necessary to form them into low shrubs, that they may be less exposed in winter, and the more easily protected from cold if necessary.

In the middle and northern states, where the fig trees are killed nearly to the ground by the severity of the winters, two crops of fruit may be obtained each season, by planting the early kinds in a warm sheltered situation, if pains are taken in autumn to bend the trees down, and cover them with earth, sloping the embankment so as to cast of the rain; but, early in April, they should be uncovered and set upright. By this treatment they will produce one crop of fruit early in the summer, and another in September or October.

There are some varieties which are more hardy, and ripen their fruit more regularly in cold situations, than others—such as the Early Brown, Large Late Brown, Large White Genoa, Long fruited or Primitiviere, and some others. Among those of the finest quality, and which are held in the highest esteem in the South of France and Italy, are the Versailles, Servantine, Napolitaine, Poullette, Large Green, Violet, Marseilles Yellow, Bourjassotte Blanche, &c.

GOOSEBERRIES.

These may be propagated from layers or cuttings; if in the latter way, it is customary to cut out the eye at each joint of those that go below the surface of the ground, except the two lower ones, which prevents a superabundance of suckers from afterwards being thrown up by the roots; and, in transplanting the young layers, it is best to pursue a similar course.

The gooseberry flourishes most in situations where it cannot feel the effects of our intense noonday sun, and it will withstand an exposure to cold far better than to one of heat. It seems to have reached the acme of its excellence in Lancashire, in England, and in Scotland, where the air is rarefied by the breezes of the ocean, and where the atmosphere may be considered as possessing a considerable degree of humidity. The climate of Rhode-Island I have noticed as being particularly favorable to it, which may be accounted for by the strong approximation it bears in climate to the countries before mentioned. In all cases, the gooseberry should be kept free from suckers, and trained near the ground to a single stem, this mode of training them being found to cause a far greater product in quantity, as well as an increase in the size. They need much attention in other respects, and one-third of the old wood must be regularly trimmed out every autumn, by which means a succession of thrifty bearing wood will be kept up; as the finest fruit is produced on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, it is also necessary every autumn

to dig in a plenty of old well rotted manure around them. This treatment will cause them to grow strong, and the fruit to be large and fair. Where the summers are very hot, a northern aspect is preferable, and the fruit will be twice the size, if they are planted against a north fence, or in any other situation where they are sheltered from the intense heat of noon-day, which, when differently situated, often scorches the fruit to such a degree as to entirely stop its growth.

From the Old Hampshire Post.

PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK'S ADDRESS.

We have read with great satisfaction the Address delivered by Prof. E. Hitchcock, before the H. F. and H. Agricultural Society, which has issued from the press of the Messrs. Adams, of Amherst. It is written in a plain, perspicuous style, and well sustains the scientific reputation of its author. The tendency of the address is to show the dignity of agriculture; that the business of the farmer is not a mere routine of manual operations; but that his pursuits admit and require high intellectual cultivation, and extensive acquaintance with science. The connection between Agriculture and other departments of knowledge is pointed out, and illustrated particularly in Chemistry, Botany and Geology. Much interesting and valuable information is communicated respecting the formation and varieties of soil in the valley of the Connecticut, and the mineral treasures already known, or which may be expected to be hereafter discovered in that region. The address was heard with an interest which is not diminished in the perusal. We copy the concluding paragraph, which is a favorable specimen of its style, and tone of sentiment. We believe there are few persons, engaged in the more bustling scenes of life, to whom the hope of one day retiring to the calmness and independence of agricultural pursuits does not form a considerable item in their account of enjoyment. There are many, we know there are some, in whose minds this part of the address will awaken trains of long cherished and happy associations.

"Earthly happiness is not a phantom; it has a positive existence, confused and disordered as the world is. And we all of us taste more or less of this happiness, as we are hurried along through life. True, it is not heavenly happiness in its kind; nor is it unmixed. The fountain has been poisoned and the streams flow out contaminated.—Still we all thirst for the waters, and earnestly seek that region where they flow most pure and abundant. The ambitious monarch believes he shall find them by desolating the earth; and that every cup of happiness he dashes from the lips of others, will be poured into his own. But he finds that he has mistaken a sea of blood for a sea of happiness. The youthful Statesman, as he rises from one station to another in the councils of his country, but faintly realizes how far away from the regions of happiness, the surges and the storms of public life are driving him. The man who strives for pre-eminence in a learned profession, knows not, till the desired elevation has been reached, how high it stands above, not merely the follies, but the enjoyments of life. And so in many other pursuits; when the charm of novelty has passed away, when time has cooled the passions, and possession has disrobed the object of its false splendor, then it is found that the streams

of happiness, like the streams of the desert, are almost dried up; leaving only their empty channels to mock desire. It is then that men begin to sigh for pursuits more calm, and peaceful, and retired. Hence it is, that so many, from the highest stations in life, have spent the evening of their days in the pursuits of agriculture; in the prosecution of experiments for increasing the produce of the soil. Here they found that contentment and satisfaction, which in vain they had sought, in the possession of power, and wealth, and reputation, and learning. For when all artificial pleasures have become insipid and even disgusting, rural scenes and pursuits have still the power to make new chords of happiness vibrate in the soul. We need not wonder then, that so many, after faithfully serving their God and generation, till exhausted nature demanded repose, have sought these scenes as a resting place from their toils;—have landed on this peaceful shore, from the tempestuous voyage of public life. Says Washington, "I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat, which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in my flattering hopes, as the asylum of my declining years."

It is not therefore a mere poetic dream, that invests agricultural scenes and pursuits with a peculiar charm. Imagination may here resign her pencil into the hands of experience, nor fear that the picture will want in vividness and interest."

A growing place.—A correspondent informs us that Major Nathaniel Smith, of Patchogue, raised the last season, on one acre of ground, one hundred and three bushels of shelled corn. And on the same ground the year before, eighty-six bushels. We saw this corn the last year, and observed it was planted in drills.

Mr. Justus Rowe, of the same place, killed seven hogs last December, the weight of which, was 630, 522, 313, 360, 341, 327, and 316. The first was two and a half years old; she had her first litter of pigs in January 1826, eight of which Mr. Rowe killed the same year, when about eleven months old, the aggregate of which was 2400 lbs. In June of the same year, she had another litter; only one of which he kept—and is the one which weighed five hundred and twenty-two when killed. She had a litter last June, which were sold as sucklings for eighteen dollars; and in January had another litter; five of which when killed (being the five last in the above list) the aggregate weight of which is 16,530 pounds. In September last she had another litter of six, which Mr. Rowe now has, and are estimated to weigh, on foot, one hundred pounds each. The pork which this hog with that of her offspring has furnished Mr. Rowe and his neighbors, amounts to between eleven and twelve thousand pounds.—Sag Harbor Corrector.

MAXIMS.

Consider the end before you begin, and before you advance provide a retreat.

Give not unnecessary pain to any man, but study the happiness of all.

Grieve not for that which is broken, stolen, burnt or lost.

Never give orders in another man's house, accustomed yourself to eat your bread at your own table.

Take not a wife from a bad family, and seat not thyself with those who have no shame.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society feel it incumbent on them to lay before the public, the following sketch of their doings during the past year, and offer the following extract from the annual report of the inspecting Committee.

The Inspecting Committee of the New York Horticultural Society, report that their weekly meetings during the past year, have generally been well attended, and the articles offered for competition, have been abundant and of good quality. Our collections of ornamental plants and esculent vegetables, have been considerably increased by very liberal contributions from Drs. Hosack and Mitchell, obtained by them from their foreign correspondents, and generously presented to the members of the Society. Several other gentlemen in this city and in other countries, have likewise contributed considerably to the augmentation of our vegetable productions, two of which we think deserving of particular notice in the present report. The first is that of the original Potato, the *Solanum Tuberosum*, obtained from its native soil and country, in South America, and sent here by Surgeon Tinsler, of the United States Navy, to Dr Mitchell, who presented them to the Society for cultivation. They were planted, and grew with the same facility and vigor, in stem and blossom, as those which have been so long acclimated to our northern hemisphere: and in no particular, did the foliage or habit appear to differ, but from the rambling fibrous roots which were produced in great abundance. Not the least symptom of the formation of the smallest Tuber, ever made its appearance, although they were planted in the ground, and continued a sufficient length of time in blossom, before the frost set in, to have produced and matured an abundant crop. A very striking evidence this, of the great effect which soil and climate have upon the produce of particular plants, and a most powerful inducement to encourage our perseverance in endeavoring to improve the produce and qualities of every thing that comes under care; for when we see the vast improvement which a continuation of careful cultivation has effected upon this now most valuable vegetable, we can scarcely conceive to what a superior degree of perfection, a proper mode of culture might yet bring many or perhaps all of our other vegetable productions. We do not expect that any improvement in the culture of the potato, will ever render it capable of producing an entire substitute for bread; but if succeeding generations can support its improvement in anything like a ratio, to that which it certainly has undergone for one or two years past, and the quality of wheat remain nearly stationary, it appears difficult to determine at present, which of the two, might then be found the most valuable article of food.—The other vegetable which we have to notice particularly, is called New-Zealand Spinage, *Tetragona expansa*, the seeds received by Dr Hosack, from Paris, and presented by him to the Society, last Spring; they were planted by Mr Floy, and succeeded remarkably well. It is very productive, and continues fit for table throughout the summer season, is very wholesome and palatable, and may justly be considered as one of the most important additions to our vegetable collections that has been obtained for many years past. Several new varieties of Tobacco, and some of them of very superior quality, have been received and

cultivated for the Society, by Dr Buxton, whose ingenious attention to the cultivation of this particular plant, entitles him to great credit.

The members of the Inspecting Committee, have also great pleasure in being enabled to state that they have observed an increased degree of emulation and industry generally excited in the vicinity of this city, in horticultural pursuits.—At one establishment in particular, they were so much pleased with the excellent arrangements for horticultural improvements, as well as for promoting the health and vigor of its youthful and ambitious competitors, that they cannot let the present opportunity pass, without expressing their highest approbation of that valuable institution, the Lyceum of the late Mr. Bancel, at Bloomingdale, whose grounds every where exhibited the evidences of an enterprising, well regulated improvement, and those departments which were appropriated to the raising of vegetables and small fruits, highly bespoke the care and skill of an able horticulturist. But what attracted our attention above all, was a most beautiful group of miniature gardens, all contiguous to each other yet distinctly separated by low lines of pigmy fences; and in which enclosure, every student had his particular *potterre*; in some instances, two or more were associated in the cultivation of one spot, and in order to encourage the industry and improve the skill of their youthful cultivation, a premium was given by Mr Bancel, to the cultivators of that spot, which competent and disinterested judges pronounced to excel all the rest. Perhaps no appendage to a literary institution could be attended with finer or more beautiful effects than this.—The subsoil, if it may be called so, of the whole group, seemed to have been but lately a bare rock; but such had been the ambition and industry of the little gardeners, that from the adjacent valley, ample depths of good earth had been introduced, and an extensive variety of the most beautiful flowers, shrubs, &c. flourished in gay assemblage throughout the whole. And while your committee lament the late event which has interrupted the progress of this institution, and deprived our society of a most valuable member, they hope still to see many Mr Bancel's actively yielding or directing the spade, the hoe, and the rake.

The following is a list of those members of this Society, who are entitled to premiums for articles exhibited this season, 1822.

VEGETABLES.

Dr Hosack,	Best early Cucumbers.
William Fairbairn,	" Cauliflowers.
Alexander Smith,	" early Peas.
William Curr,	" Lettuce.
Charles Oakley,	" early Lima Beans.
Michael Floy,	" Knight's Marrow Peas.
John Roberts,	" Celery.
Alexander Smith,	" Sea Kail.
Israel Dean,	" early Cabbage.
William Wilson,	" Melons.
William Fairbairn,	" Blood Beets.
George Still,	" Endive.
Michael Floy,	" Savoy Cabbage.
George Still,	" Carrots.
William Wilson,	" Brocoli.
James Adams,	Fine sample of Peas.
Engle Fick,	" Drumhead Cabbage.

FRUIT.

Alexander Smith,	Best Cherries.
Francis Cooper,	" Strawberries.

William Neale,	best Raspberries.
Alexander Smith,	" Apricots.
Charles Oakley,	" Peaches.
Alexander Smith,	" Pears.
Peter Aymar,	" Plums.
Peter L. Vandervoot,	" Nectarines.
Alexander Smith,	" Grapes.

FLOWERS.

William Wilson,	Best Polyanthus.
Thomas Hogg,	" Auriculas.
G. Thorburn & Son,	" Hyacinths.
Thomas Kinnersly,	" Tulips.
William Large,	" Pinks.
William Phelan,	" Carnations.

To Messrs. A. Parmentier, Thomas Kinnersly, William Phelan, Daniel Keeney, William Wilson, Michael Floy, Alexander Smith, Thomas Hogg, William Large, Dennis H. Doyle, Robert Dyson, William Bisbee, Noah Wetmore, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, and some other members, the Society is also much indebted for their exhibitions of a great variety of flowers, fruit and vegetables. The Society is much indebted to Com. Isaac Hull, for valuable varieties of Beans, &c. presented on his return last spring, from the Pacific Ocean; and to Mr Isaac Dennistoun of Albany, and Mr Richards of Newark, for the choice collection and very liberal supply of Plums and Green Gages, presented at their late anniversary dinner. It is also worthy of remark, that melon seeds, 26 years old, presented to the Society by Mr Hoffman, and received by him from the late Mr Seton, were planted and bore fruit: some of which so raised were presented to the Society, by Mr Peter A. mar.

The Society offer premiums for the following articles, for the year 1822:

FLOWERS.

Polyanthus, Auriculas, Carnations, Pinks, Tulips, Hyacinths. The days of exhibition to be fixed by the Inspecting Committee.

VEGETABLES.

Cucumbers.	Best pair, earliest forced.
Peas,	" 1 quart, last Tuesday in May.
Cabbage,	" 4 heads, do do
Potatoes,	" half peck, do do
Beets,	" 6 roots, second Tuesday in June.
Carrots,	" 6 roots do do
Celery,	" 6 plants, last Tuesday in July.
Lima Beans, (earliest,)	" 2 quarts in pods.
Lettuce,	" 4 heads, the season.
Cauliflowers,	" 2 heads, do.
Knight's Marrow Peas,	" half peck, do.
Cape Brocoli,	" 4 heads, do.
Savoy,	" 4 heads, do.
Endive,	" 4 heads, do.
Beets, (late,)	" 6 roots.
Carrots, (late)	" 6 roots.
Sea Kail,	" "

FRUIT.

Peaches,	Best dozen.
Plums,	do. do.
Pears,	do. do.
Nectarines,	do. half dozen.
Apricots,	do. dozen.
Grapes,	do. 2 bunches.
Strawberries.	do. quart.

Muskmelons, do. dozen.
Gooseberries, do. dozen.

The day for exhibition, to be fixed by the Inspecting Committee, and published.

Discretionary premiums will be awarded for flowers, vegetables, or fruit, presented by members, or others, when rare and of excellent sorts.

Doct. Guetano Lanuza, at the anniversary dinner, proffered through his friend Doct. Pascalis, to the society, a premium, in value the sum of \$50, for the best fruit or vegetable production, that may be designated by the Society, and produced at the next anniversary. Notice will be given to the members of what the same shall consist.

By order of the Society,

W. M. BURSSELL, Recording Secretary.
York, December 25th, 1827.

REMARKS ON GRASSES.

[Concluded from page 212.]

When land is to be sown for permanent pasture, no admixture of any annual or grain crop, or broad leaved clover, should be admitted with the grass seeds. Experience proves that they are highly injurious to the intention of speedily forming a solid productive sward; and the profit that may accrue from a grain crop thus obtained, will be much overbalanced by the loss of grass in the two following seasons. Every plant of these annual crops occupies a place, to the detriment of the expected sward; besides rendering the surface porous by the decay of their roots, in the end of autumn—much mischief, likewise, is done to the sward by portions of the crops being beat down with heavy rains. The above mixture should be sown in the autumn or spring, at the rate of four bushels and a half to the acre; much less will form a good pasture, but when the seeds can be had from the farm at a moderate expense, the maximum quantity should be adopted. If sown in spring, it will be found highly useful, in the following autumn, to give the surface a slight top-dressing with rotten dung or compost, in which the seeds or roots of weeds are not suspected, and to sow immediately after a half a bushel, more or less, of the mixture of seeds, according as the sward appears to be deficient of plants; after which, (the top-dressing being previously well reduced by a slight bush-harrow,) the roller should be liberally used; and rolling, for the first two years, should never be neglected at any favorable opportunity. If the seeds are sown in autumn, the top-dressing, re-sowing, and rolling, will be found equally requisite and beneficial in the following month of May; and even if repeated in the following autumn, they will greatly forward the intention. This is imitating the process of nature in forming pastures—with this advantage, that for one seed of a valuable species of grass supplied to the soil by the slow and gradual process of nature, in one season, a thousand are supplied in the same space of time; and thus take possession of their natural soil,—without the danger and inconvenience of expelling its usurpers.

There has been some difference of opinion respecting the manner of reaping the produce of seedling grasses; whether by depasturing with sheep, or by mowing after the plants have perfected their seed. The manure supplied by sheep to the young grasses is of great advantage; but the animals are apt to bite too close to the root, and sometimes tear up the young plants altogether. I have found, on repeated trials, that cropping

seedling grasses before they had produced flowers, had the effect of retarding and weakening the after-growth of the plants for that season very much. But after the period of flowering, cropping was found to strengthen, and rather encourage the growth of plants. In the same way I found, that old plants of grass, when cut very close after the first shoots of the spring made their appearance, afforded about one third less weight of produce in the whole season than those plants of the same species which were left uncut till the flowering culms began to appear. As the advantages of the manure of the sheep may be supplied by top-dressing, and the disadvantages resulting to the tender seedling plants from early and close cropping cannot so speedily be removed, the practice of suffering the grasses to produce flowers before they are cut, with the application of top-dressings, and the use of the roller, till the spring of the second year, appears to be far more profitable than the former practice of depasturing the seedling grasses at an earlier period than the spring of the second year. But in this, no doubt, as well as in other particular modes of management recommended for general practice in the culture of plants, local circumstances may interfere so much as often to render some modification of them necessary.

The superior value of sainfoin for soils on a porous or dry sub-soil is therefore manifest.

Sainfoin grows wild in all the chalky districts in England; but it was first introduced to English farmers as a plant for cultivation from Flanders and France, where it has been long cultivated. Parkinson, in the year 1640, says, that "it is generally known to be a singular food for cattle causing them to give store of milk." Worlidge in his *Mystery of Husbandry*, &c. (1681), treats of sainfoin at large; "in Wiltshire, in several places," says he, "there are precedents of sainfoin that has been there twenty years growing on poor land, and has so far improved the same, that from a noble per acre, twenty acres together have been certainly worth thirty shilling per acre, and yet continues in good proof." These extracts show the high opinion which was entertained of this plant above one hundred years ago; but this was, no doubt, in a great measure owing to the small number of plants then known for sowing in the farm.

The experiments that have here been made on this plant were confined to a clayey loam and a light siliceous soil. Upon these it was evidently inferior to the broad-leaved and perennial red clover; but on chalky and gravelly soils there have been abundant proofs of the superior value of sainfoin. After the ample details of the uses and cultivation of sainfoin, given in Mr. Young's *Annals*, it will be difficult to add any thing new. It is a perennial plant, and produces but little herbage the first year, and on that account should not be sown on land that is intended to remain only two years under grass. In Mr. Young's *Annals*, we are informed, that sainfoin is allowed on all hands to be an admirable improvement on lime-stone rocks and chalk downs, which in order to be cultivated to the greatest advantage, should be in this course, with no more arable than is necessary for the change. Thus, if sainfoin last sixteen years, as it certainly will if properly managed, then sixteen parts of the down should be sainfoin, and as many more parts as there are years necessary for tillage, before the ground should be sow-

ed with it again; suppose this period to be five years, the portions would be 16 sainfoin—1 sainfoin pared and burnt, and under turnips—1 barley or oats—1 clover—1 wheat—1 turnips—1 barley or oats, and with this crop sainfoin sown again—22. In another part we are informed that sainfoin is also a great improvement in thin, loose, dry, sandy loams, upon marl or chalk bottoms.

Thin soils that wear out, or tire of clover, are laid down to great advantage with it, will last twenty years, and pay the farmer as well as his best corn crops. If a flock of sheep be an object of primary importance, this plant will afford them plenty of dry food for winter, in hard weather.—An acre of indifferently land will yield two tons of sainfoin, dry, and therefore twenty acres will serve 1000 sheep for a month, supposing a sheep eats three pounds of hay in a day, which is a large allowance.

It flowers about the middle and towards the end of June. The seeds are large, and when sown in wet soils generally burst and rot without vegetating. There is some difference of opinion with respect to the best season for sowing; according to several trials that I have made, the middle or end of April is the most certain; but when sown in the autumn, unless the soil be favorable, many of the plants are lost during the winter: should circumstances prove otherwise, the autumn sowing will be found the most advantageous, as it affords nearly a full crop in the ensuing season.

The grasses, and other plants, best fitted for alternation, as green crops with grain, are such as arrive at perfection in the shortest space of time, or within the compass of two years; such as have their leaves broad and succulent, and that do not quickly run to seed. Plants of this description are supposed to produce the greatest weight of herbage at the least expense to the soil.

It is a curious and well known fact, that any species of plant that has continued till its natural decay on a particular soil, cannot be again immediately reared with equal success on the same spot, till some other crop intervene; but that a different species of vegetable will there succeed better, for its peculiar period of life, than it would on a soil naturally better adapted to its growth, where it had just attained to perfect maturity.—This holds good with respect to annual plants as well as to those that continue to live many years. But it is better seen in the former, as their habits and duration in the soil are oftener and more directly within the reach of common observation.

On this antipathy of plants seems to depend the theory of alternate cropping with green crops and grain—varying in some measure according to the circumstances of soil and climate; but the principle appears to remain the same.

On analysing a soil immediately before and after producing an impoverishing crop, the results of such analysis do not point out any diminution in the weight or proportions of its constituents sufficient to account for the weight of vegetable matter produced. The decomposing animal and vegetable matters of the soil are the only constituents wherein a sensible loss is perceived.

M. Braconnet grew plants in substances free from any kind of soil, as in flowers of sulphur, and in metal. He supplied the plants with distilled water only. They arrived, by these means, to a perfect state of maturity. The produce was submitted to careful analysis; and the results shewed that the different vegetables so produced,

contained all the constituents of the different species, precisely the same as when the plants were cultivated on their natural soils.

Mangel wortzel, or white beet, (*Beta cicla*) produces upon a suitable soil, or a deep rich loam, on an average, twenty-five tons* of green food per acre—every pound weight of which contains 380 grains of nutritive matter; and, therefore, per acre

Green food.	Nutritive matter.
lbs.	lbs.
56000	3120

Carrots, (*Daucus carota*) produce upon a deep light loam, on an average, eleven tons, every pound of which contains 750 grains of nutritive matter

24640	2640
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Potatoes, (*Solanum tuberosum*), produce upon a fresh loam, of intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness, on an average, 15 tons per acre, affording of nutritive matter per pound, 1000 grains

33600	4800
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The common field, or white turnip, (*Brassica rapa* var.) affords from a sandy loam, upon an average, per acre, sixteen tons of green food, a pound of which contains 320 grains of nutritive matter

35840	1638
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The Swedish turnip, or ruta бага (*Brassica rapa* var.) produces on a favorable soil, or a strong loam, on an average, 13 tons per acre, a pound weight of which affords of nutritive matter 440 grains

20120	1830
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Cabbages, (*Brassica oleracea* var.) which delight in a rich strong loam, afford of green food, on an average per acre, 25 tons, every pound of which contains 450 grains of nutritive matter

56000	3440
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Kohl rabi, (*Brassica oleracea* var.) the produce from a soil similar to that for cabbages or Swedish turnips, is on an average, 14 tons per acre, and affords of nutritive matter per pound 420 grains

31360	1881
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If a plant, therefore, impoverish the soil in proportion to the weight of vegetable substance it produces on a given space of ground, the following will be the order in which the plants just mentioned exhaust the land.

Mangel wurtzel, 25	The proportions which they bear to each other with respect to weight of produce.
Cabbages, 25	
White Turnip, 16	
Potatoes, 15	
Kohl rabi, 14	
Swedish Turnip, 13	
Carrots, 11	

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1838

ON REARING AND MANAGING GESE.

Breeding. Geese, in general, breed only once a year; but, sometimes twice, if well kept. Three of these birds, it is said, should be allotted to one gander, for if the number be increased, the eggs

will usually be rendered abortive. Others say, one gander to five geese. The nest should be prepared as soon as the female begins to carry straw in her bill. The number of eggs to each goose for sitting, should be about twelve or thirteen. While sitting, say some writers, the goose should be fed with corn and water, which must be placed near her. Loudon, however, says, "feeding upon the nest is seldom required." The gander should, at this time have free access to guard her. The nests in which these birds sit, ought to be made of straw, and so constructed that the eggs will not rot out, as the sitting goose turns her eggs every day during the period of incubation, which is said to be from twenty-seven to thirty days. Willch's Encyclopedia says, that, "when the eggs are nearly hatched, it will be requisite to break slightly the shell near the beak of the young goslin, as well for the purpose of admitting air, as to enable it to make its way at the proper time." We do not, however, find that any other author recommends this practice, and as wild geese can have no assistance of the kind, we conclude that goslings can, generally speaking, make their way into the world without the proposed manipulation.

Mr. Cobbett says, that, "geese can be kept to advantage only where there are green commons, and there they are easily kept—live to a very great age—and are among the hardiest animals in the world. If well kept, a goose will lay a hundred eggs in a year. The French put their eggs under large hens of common fowls, to each of which they give four or five eggs; or under turkeys, to which they give nine or ten goose-eggs."

Rearing. At first setting at liberty, the pasturage of the goose should be limited, otherwise, if allowed to range over an extensive common, the goslings will become cramped, and some of them will fall behind and be lost. Mowbray advises to destroy all the hemlock and night shade in their range. As the young become pretty well feathered, they become also too large to be brooded beneath the mother's wing, and as they will then sleep in groups by her side, they must be well supplied with straw, which they will convert into excellent manure. Being able, says Mowbray, to frequent the pond and range the common at large, the young geese will obtain their living, and few people, favorably situated, allow them any thing more, excepting the vegetable produce of the garden. But it has been his constant practice, always to dispense a moderate quantity of any solid corn or pulse at hand, to the flocks of store geese, both morning and evening, on their going out and their return, together, in the evening more especially, with such greens as chance to be at command; cabbage, mangel wurtzel leaves, lucerne, tares, and occasionally sliced carrots. By full keeping his geese were ever in a fleshy state, and attained a large size; the young ones were also forward and valuable breeding stock. Geese managed on the above mode, will be speedily fattened green; that is, at a month or six weeks old, or after the run of the corn stubbles. Two or three weeks after the latter, must be sufficient to make them thoroughly fat. A goose fattened entirely on the stubbles, is to be preferred to any other; since an over-fatted goose is too much in the oil-cake and grease-tub style, to admit even the ideas of delicacy, tender firmness, or true flavor. Loudon. It is said, moreover, that geese may be fed to

advantage on turnips, cut in small pieces, similar to dice, but not so large, and put into a trough of water. Cobbett says, "when the young ones are hatched they should be kept in a warm place for about four days, and fed on barley meal, probably Indian meal is as good mixed, if possible, with milk; and then they will begin to swim, in, is by no means necessary, nor, perhaps ever even useful.—Or, how is it, that you see such fine flocks of fine geese all over Long Island, (in America) where there is scarcely such a thing as a pond or a run of water?" Water for geese to swim in, however, is said by other writers, to be useful, if not indispensable to the welfare of geese, as it preserves them from vermin.

"Geese are raised by grazing, but to fatten them, something more is required. Corn of some sort, or boiled Swedish turnips. Some corn, and some raw Swedish turnips, or carrots, or white cabbages, or lettuce, makes the best fattening. The modes that are resorted to by the French for fattening geese, nailing them down by their webs, and other sorts of cruelty, are, I hope, such as Englishmen will never think of. They will get fat enough without the use of any of those unfeeling means being employed. He who can deliberately inflict torture upon an animal in order to heighten the pleasure his palate is to receive in eating it, is an abuser of the authority which God has given him, and is indeed a tyrant in his heart. Who would think himself safe, at the mercy of such a man?"

Mr. Lawrence is of opinion, that "poultry is an article of luxury, for which the little farmer never obtains an adequate price. He had better allow his wife a certain sum for pin-money, than suffer her to keep these devourers." But, he continues, "an exception must be made in favor of geese, which will graze to advantage, and make much good manure; they are besides, useful in a farm-yard for giving alarm by sight." He recommends for feeding geese, chopped cabbage, lettuce, or carrots, and oats, particularly when they set.—"Not to be sent out to graze too early, and always fed before turning out, lest they wander beyond their strength, which is the occasion of many being lost every year. A goose fattens well on oats, in six weeks, littered down with clean straw; if from the stubbles in two or three weeks.

The Complete Farmer, an English work, says, "if you would fatten geese, you must shut them up, when they are about a month old, and they will be fat in about a month more. Be sure to let them have always by them, in a small rack some fine hay, which will much hasten their fattening. But for fattening older geese it is commonly done when they are about six months old, or soon after harvest, when they have been in stubble fields, from which odd some kill them, which is a good way. But those who are desirous of having them very fat, shut them up for a fortnight or three weeks, and feed them with oats, split peas, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with milk. But the best thing to fatten them with, is malt, mixed with beer. You must, however, observe in fattening all sorts of water-fowl, that they usually sit with their bills upon their rumps, where they suck out the greater part of the moisture and fatness, at a small bunch of feathers, which you will find standing upright on their rumps, and always moist, with which they trim their feathers, which renders them more oily and slippery than the feathers of

* I have found this variety less nutritious and less hardy than the pink or light red mangel wurtzel. Seventy-eight thousand four hundred and forty-eight pounds of the pink kind were produced, in 1823, upon one acre and fourteen perches of farm land in Philadelphia county.—Am. Ed.

other fowls, and causes the water to slip off them. If, therefore, the upright feathers are cut away close, they will become fat in less time and with less food than otherwise. If you give them rye before or about midsummer, it will strengthen them, and keep them in health, that being commonly their sickly time."

Plucking. A writer in the English Monthly Magazine, remarks on the cruelty of plucking the living goose, and proposes a remedy. He remarks on the additional torture experienced by the poor fowl from the too frequent unskillfulness and want of dexterity of the operator. "The skin and flesh are sometimes so torn as to occasion the death of the victim; and even when the fowls are plucked in the most careful manner, they lose their flesh and appetite; their eyes become dull, and they languish in a most pitiable state, during a longer or shorter period." The remedy proposed is as follows:—feathers are but of a year's growth, and in the moulting season they spontaneously fall off, and are supplied by a fresh fleece. When, therefore, the geese are in full feather, let the plumage be removed, close to the skin, by sharp scissors. The produce would not be much reduced in quantity, while the quality would be greatly improved, and an indemnification be experienced in the injured health of the fowl, and the benefit obtained to the succeeding crop. Labor, also, could be saved in dressing, since the quilly portion of the feathers, when forcibly detached from the skin, is generally in such a state, as after all, to require the employment of scissors. After this operation shall have been performed, the down from the breast may be removed by the same means. The time has arrived, I trust, for successful exertions in the cause of compassion towards tortured and helpless animals; and, I presume, to make a serious call on the clergy and leading aristocracy of the districts implicated, for the exercise of their influence in this case, granting the reform to be practicable."

We have copied this article, for the consideration of those who are owners of this kind of poultry. We have, however, some doubts respecting the expediency of *clipping* geese. Perhaps the stumps of the feathers, cut off, would be in the way of the next growth of feathers, or might otherwise incommode the animals.

Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, says, "geese are very valuable on account of the feathers they afford; for this purpose they are unmercifully plucked, in the county of Lincoln, Eng. (where they are reared in large numbers) *five times* in the year. The old birds submit quietly, but the young ones frequently prove unruly and noisy. The latter may be plucked once when about thirteen or fourteen weeks old, for feathers; but no quills must be taken from them; nor should this operation be performed at too early a season, because the goslings are liable to perish in cold summers. Although the plucking of geese is considered by many as a barbarous custom, yet experience has evinced, that these birds, when properly stripped of their feathers, thrive better, and are more healthy, than if they were permitted to drop them by moulting.

Quills. "The quills are termed first, seconds, and thirds, from the order in which they grow.—The two last kinds are those principally used in writing, on account of the larger size of their barrels. And as the utility and value of quills in the making of pens, greatly depend on their firmness

and elasticity, different expedients have been contrived to harden them. The most simple of these, is to thrust the barrel into hot sand or ashes, for a few moments, afterwards to press them almost flat with a pen-knife, and then to restore their roundness by the fingers, with the assistance of a piece of leather or woollen cloth; removing at the same time their roughness by the friction. When, however, great numbers are to be prepared, other methods are adopted. Aqua fortis is frequently employed in the preparation of quills, by which they are stained a yellow color.

Feathers. "The best mode of preserving feathers, is to expose them in a room to the rays of the sun; and as soon as they are thoroughly dried, to put them loosely into bags in which they should be well beaten to cleanse them from dust and filth.

Choice of Geese. "In the choosing of geese for the table, care should be taken that the feet and legs be yellow, which is an indication of the bird being young; the legs of old geese are red. If recently killed, the legs will be pliable, but if stale they will generally be found dry and stiff."

A new breed of geese, called *Bremen Geese*, has been introduced into the United States, which is said to be decidedly and considerably superior to any heretofore known in this country. They were first imported, we believe, by Mr. James Sisson, of Warren, (R. I.) who received a premium, in October, 1826, from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, for the exhibition of some geese of this breed. They are said to possess the following advantages over any other animals of their kind:—They grow to a greater size, may be raised with more facility, are fattened with less grain, and make more delicious food. They may be purchased of Thomas Williams, Noddle's Island, and Col. Jaques, Charlestown, Mass.

Improvement in making butter.—A subscription paper, (designed to raise a sum of money) to be placed in the hands of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the special purpose of being offered by them in additional premiums, to persons who shall offer at the next Cattle Show at Brighton, considerable quantities of the best butter, has been deposited at several of the Insurance Offices. It is to be hoped it will meet with the necessary degree of attention and encouragement.

The Charleston Courier of the 16th inst. says, "In consequence of our notice yesterday, of the extraordinary mildness of the season, a friend has presented us with a *ripe apple* and *strawberry*, of the second crop, which grew in a garden in this vicinity, and shewed as much freshness as is usual in mid summer. Accompanying the above, we also received an *ice-plant*; which, notwithstanding its name, we believe is one of the most tender plants known in our gardens. The Thermometer yesterday, stood at 75½ degrees, and the day is said to be the warmest known in January, for many years.

Within a few miles of Worcester may be seen, [conspicuously fixed in a plantation] the notice, that "Steel-traps and spring-guns are set in these grounds." To which is annexed, the following significant and kindly notice: "N. B. If a man is caught in this trap, it will break a horse's leg!"

Several Communications are received.

SEEDS FOR THE COUNTRY DEALERS.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed that they may be purchased at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, as follows:—as favorable terms as they can be purchased in this country nearly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cts each—warranted to be of the growth of 1827, and of the purest quality. On a very small quantity of seeds will be added on the same terms when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY WHITE SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts.

COOKE ON WHITE MUSTARD.

Just received and for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, "Observations on the Efficacy of White Mustard Seed, in affections of the Liver, Internal Organs, and Nervous System;—as on the General Management of Health and Life. By Charles Turner Esq., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, First American from the 4th English edition. Price 60 cts. "Whoever hope the dreams of speculation may suggest, of observing the proportion between nutriment and labor, and keeping the body in a healthy state by supplies exactly suited to its waste, we know that, in effect, the vital powers, unexcited by action, grow gradually languid; that as their vigor fails, obstructions are generated, and from obstructions proceed most of those pains which wear us away slowly by periodical tortures, and which, although they sometimes suffer life to be long, condemn it to be useless, chain us down to the couch of misery, and mock us with the hopes of death."—Johnson.

SHEET ALMANACK.

Just published at the New England Farmer office, a Sheet Almanack for 1828.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	75	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton	100	60 105 60
pearl do. - - - - -		112	60 115 60
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl	9 75	10 00
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 50	9 00
" No 2, new, - - -			7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	10
skimmed milk, - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl	5 47	6 00
Genesee, - - - - -		5 75	6 12
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 00	3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	68	70
Corn - - - - -		60	63
Barley - - - - -		80	67
Oats - - - - -		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -		8	10
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, clear	bbl	19 00	20 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		14 00	15 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Hurd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover - - - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		42	55
do do unwashed - - -		26	25
do 3-4 washed - - -		28	34
do 1-2 & 1 do - - -		28	30
Native - - - - -		22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do 2d sort - - - - -		30	35
do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		7	8
" whole hogs, - - -		6	7
VEAL, - - - - -			
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	6
POULTRY, - - - - -		8	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		15	18
lump, best, - - - - -		13	20
EGGS, - - - - -		22	25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush		80
Indian, do. - - - - -			80
POTATOES, (new) - - -		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 60	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

The following *Sonnet* was written by J. W. Whitman, Esq. of Boston, for the anniversary of Engine Company No. 7, in this city.

Oil in the stilly night
When beauty's eye is sleeping,
The fire gods' fanciful light,
Then o'er its rest is creeping;
The snake, the flash,
The ruin's crash,
The crumbling timbers falling;
The lov'd, the dear,
The starting tear
Other betrothed one calling.
Chorus. Thus in the stilly night, &c.

See climbs that daring youth
The ladder 'neath him burning;
Aye, mark the lover's ardor,
The maid with him returning;
Torn from the flame,
She slips his name,
Most dead when danger presses,
Aid watch his lip,
Sweet nectar
From 'neath her unbound tresses.
Chorus. Thus in, &c.

One instant, such as this,
Repays whole years of sorrow—
Perhaps such raptured bliss
May reach us ere to-morrow.
Then pass the wine
To Beauty's shrine,
To courage and its daring—
Go seek its wreath
Mid fire and death,
Its crown is worth one's wearing.
Chorus. Thus in, &c.

When rings the midnight bell,
Disturbing love's bright dreaming,
Remember then that spell
Once o'er thee brightly gleaming;
Your lov'd one's arms,
Her veiled charms,
The hours which may come o'er thee—
Haste then away,
No longer say,
Thy pett'd one's before thee.
Chorus. Thus in, &c.

Abstracts from *Silliman's Journal* for January 1828, by the Editor of the *Hampshire Gazette*.

North Carolina Gold Mines.—There are many extensive deposits where each ton of earth promiscuously taken up will yield 60 grains of gold, (\$2.25.) No mine is considered worth working, at which a hand cannot make a pennyweight (a bout 90 cents) per day, clear of the proprietor's share. First rate hands consider they are doing bad business unless they can make 10 or 12 pennyweights (9 to \$11) clear per week. Good wages have sometimes been made by washing dirt over, that had before been washed five or six times.

Catadids, or Kilty Dids.—These insects usually appear in the month of August. The music is performed by the males; it is a love song to attract the females. The noise is made by flat plates, one on each wing, near the back, which are grated together with great rapidity. In warm, fruitful seasons, the catadids appear early in August; in cold seasons, the latter part of the month. In the cold dry season of 1816 they were not heard the first week in August.

Niagara Falls.—In July last, Capt. Basil Hall, of the British navy, went behind the sheet of water at the Falls of Niagara, to make some experiments with the barometer. He says there is within the sheet of water a violent wind, which exceeds the most furious squall he ever met with, and he remarks that every stream of falling water produces more or less a blast of this nature.—[The trembling and clattering of the windows and doors in Northampton are undoubtedly the effect

of the water falling over the dams on Mill River, especially that at Mr. Clark's mill. Air is carried down by the falling water, a wind is produced behind it, and the surrounding atmosphere is disturbed to a considerable distance.]

Previous to the eruption which destroyed Hercoleum and Pompeii in the year 79, Vesuvius was to appearance an extinct volcano, and history had given no account of any eruption. Its crater was covered by vegetation, and its slopes by vineyards, fields and villas. Spartacus and the Roman insurgents took refuge in this crater, when pursued. On the 24th of August, A. D. 79, the tremendous eruption took place. A dense cloud overspread the whole neighborhood of Naples with profound darkness: volumes of ashes encombred the earth to a great distance; terrible flashes of fire pierced the cloud; the ground heaved; the sea receded; and three entire cities, Stabia, Hercoleum and Pompeii, were buried under a heap of ashes and stones from 63 to 112 feet in depth.

A new principle has been recently discovered in black pepper, called piperine, which is proved, from careful experiments, to be a successful remedy in intermittent fevers, and has been employed with advantage in typhus fever and periodical headache. It may be given in doses of from one to four grains.

In the southern part of France near the Rhone, is a volcanic district, comprising an area of about 2000 square leagues. Here are regularly formed craters, currents of lava extending many miles, and many other decisive proofs that volcanic fire has covered this fine country with floods of molten rock. The formation of these volcanic regions was before the records of history, but after the existence of animals, bones of which are found imbedded in the volcanic matter. Among them are the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, ox bear, panther, hyena, &c.

The Saturday Morning Herald gives the following review of the weather market. It is as well to laugh as to cry, under the infliction of wet feet, coughs and sore throats.

Umbrellas—Raised considerably since our last.

Wet Boots—Heavy and hard to be got off.

Spirits—Dull.

Mud—Plenty and brisk—large lots taken up by travellers; city holders part with the article freely at a small advance.

Cloaks and Great Coats—Much sought after—and kept close by holders.

Coughs and Colds—Abundant—some few cases have been got off by physicians.

Rain—Falling continually—dealers very cautious of entering into it."

Children.—The following from the *Middlesex Gazette*, upon the management of children is correctly conceived:—

Very few boys will be insulting, or mischievous, or backward at school, who are properly managed at home. And a majority of parents, being tired of the noise, roguery and ill behaviour of their children at home, send them to school with no rules or lessons for their conduct, expecting the master in the plenitude of his wisdom & leisure to make them fine scholars, and fine gentlemen, and amiable men and women all at once, and all this is expected many times without a frown or blow, as though it were perfectly easy for a school teach-

er to make of forty boys at school, what a parent cannot make of two at home. "The milk of human kindness" in children is often spoiled at home, and parents wonder they do not grow right up at once, just as they ought to in every particular, under the tuition of their teacher.

An association is forming in Pennsylvania to promote the cultivation of the Mulberry and the raising of silk worms. Some enterprising gentlemen in Peterborough in this state, are engaged in the same pursuit.—*Keen's Sentinel.*

A buck with a cigar in his mouth entered Mr. Cross's menagerie last week, when Mr. Cross requested the visitor to take the "weed" from his mouth, lest he should learn the monkeys "bad habits."

I never knew a truly estimable man offer a finger; it is ever a sign of a cold heart; and he who is heartless is positively worthless, though he may be negatively harmless.

The brace of precepts and anecdotes which follow, are from the pen of that prince of gastronomes, Dr. Kitchener, too early alas removed from this mundane sphere. They are taken from his latest work "The Traveller's Oracle."

Precept 1.—"To put the feet into warm water for a couple of minutes before going to bed is very refreshing, and inviting to sleep;—for promoting tranquility, both mental and corporeal, a clear skin may be regarded as next in efficacy to a clear conscience."

Precept 2.—"A respectful and humble carriage is a mighty advantage to gain knowledge—it unlocks the heart of every one."

Anecdote.—"Visited one evening with Mr. R. Twiss, the master of the house invited R. T. to play at whist—who immediately gave him one of his significant stares and said, 'No—No—pray, sir, what have you seen me do since I came into this room so exceedingly silly, that you ask me to play at cards!'"

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

For sale at the office of the *New England Farmer*, a variety of standard works on agriculture, horticulture, gardening, breeding of cattle, &c. among which are Deane's *New England Farmer*—Farmer's Assistant—Sinclair's *Code of Agriculture*—London's *Encyclopedia of Agriculture*—Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society—Hints to American Husbandmen—Lawrence's *New Farmer's Calendar*—Thacher's *Orchardist*—Cook's *Fruit Trees*—Hayward on *Horticulture*—Fruit Grower's Instructor—Speechy on the Vine—M. Mahou's *Gardener*—Cobbett's *American Gardener*—Cobbett's *Cottage Economy*—Cobbett's *Ride in France*—Hogg on the *Culture of Flowers*—Kirwan on *Manures*—I on on *Sheep*—Marshall on *Gardening*—Nicol's *Villa Gardener*—Thorburn's *do.*—Holdich's *Essay on Weeds*—Agricultural Reader—Jouner on *Peas*—Bakewell on *Wool*—Gray's *British Plants*—Nuttall's *Botany*—Torrey's *Botany*—Farmer's *Merchandise*, and *Sportsman's Magazine*, &c. Agricultural Libraries and others supplied on favourable terms.

Lucerne Seed.

A few hundred pounds of fresh Lucerne seed, by the pound or hundred weight, for sale at the N. E. Farmer's office.

White Mustard Seed.

For sale at the office of the *New England Farmer*, the best English White Mustard seed, by the pound or bushel.

Early Peas, Tree Onion, Poppy Seed, &c.

For sale at the *New England Farmer's* office, fresh seed of the Large Poppy, Early Peas, Tree Onion, White Clover, Lima Squash, &c. with the greatest variety of Seeds to be found in New England.

Published every FRIDAY, at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year; but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1828.

No. 29.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A USEFUL ARTICLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

[The following is a copy of a Letter addressed to the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Esq. Mayor of the City of Boston.]

Sir,—I send you a sample of that article commonly called *Groats*, by foreigners.

I have taken the liberty, (being a citizen of the State of Vermont) to give the article a new name, VERMONT RICE.

The grain from which this article is manufactured, is common in all sections of the United States, particularly in New England. I have been in the habit of manufacturing it for about twenty years, and am decidedly of an opinion, that in the New England States it ought to take the place of southern rice.

Vermont Rice is prepared and cooked in the same manner the southern rice is, except that it takes a little longer. It makes excellent puddings to eat with milk, and when prepared and properly dressed, with spices, eggs, &c. it will make a baked pudding superior to rice; and, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is preferable for food, either in health or sickness. It is now kept by all druggists in New England, in a pulverized state; retailed for medicine, and recommended and approved by all physicians.

Perhaps, Sir, you will be surprised, on being informed that this article is nothing more than the kernel of our common oats; I refer you to my communication to the Editor of the New England Farmer, published in vol. I. page 258 of that paper. From common oats, weighing not less than thirty-two pounds per bushel, I manufacture oat flour and meal. Oats weighing 38 pounds per bushel and over will answer, when properly manufactured, for this species of rice.

I will observe here, that oats which are designed for meal or rice, require to be harvested early, and well preserved. Oats which are wet in the field, heat in the mow or bin, are unfit to make either oat flour, meal, or rice. I design to furnish a friend of mine in the city of Boston with the first quantity of oat flour, meal, and Vermont rice of my own manufacture, and the same will be offered for sale by the pound or barrel.

I also manufacture, extensively, Pearl Barley, not equal, however, in point of appearance, to the foreign, but equal in substance. Any gentlemen wishing for more particular information respecting the manufacturing of oats, or wishing to purchase any quantity of the aforesaid manufacture articles, will please address a line to me.

Yours, with respect,

HENRY STEVENS.

Barnet, Vermont, Feb. 1st, 1828.

[The following is the communication referred to above.]

OATS.

"The subject which I propose, is that of the more extensive cultivation of oats. Various are the kinds of oats. The Barley or Scotch oats, so called, I have cultivated, but not with very great success; their weight is generally about 42 lbs.

per bushel. I have seldom been able to raise more than from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The black oats I have cultivated; their weight is about 36 lbs. per bushel, and produce about as many bushels per acre as the barley or Scotch oats. The greatest objection I have to the barley or Scotch oats, is, that they must be harvested suddenly after they are fit, in order to prevent waste. The common oats which are raised, I consider preferable. My average crop of late years has been from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, and in one instance 65 bushels per acre.

"I make oats principally, and generally sowing my first crop in the line of a rotation of crops. I break up the piece intended for this crop in the fall, if possible, and in the spring cross plough and harrow thoroughly before I sow my grain; then harrow again until the turf is well pulverized; then sow ten bushels of clover seed chaff per acre, and roll it in. As soon as the grain is harvested, and the young clover has received its growth, I plough it in. This clover with the stubble, is about equal to a common dressing of compost manure. In the fall, plough; in the spring I cross plough, after taking from my compost heap thirty loads per acre, which are carefully spread. The lot then being well harrowed and furrowed is ready for planting, either with corn, potatoes, or turnips. This is my second crop.—For my third crop I again sow wheat, peas, flax, oats, &c. and stock the lot down with herds grass and red top, which I believe make the best of hay. I let the lot remain in grass three years.—Thus you will observe I till three years, and mow or pasture three years. My first and third crop is principally oats.

I have frequently been told that oats and corn were very impoverishing crops; but I find no difficulty in enriching my land as above stated. Ten years ago my average crop of corn was from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. But in passing over a lot the second time which was managed as above in the summer of 1821, I had the satisfaction of harvesting 96 bushels of corn per acre, and received the Society's premium. My other crops have advanced in about the same proportion.

The inquiry will naturally be made, what I do with my oats? Well, sir, after I have reserved for my stock and for seed, I take the remainder to my mill and manufacture them into flour and meal. It will be understood that the oats are kiln dried, then hulled about as clean as rice, then ground, and bolted or sifted, as the case may be. That which I bolt is calculated to be mixed with wheat flour for bread; in which case the oat flour being kiln dried, must be scalded before it is mixed with the wheat flour, otherwise the bread will be too dry. Good oat flour, prepared as above, mixed with wheat flour, half and half, will make as light and pleasant bread as common country wheat flour, and it will trouble good judges of bread to tell it from clear flour bread. Again, it is excellent to make butter-cake, by the Yankees called *slapjacks*. The oat meal is calculated for puddings, and is a substitute for rye meal to mix with corn meal for bread, or with rye meal for bread. In either case the oatmeal must be scalded before it is mixed.

Thus after supplying my family, the remainder is for market. The oat flour I have generally sold in Boston and New York to the druggists. The meal is also purchased by the druggists. I have generally sold them oat flour for from four to five dollars per hundred, and the meal from three dollars fifty to four fifty, which is, by them, retailed as medicine, from twelve to twenty cents per pound.

The meal is frequently bought by foreigners by the barrel or hundred, for family use. The sale of oat meal is at present limited; the reason is that but very few people in this country, save foreigners, are acquainted with the use of it, except for medicine. Foreigners generally prefer oat meal to flour. I really hope both for our health, and the interests of agriculture, that the time is not far distant, when oat flour and meal will be used in every family for food.

Much may be said as to the value of this for medicine, as well as for food. It has been a common article for food in Scotland and Ireland for many years. Seldom, if ever, an English, Scotch, or Irish vessel sailed without a supply of oat meal;—and I may say it would be well for every commander of an American vessel, in making up his order for ship stores, to include a sufficient quantity of oat meal or flour for his voyage.

As I am one of the homespun family, and wish for information, I hope these few remarks will draw something from more able writers.

H. STEVENS.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

[Translated from the "Bulletin des Sciences Agricoles," for July, 1827.—By the Editor of the Hampshire Gazette.]

Sweden was the first nation that imported merino sheep from Spain. The earliest attempts to improve the native breeds were unfortunate, but in 1715 the efforts of the Swedish minister were successful.—Merinoes were introduced into Saxony in 1765. The number first purchased was 220. Saxony has attained to a greater degree of perfection in this branch of industry than any other nation.—In 1775 Maria-Theresa, bought 300 merinoes in Spain; these were the first that appeared in Austria.—The attempts of Prussia to introduce merinoes were not successful until 1816, when the king made large purchases in France.—The French government purchased 367 merinoes in Spain in 1786, and placed them at Rambouillet. They have since spread over the kingdom.—It was not till 1790 that merinoes were imported into England. They had many prejudices and much opposition to encounter; they have not been extensively propagated in that country.—The English love fat mutton, and prefer those breeds which will furnish them with the finest meat. They import merino wool from Spain and Saxony.—Italy has never attempted to improve her native breeds.

M. Ribbe endeavors to prove that there is a greater profit in crossing native sheep with merinoes, than in forming flocks entirely of the latter. [According to the experiments of Dr Parry, a merino cultivator in England, the fifth cross brings the wool of the progeny to the same fineness as that of the merinoes.]

The various sorts of wool are coarse or fine, long or short, hard or soft, elastic or brittle, round or flat, crised or not crised. The fleece should be thick, and if it be well filled with oil, it is a sign of its excellence. The hairs or fibres of merino and Saxony wool should be round, even, bright, pliant, not breaking easily, and of suitable length. When wool unites these qualities, it is called in Saxony, Electoral wool.

[The wool of the sheep is nothing but crised hair; in some varieties it resembles the hair of oxen, and in others the hair and wool are mixed.]

The filaments of merino wool should be well crised or waved; the fineness of the fleece may be determined from the number of these curls and from their smallness. Wool of a superior quality has commonly 20 of these little bends. If merino sheep are not sheared, the wool continues to grow several years, but its growth diminishes every year, until it entirely ceases in the sixth, or at the latest, in the eighth year, when the extremities perish and become brown. The small races of sheep produce more and better wool than the large ones. Sheep with broad heads do not yield so fine wool as those with slender heads.—Merinoes at their birth are covered with little locks or tufts of curled wool, about as large as a grain of barley; the smaller these locks are, the finer the fleece will be; the closer they are together, the more abundant will be the wool.

CULTURE OF MANGEL WURTZEL.

Every man who assists in introducing the successful cultivation of any new variety in animal or vegetable life, which was before unknown or practised, and which promises to be more useful than any one of the like genus or species, before cultivated, deserves well of the public. This service, every farmer has, at times, an opportunity of performing. The Mangel Wurtzel holds forth this promise, in a more eminent degree, perhaps, than any other plant. It may be attempted, with hardly the possibility of disappointment or loss. There can be but little or no trouble or expense in making the experiment.

Why, then, will not every farmer, or horticulturist, make the trial in a small way, if it be not convenient to extend it beyond a little spot on his farm, or bed in his garden?

The Mangel Wurtzel is the *Beta-cicla* of the family of the *Beta*, sometimes called the *Root of Scarcity*, and likewise called the *White Beet*, much celebrated in England and Prussia.

Time of sowing, months of April and May.—Prepare a plat or field, say for turnips or potatoes; open two drills with the plough, two feet apart, and put in a sufficient quantity of dung, according to the ground; then cover the dung with the double mould board plough once, or the single plough twice, by ridging them up as high as can be well done, with a man shovelling between the drills right and left, smoothing the surface of the ridge above the dung, which will leave a space of ten or twelve inches broad. This complete method of following will repay the trouble of shovelling, by raising a full proportion of earth under the roots. After sowing, it should be well rolled, which completes the whole process. The crop to be afterwards treated the same as that of turnips or potatoes, by pulling and taking off mould, &c. After the roots have been raised, the ground is in a remarkable fine situation for wheat or any other crop; sow five pounds per acre.—

Soak the seed in pond or rain water, previous to sowing.

USE.—Almost all kinds of animals eat the leaves and roots, with great avidity. Both are peculiarly good for feeding swine, and are not less eagerly devoured than corn. They are excellent for milch cows, and possess the quality of making them give a large quantity of the best flavoured milk. They are said to be equally useful for fattening cattle.

Col. Povel, of Pennsylvania, has raised at the rate of 2,065 bushels per acre, weighing more than 44 tons. Messrs. T. & H. Little, of Newbury, in 1824, raised on an acre 74,518 pounds of these roots.

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

GARDENING.

America has soil and climate for surpassing those of England; and yet she is surprisingly deficient in variety as well as quality of garden products. I am not alluding to things of ornament, or appertaining to *luxurious* enjoyments, but to things that are really useful, and that tend to the preservation of health, without which latter, life is not worth having. It is incredible to those, who have not had occasion to observe the fact, how large a part of the sustenance of a country-laborer's family, in England, comes out of his little garden. The laborers of England are distinguished from those of other countries by several striking peculiarities; but, by no one are they so strongly distinguished as by their fondness of their gardens, and by the diligence, care and taste, which they show in the management of them.

The reproach which Solomon (Proverbs, ch. 24, v. 30) affixes on the slothful and ignorant husbandman, they seem to have constantly in their minds; and to be constantly on the watch to prevent it from applying to themselves. Poverty may apologise for a dirty dress or an unshaven face; men may be negligent of their person; but the sentence of the whole nation is, that he, who is a sloven in his garden, is a sloven indeed. The inside of a laborer's house, his habits, his qualities as a workman, and almost his morality, may be judged of from the appearance of his garden.

It seems, at first sight, very odd that this taste for gardening should not have been preserved in America; but, it is accounted for by reflecting, that, where land is abundant, attachment and even attention to small spots wear away. To desire to possess land is an universal desire; and vanity makes us prefer quantity to quality. You may prove as clearly as daylight, that it is better, in certain cases, to possess one acre than a hundred; but where do you find the man that prefers the one acre? When large parcels of land are undertaken to be cultivated, small ones are held in contempt: and, though a good garden supplies so large a part of what is consumed by a family, and keeps supplying it all the year round too, there are many farmers even in England, who grudge even a wheelbarrow full of manure that is bestowed on a garden. The garden may, besides its intrinsic utility, be made to be a most valuable help-mate to the Farm.

Every American Farmer, north of Carolina, at least, ought to have a Hot-Bed in the Spring.

HINTS TO NEW ENGLAND FARMERS.

"First. The improvement of the character and qualities of all our domestic animals. It would

not be extravagant to say that the expense and profits of raising stock would be beneficially affected by having the best races of every sort that are now known in Europe. New England will never be a grain country, any more than she will become the raiser of tobacco or cotton. But she can probably supply two millions of people with beef, pork and wool.

"Secondly. To do this, she may and must use for half a century her natural pastures, because she cannot afford at present prices, to break up her uncultivated lands, but she can raise, and raise to advantage, by a succession of crops, a sufficient supply of succulent roots, such as the Swedish turnip—the Mangel Wurtzel or white beet, carrots, and potatoes, to come in aid of her cultivated and natural grass-lands, to support, and improve the condition of her stock of animals, to the extent of double, nay, I believe, treble their present numbers.

"They will not, they cannot exceed the demand, that must regulate the supply, after all we can say, or write, but much may be done to enable us to raise cheaper and better animals. If cheaper the demand will be greater. We have done much in this way, but much remains to do.

"Thirdly, we are very deficient in Horticulture. To be sure there is no great profit in cash arising to the farmer from gardening beyond the limits of twenty miles from a great town, but when men have arrived to the degree of comfort which our farmers generally enjoy, they ought to seek innocent luxuries. We cannot hope or expect to see their front yards ornamented like those of the Dutch or English cottages, who are not worth a twentieth part as much as they are, with flowering shrubs and plants, so neat and so beautiful as to realize the description of the poets, who have decanted on pastoral life. This depends in those countries on fashion, and as the more opulent indulge in those luxuries, the others follow as imitators; but a delightful pear—an excellent plum or peach, or an admirable winter apple, fresh in April, would be as sweet to the palate of a farmer as to that of a luxurious and opulent merchant, and why these are neglected, I never could comprehend, as the labor amounts to a trifle in procuring and in preserving them.

"No farmer ought to be without his asparagus bed, which, once laid down, will last without his labor for forty years—no one ought to be without his patch of green peas—lettuce—early and late beans. If more attention were paid to these comforts, we should hear less of spotted and typhus fevers in our otherwise healthy villages, and our females in the country would be more proud of the grounds about their houses, and take more interest in their neatness and comfort than some, perhaps too many of them now do. We do not mean to say, there are not a great many farmers who pay some attention to these things, but the deficiency is deplorable."

From the Hampshire Gazette.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

The "Bulletin des Sciences Agricoles," for July 1827, contains a review of a German work on Sheep and Wool, by J. C. Ribbe—published at Prague, Bohemia, from which we have translated the following, save what is enclosed in brackets.

The author adopts the opinion of Linnæus, that all the different kinds of sheep which exist are derived from a common stock, the *Ovis Argalis*,

[for the an sheep which inhabit the rocky Mountains of Asia and Greece.] The largest species of sheep in Europe is the breed of Flanders, which the Dutch imported from India, about two centuries ago. The smallest race is that of Scotland. [M. Ribbe refers to the Hebridean sheep—a small breed which weigh from four to five pounds per quarter when fat, and yield about one pound of wool of various colours.—These small animals frequently carry four or six horns. This breed was imported into Scotland from Denmark at a very early period. There is now a race in Denmark, which have four horns.] The national sheep of Hungary, have, in both sexes, straight horns, from 12 to 14 inches long. The wool is five or six inches in length, and so coarse, that it is fit for nothing but blankets.

Iceland has two sorts of sheep, one large, the other small. Their wool is brown, and the inhabitants do not shear it, but pull it off—a most cruel operation. The Icelanders make great use of sheep's milk.—These animals live all the year exposed to the severity of the weather, and their principal food in winter, is the moss, called Iceland moss, which they obtain under the snow.—The small species live among the steep rocks on the mountains, and sometimes a flock is carried over a precipice into a gulf by an avalanche, where they remain until the warmth of the bodies melt the snow which covers them, and announces to the owners, by the steam which ascends, the place into which they have been carried.

In the Crimea, and some countries near the Caspian sea, they have sheep that bear, when young, short curled wool of a blue, brown, or black color, which is an object of commerce. That the wool may remain in small curls, the Tartars cover the lambs with a linen cloth sewed close around them, which is not taken off until the animal is killed. [The lamb-skins are celebrated, being damasked as it were, by clothing the animal.] In some of the vast forests of Russia, there are sheep which live in a wild state; the animals which are so much affected with the sounds of drums and trumpets, that they begin to run, leap and dance, as soon as they hear them; and they continue these motions until overcome by excitement and fatigue, they are no longer able to flee from their enemies.

[The largest breed of sheep in the world is the fat-tailed variety; it is raised in central Asia, China, Persia, Africa, &c. The tail is a mass of fat, and often weighing 30 pounds. Another variety of Asia is the long-tailed breed, with coarse wool; its tail sometimes drags on the ground.]

Europe did not possess any fine woolled sheep until the twelfth century. The Roman writers mention that fine wools and stuffs were imported from Spain, but this only proves that the Spanish sheep were better than those of the rest of Europe. In the twelfth century some African merchants sent to Cadiz a few sheep, the wool of which was remarkable for its fineness and whiteness. They were purchased by a Cadiz merchant, and placed on his country estate, where they succeeded, but he found no imitators.

About the year 1350, Peter, king of Castile, having been informed that there was a race of sheep in Barbary, which had precious fleeces, sent several persons into Morocco to buy a great number of bucks. From this epoch commenced the reputation of the wool of Castile. In the 16th cen-

tury, when Cardinal Ximenes was the Spanish minister, complaints were made to him that the sheep of Castile had deteriorated. To remedy the evil, this minister determined to import a great number from Barbary; but as he could not obtain them by means of negotiation, he kindled a war, and invaded Morocco.—The Spanish soldiers had orders to bring away as many sheep as they could; they pillaged the country, and returned to Spain with the precious plunder.

The principal breeds of Spain are those which the monks of the *Escorial* possess; those of the convents of *Gaudaloupe*, and of *Paular*; those of the duke d' *Infantado*, and of the counts of *Negretti* and *Montoreo*. The sheep of the *Escorial* have the most beautiful wool; those of the *Gaudaloupe* are celebrated for their form and fleece; those of *Paular* have the head covered with wool and their neck full of wrinkles; those of *Infantado* are born with coarse wool, which afterwards becomes very fine, and those of *Negretti* have a strong and robust body, with fine wool. All these races are called *merinoes*, and were formerly the travelling flocks of Spain; since the late wars, they have become stationary. All the fine races of sheep now in Europe, were derived from the *merinoes* of Spain.

A letter has been received by the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, on the subject of establishing a Fellenberg School in this state. Of the plan and site alluded to in the letter, we do not desire to express an opinion; but upon the principles of the Fellenberg schools we presume there can be but one sentiment, that of approbation. In truth, so exceedingly judicious and proper do they appear, it is a matter of astonishment that they have to be introduced at this time of day.—*Penn. Gazette*.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

MR JUDG.—The notice in your last paper, of a successful operation of *Esophagotomy*, performed by Doct. Blood, induced me to inform you that simply tapping a creature into the paunch, and keeping the incision open, are all that is necessary to be done to any creature that is choked with a turnip, potato, or apple. Not one out of a hundred will die, provided the incision be made before the intestines become ruptured. Creatures when choked swell and are in great distress, from the pressure of the internal air. Tapping in such cases gives instantaneous relief, and either of the above substances will in the course of seven hours become so soft that the creature will discharge it at the mouth or swallow it. I never found any bad effects from tapping, out of more than twenty cases. The operation is very simple and safe, when rightly performed. Any person can inform himself while slaughtering a creature, by observing where the paunch adheres to the side. Tapping is the best remedy, I think, for the disease called *blown* or *hoven*. The effect of the wound is not so bad as the inflammation in the throat after giving alkali.

A. L.

THE COFFEE TREE.

As it is not every one that has seen this singularly useful tree, a short description of it may be worth giving. It sometimes attains the height of 12 feet with a trunk of 15 inches in circumference, and very much resembles an apple tree of eight or ten years standing. The branches, which stretch all around like an umbrella, are extremely

pliable; the bark is of a whitish color, and rather rough; and the leaves, in shape not unlike those of the citron tree, are of a glossy dark green.—The blossoms, white as the jessamine flower, and of a delicate fragrance, shoot out at the stem of the leaves. When the blossom drops, a small green berry appears in its place, which growing red as it ripens, like a cherry, contrasts beautifully with the green fruit and numerous fresh blossoms, which appear upon the tree at the same time.

LIGHTNING RODS.

The American Journal of Science contains the following observations of Professor Hare, of Philadelphia.

"I should not consider a metallic rod, terminating, without any enlargement of surface, in the water or the earth, as an adequate protection against lightning; but were such conductors to terminate in metallic sheets, buried in the earth or immersed in the sea, or by a collection duly made as with the iron pipes, with which our city (Philadelphia) is watered, or the copper with which ships are generally sheathed, I should have the most perfect confidence in their competency."

"It is not only important that the points of contact, between the metallic mass, employed to afford lightning an adequate passage, and the earth or water, in which it terminates, should be so multiplied as to compensate for the inferior conducting power of the earth or water; but it is also necessary that the conducting rod be as continuous as possible. When conductors are to be stationary, as when applied to buildings, they should consist of pieces screwed together, or preferably joined by solder, as well as by screwing. Where flexibility is requisite, the joints should be neatly made, like those of the irons in fall top carriages; and should be rivetted so as to ensure a close contact at the junctures.

"If a pointed rod be cut into parts so as to produce intervals, bounded by blunt terminations, its efficacy will not be much greater than if it had no point; because the fluid will in this case pass in sparks, instead of being transmitted in a current. It is on this account I object to chains, or rods joined by loops, or hooks and eyes."

Protracted Lactation.—Dr. Morton concludes, 1. That, if children are suckled for an undue length of time, that is, beyond the period of nine or ten months, they will be liable, in consequence, to inflammation of the brain. This proposition is supported by seven cases of children affected with cephalitis, where the period of lactation had been considerably protracted.

2. That the same effect will take place, where the milk is furnished beyond the above period to a child, though that child may not have been at the female's breast from the beginning. This is supported by only one case.

3. That if the disease in question be not developed at once by the said protracted lactation, a pre-disposition to cephalic disease will be established. Supported by eight examples.

4. That children too long suckled, when taken ill with other diseases, are much more liable to suffer in the head than children reared in a different manner.—*Med. Chir. Review*.

The American Dictionary of the English Language, by Noah Webster, L. L. D. which is much looked for, is in press, and will be published as soon as a careful reading of the proof sheets will admit. It is supposed that the work will be completed about the close of the present year.

[From Silliman's Journal.]

ON FOREST, ORCHARD TREES, &c.

RENSELAER SCHOOL, TROY, April 30, 1827.

Effects of light.—Clouds and rain have obscured the hemisphere during the last six days. In that time the leaves of all the forests, which are seen from this place, have greatly expanded. But they were all of a pallid hue, until this afternoon.—Within a period of about six hours, they have all changed their color to a beautiful green. As the only efficient change which has taken place is, that we have a serene sky and a bright sun, we may say with confidence, that this change of color is produced by the action of the sun's rays.

Seven years ago next month, I had a still more favorable opportunity to observe this phenomenon, in company with the Hon. J. Lansing, late Chancellor of this State. While we were engaged in taking a geological survey of his manor of Blenheim, the leaves of the forests had expanded to almost the common size, in cloudy weather. I believe the sun had scarcely shone in twenty days. Standing upon a hill, we observed that the dense forests on the opposite side of the Scholastic, were almost white. The sun now began to shine in full brightness. The color of the forests absolutely changed so fast that we could perceive its progress. By the middle of the afternoon the whole of these extensive forests, many miles in length, presented their usual green summer dress.

Direction of the branches of Trees.—A tree shoots out its branches like all other trees of the same species, external circumstances being similar. But there is one remarkable fact in the direction of branches, which I have not seen noticed in any publication.

All trees with spreading branches, accommodate the direction of the lower branches to the surface of the earth over which they extend. This may be seen in orchards growing on the sides of the hills, and in all open forests. But the crowded situation of the wild woods of our country, prevents a sufficient extension of branches to exhibit this character.

This fact presents a curious subject for the investigation of the phytologist. The question presented is this: What influence can the earth have upon the branches on the upper side of the tree, which causes them to form a different angle with the body of the tree from the angle formed by the branches of the lower side, so that all the branches hold a parallel direction to the earth's surface?

Hollow Trees.—The growth of trees is not influenced by any circumstance connected with their internal woody parts.

Mr Knight's central vessel hypothesis, and the authority of numerous able physiologists, seem to be at variance with this position. I shall not enter upon a discussion of the subject, but merely introduce a few facts.

The sugar maple, (*acer saccharinum*.) after being tapped and drained of its internal sap fifty years, and after the whole interior has become dead, grows as fast and presents an aspect as vigorous and blooming, as any sound tree of the same species and same age, which stands by its side.—For the truth of this fact, I refer to all manufacturers of the maple sugar. I suggested this opinion more than twenty years ago, and frequently afterwards, when I was employed among the tenants of Messrs. Livingston, McEvers, Ludlow, Puttling, and others, between the spurs of Catskill

mountain. Every manufacturer with whom I conversed, in this native residence of the sugar maple, confirmed my opinion.

The common apple tree (*pyrus malus*) grows thriftily and bears abundance of fruit, many years after its interior is so completely rotted away, as to leave but a very thin hollow cylinder in possession of the living principle.

We prefer solid trees in our forests and orchards; because they have more strength to withstand the force of winds, and because the unfavorable circumstances, which caused the interior to decay, may effect the total destruction of the tree. But as all deposition of matter, in any way affecting the growth of the tree, are made between the bark and wood, after the first year, in the form of a mucilage, called *cambium*, it seems that the internal woody part has no influence upon the external growth.

Yours, respectfully,
AMOS EATON.

[Abstracts from Silliman's Journal—by the Editor of the Hampshire Gazette.]

WATER CEMENT.

In Sonthington, Con. is an inexhaustible quantity of hydraulic limestone. It is burnt in a common kiln, like quick lime, and is next ground fine with mill stones. One part of it is then mixed with two of sand, to form it into mortar. It soon becomes firm and secure under the water. It is employed in the construction of canals, mill dams, cisterns, cellar walls, vats, and all kinds of mason work exposed to water. It has been used in the construction of the aqueducts and culverts on the Farmington canal.

FASCINATION OF SNAKES.

A correspondent of the Journal is "convinced by ocular demonstration," that the notion of a fascinating power in snakes is an utter fallacy and delusion. He thinks that birds flutter and hover round snakes and cats, to decoy them from their nests.

DOG TRAINS.

Dr Foot, at the military post at Sault St. Marie, near Lake Superior, describes the mode of travelling in that part of the world. Three dogs carry a man and his provisions and the traders travel all over the wilderness with them. The dogs are taught to turn, halt, and go by word of command. They are harnessed to the train or sleigh one before the other. Dr Foot says he frequently rides over the river, and a mile or two round, drawn by three dogs, and sometimes takes his wife and child. Those who travel with dogs, sleep in the woods in the coldest nights; they dig away the snow in a thicket, build a large fire, spread boughs of evergreens, and then lie down by the fire, dogs and all, and sleep comfortably all night.

[Further extracts from Prince's new work on Horticulture, now in press.]

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit was originally discovered by the Greeks, growing on Mount Ida, whence the specific name *Idæus*. At present we have not only many varieties of the above, but several other species, which are cultivated for their fruit in our gardens: among which the Common Red, which is sent to our markets in immense quantities, and

is largely used in the making of raspberry brandy; is of fine flavor and much esteemed, and is the most productive; also the White and the Red Antwerp, which are of very large size and high flavor—of these the White is generally preferred—they are both productive and excellent fruits. The American White and American Black are inferior in flavor, but are nevertheless esteemed by many persons, particularly the white variety.—The Twice Bearing, if properly managed, is quite an acquisition. In general, they produce one crop at the usual period, and a less one late in the season, but as a full crop is most desirable, it is said to be best to cut off the whole of the stalks quite to the ground early in the spring, in order to force a strong growth of young wood, which will yield a large quantity of fruit, as it is the wood of the same summer that produces the fall crop. The Red Cretan is a raspberry of delicate flavor; the Cane is also considerably cultivated, and a number of others; the Purple Flowering is only useful as an ornamental plant, its fruit being of no value.

Raspberries may be increased by cuttings, layers, or by the young suckers which spring up in numbers from the root; the latter method is generally considered to produce the strongest and most fruitful. Although this plant is no way difficult as to soil, still it is preferable that this should be fresh and rich, and as it does not flourish for a long period on the same ground, it will be necessary to form new plantations every three or four years. The situation should be half shady, or in a location not exposed to excessive heat. Every autumn the old wood should be thinned out, and only that which is young and thrifty allowed to remain—at the same period some well rotted manure should be dug in around them.

CURRENTS.

This fruit will flourish in all expositions, and in every soil, except one absolutely wet. The plants are generally increased by cuttings, with which the same precautions should be used as prescribed for those of the gooseberry. In autumn the old wood should be trimmed out, and it would be well at the same time to have manure dug in around them. There are a number of varieties, among which are the Common Red and White, the Dutch Red and White, the Champagne, or Transparent Pale Red, Wilmot's Pale Red, the Black English, and Black American—the foregoing are those cultivated for their fruit. There are also the Yellow Flowering, with fruit similar to the Black American, but of larger size and better flavor; and the Yellow Flowering, with yellow fruit, but not productive—these two are very ornamental for their flowers; also the Variegated Leaved, with red fruit—the Black English, with variegated leaves—and a number of others, calculated more for ornament than use.

STRAWBERRIES.

The situation should be an open exposure, but somewhat sheltered from the excessive heat of noon-day. Moisture, and a degree of shade, are natural to this plant, as may be inferred from the situation it occupies in a mild state. A sandy soil may cause an earlier maturity of the fruit, but will not be conducive to an abundant yield.—A light rich loam is considered the most favorable, being soft and pliable, so that the runners may easily penetrate it with their roots. A mixture of bog earth is found advantageous; and, in

enriching the soil, cold manures are to be used. In the southern States, I should consider the best situations for this plant to be the north sides of hills, or the shady borders on the north side of a garden fence or a hedge. The plantations in the vicinity of New York, and which furnish that city with this fruit, are generally made by plain farmers, on good loamy soils, which are light and mellow, occupy open and unsheltered fields. The yield from them is immense, and they are considered among the most advantageous appropriations of the soil.

FORMING BEDS.

The most favorable season to form beds, is in September or October, which gives the plants sufficient time to establish themselves, and become well rooted before the ground freezes, and thereby prevents their being thrown out by the winter frosts. In forming these beds, you should select strong and vigorous runners, or offsets, in preference to taking old plants; these may be placed in beds from three or four feet wide, and from ten to twelve inches apart each way, according to the extent to which the variety usually expands in its growth. Most varieties do best when allowed to run together, so as to form a complete mat—as in this case one forms a shelter for the other from excessive heat—but where the fruit is desired of the largest possible size, the plants must be kept distinct, and at the distance of one foot asunder, and the runners should be cut off as they appear. By some persons it is recommended to make plantations in the autumn as before stated, and to keep them covered of all runners till after the maturity of the fruit the ensuing season.

As beds of strawberries generally want renewing every two or three years, it will be necessary, in forming the new beds, to select the plants in the proportion of nine bearing plants to one barren; and, in order to do this with certainty, it will be best to mark them when in fruit. If, however, your beds are not encumbered with a superfluous number of barren plants, this precaution will not be indispensably necessary; though it is generally requisite with the varieties of hantbois, the red Chili, pine apple, and some others, which are apt to produce a great proportion of barren plants—and even, without proper attention, beds of these, and of some other kinds, will become almost totally unproductive.

With respect to the varieties of the Alpine, or monthly, it is preferable to form new beds every autumn, as the runners of the previous year produce a much greater quantity of fruit than the old plants.

LIMESTONE.

Professor Hitchcock, in his *Agricultural Address*, states that limestone capable of forming the water proof cement has been found in Southington, West Springfield, and at Mount Tom, and he remarks that we may expect to find it in other places in the valley of the Connecticut.

It has been known for many years that a coarse kind of limestone existed in Williamsburgh, Whately, Conway, Goshen, Chesterfield, Deerfield, Ashfield, Buckland, &c. Professor H. has recently burnt some pieces of this stone and converted it into quick lime. On being slacked, and mixed with a quantity of sand, it formed a dark colored mortar, which hardened as soon, and to as great a degree, as lime mortar in general.

Professor H. is not without hope that gypsum

(plaster of Paris) may be found in the towns where the coal formation exists—viz. Springfield, West Springfield, South Hadley, Granby, Sunderland, &c. He says all light colored and soft rocks found in these towns should be examined with care. If they do not effervesce by pouring on oil of vitriol or aquafortis, they will probably prove to be gypsum. If they do effervesce, they are limestone.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

THOROUGHWORT.

There are numerous species of this plant, which are natives of our soil. This species has long been familiarly known throughout the U. States, by the various names of thoroughwort, honset, Indian sage, crosswort, vegetable antimony, &c. It grows abundantly in low meadows and marshy situations. The stem is erect, and rises from two to four or five feet, perforating the leaves at each joint, and is hairy or woolly, and branches only at the top. The leaves are horizontal, serrated and rough, from three to four inches long, and about an inch broad at their base, gradually lessening to a very acute point, of a dark green, and covered with short hairs. The flowers are white, and appear in July and August. The medicinal properties of this very valuable plant have been thoroughly investigated by numerous persons, one of the first and most accurate of whom is Dr. Anderson, of New York. He deems it warrantable, to conclude, that it possesses many properties similar to those which characterize Peruvian bark, canomile, and other valuable articles used in medicine, but that these virtues reside in the greatest degree in the leaves. As medicinal preparations of this plant, the author recommends the decoction of the flowers and leaves; infusions of the same parts; the leaves in substance powdered—and a tincture of the flowers and leaves, prepared with proof spirits. The last form had better be expunged. It is said without hesitation, that the chymical properties of thoroughwort, as deduced from experiment, are in many respects exactly similar to the Peruvian bark; and that for its medicinal virtues, particularly as a sudorific and as a tonic, it will not suffer by a comparison with any of the articles found in the vegetable kingdom. Among others, Dr. Barton, and Dr. Hosack have observed its efficacy as a remedy in the treatment of most febrile diseases, particularly intermitting and remitting fevers, yellow fever, and various other disorders; cutaneous affections, and diseases of general debility. If exhibited as a warm decoction, it often proves an emetic, and acts especially on the skin, producing copious perspiration; if in form of cold infusion or decoction, or substance, it acts as a powerful tonic. An infusion of thoroughwort has long been esteemed as an efficacious remedy in bilious colic accompanied by obstinate costiveness. It is directed in the quantity of a tea-cup full every half hour, until it operate downwards. In a similar manner, it has been successfully prescribed in dysentery, with the view of both its cathartic and diaphoretic effects. About two quarts of a strong infusion of thoroughwort, with the addition of an ounce of aloes, form an excellent purgative for horses and cattle.—*National Philanthropist*.

Boston and Providence Rail Road.—In their report, which makes ninety-four pages of letter press the commissioners say—"according to the estimates, the passages of persons will be equivalent

to 50,000 over the whole length of the road, at \$1 each—the transportation in wagons equivalent to that of 8,450 tons through the route, 4025 tons at an average price of \$4.75 per ton, and 3825 tons (7 1/2 cents per mile per ton) at \$3.15 giving the gross receipts of 84,000; deducting from which 6,750 for expense of horses, carriages and drivers for conveying passengers; 2,506 for expenses of the heavy transportation; also ten per cent, on these amounts to cover any error by under estimates of these expenses, and allowing \$4000 per annum for superintendence and repairs, making nearly 15,400, leaves a nett income of a little over \$68,000."—*Boston Patriot*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1828.

FREQUENT PLOUGHING, AND PLOUGHING IN RIDGES.

A writer in London's *Gardener's Magazine* says "when a soil is tenacious, or abounding in stubborn vegetable matters, as in heath lands, it cannot be too completely exposed to the action of the air; but to light soils, which are in general deficient in organic decomposing matters, chemistry would say that ridging is accompanied by evils more injurious than can be compensated by the benefits obtained; for such light soils are easily pulverized whenever occasion requires, are so porous as at all times freely to admit the pervasion of the atmosphere; and, therefore, by this exposure, the vegetable and animal remains are hastened in decomposing, and much of their fertile constituents evolved in the state of gas, or carried away by the rains, &c. without there being any crop upon them to benefit by them. Thus theory argues, and practice certainly seems to support, in this instance, her doctrines." Switzer, one of our horticultural classics, says, "rich heavy ground cannot well be ploughed too often, to make it light, and the better manner by killing the weeds; as light, poor ground, cannot be ploughed too seldom, for fear of impoverishing it."

ROOTS OF PLANTS.

"A root is annual, biennial, or perennial. In the two former instances, if the individuals to which they belong be allowed to perfect their seed, no care can protract their existence beyond the ensuing winter, however genial the temperature, &c., in which they are made to vegetate;—but, if the ripening of seed be prevented, it is undetermined how long they may in most instances be sustained in life. I have known mignonette, continued in healthy vegetation for four years with this precaution. In all roots, and under any mode of management, the fibrous parts (radicle) are strictly annual; they decay as winter approaches, and are produced with the returning vigor of their parent in the spring. Hence the reason that plants are transplanted with most success during the season of their decay; for as the root almost exclusively imbibes nourishment by the mouths of these fibres, in proportion as they are injured by the removal, so is the plant deprived of the means of support; that sap which is employed in the formation of new fibres, would have served to increase the size of other parts.—The size of the root, I have always observed to increase with the poverty of the soil in which it is growing. Duhamel found the roots of some young oaks in a poor soil to be nearly four feet

long, though the stem was not more than six inches. The cause of this is evident; the nourishment which is required for the growth of the plant, can only be obtained by an increased wide extending surface of the root, and to form this, more sap is often required than the plant, owing to the poverty of the earth, can obtain to itself; in that case a soil is sterile, for the plant must evidently perish.

A root always proceeds in that direction where food is most abundant; from a knowledge of this fact we should be circumspect in our mode of applying manures, according to the crop and object we have in view. The soil in my own garden being shallow, never produced a carrot or parsnip of any size; but almost every root consisted of numerous forks thickly coated with fibres; digging two spadec deep produced no material advantage, the gardener applying as usual, manure to the surface; but by trenching, and turning in a small quantity of manure at the bottom, the roots always spindle well, grow clear, and have few lateral fibres. For late crops of peas, which mildew chiefly from deficiency of moisture to the root, it is an object to keep their radicle near the surface for the sake of the light depositions of moisture, incident to their season of growth; hence it will always be found of benefit to cover the earth over the rows with a little well rotted dung, and to point it lightly in."—*Ibid.*

REMARKS ON SALT AS AN APPLICATION TO SOILS.

A writer in London's Gardener's Magazine says, "I have lived very much near the sea beach as well as near salt-works; I have watched the effects of the sea breeze and salt spray, and always found it rather prejudicial to vegetation than otherwise. The pamphleteers will perhaps say that this was owing 'to the saline particles not being distributed scientifically; they were either sown too thick or too thin, or not at the right season; the salt should be measured by the imperial bushel, and weighed by the patent beam and scales, by men of rank and science.'" I acknowledge that I possess neither rank nor science, but I hope I possess a common share of common sense, and, as Providence has ordered it, I possess rather more than a common share of experience; and I refer to the most sensible part of your readers, if a given distance from the sea would not determine the case with as great precision as weights and measures; but such point I could never find. We have all seen a heap of rank manure lying in a field; we have seen it destroy vegetation for several inches all round; then all at once vegetation sprung up most luxuriantly, then gradually diminished, till the effects were lost in the natural verdure of the field. But, when a heap of salt lies in a field, it, like the dung, destroys all vegetation round it; but where is the point of luxuriance? where is so much as a fairy ring? no where to be seen: the pestilential effects of it diminish as gradually as those of the poison tree which we read of in the Island of Java; or, if certain vegetables seem to thrive, they are of a particular kind, more resembling marine than terrestrial natives, and are actually feeding on the murdered carcasses of their more delicate neighbors. Facts like these, might teach a child that salt was not a manure, although extremely good and useful for many things. It destroys weeds and worms; dead weeds and dead worms are an

excellent manure. But, if destroying a perverse and rebellious generation of vegetables, to make room for a better, be manuring, then a naked summer fallow is manuring; or, if cutting off nine plants to make room for a tenth, be a manure, then a turnip-hoe is a manure; for, though only a piece of steel on the end of a stick, it has often procured me forty or fifty tons of turnips per acre instead of four or five. By way of explanation, I sow nearly four pounds of turnip seed per acre in drills thirty inches asunder, so that, without the hoe, they would be little better than so many rows of cress or mustard. "But," says the man of science, "salt enters into the constitution of plants and therefore must be manure." I grant that it does enter into the constitution of certain plants, and I have witnessed some extraordinary good effects from its application; and I could fill several sheets on that side of the question, but an engaged at present on the opposite side. It hardens the straw, that would otherwise be flaggy—it makes the grain plump, that would otherwise be shrivelled—in short, its uses are extraordinary, if applied with judgment; but to call it a manure, is a kind of false philosophy which I should like to extirpate from the rising generation, as it would only lead to futile experiments, foolish arguments and false conclusions. I make use of great quantities of salt every year, and did so before the duty was taken off, both rock salt, and salt and ashes. I was then obliged to swear what I was going to do with it, and what I had done with it, and also give an account of the experiments I had tried with it, some of which have helped to make up the pamphlets I have read; but now I have no more trouble than if carting from a dunghill. I was at a salt-works a short time since, and, I suppose, the greatest salt works in Europe; I bought a three horse cart full for ten shillings;—they loaded it into the bargain, only one of the men begged sixpence to drink, as he said he had made me a good load, and trod it well so as not to shake off. I thought he spoke true, and gave him the sixpence. I weighed it, and measured it, after getting it home:—it was thirty-seven and a half hundred, and measured sixty-two imperial bushels. Now, this was not salt and ashes, but fair, good salt, only not quite fit for a silver salt-cellar; so, if any one wants salt manure, [as they call it] I think I can tell them where the cheapest shop is. I asked a great many questions of the agent, and also of the neighboring farmers, the substance of which would occupy several letters; but all that I could write, or indeed all that others have written or could write, may be comprehended in the following parable:—A certain man had two sons; they were twins, very much alike in every thing, and in nothing more than in their delicate complexion, and weakly and sickly appearance—they were troubled with worms, a weak digestion, &c. One of them was put under a course of physic, which nearly killed him;—but he however got well, and grew quite fat and jolly; the other lingered on for some time, and died at last, although he had always as much roast beef and plum-pudding as he could set face to. The old man made the following remark, which passed current through the country; that physic fattened the one, and roast beef starved the other; and the puffing apothecary, who sold the physic, began to collect evidences of the marvellous cures which his medicines had performed, and employed certain scribblers to write in favor of it, some of

whom over-shot their mark, and published treatises to prove the extraordinary feeding and fattening powers of Glauber's salts."

FARMS.

A writer in the Mass. Agric. Repository, vol. v. page 320, in treating "on the extent of land necessary for a farm, and sufficient to support a family well and independently," has the following among other valuable remarks: "We know men, active intelligent and industrious, possessed of thirty or forty acres of land, who are labouring for others, or taking charge of their neighbours' concerns, upon the avowed reason, that they cannot support their families on so small an extent of land. But they do not realize the actual efficiency of the soil. Undoubtedly there are many honourable exceptions to the observations we are about to make; as a general rule, however, it may be asserted, that the FARMERS of MASSACHUSETTS ARE YET TO LEARN THE IMMENSE PRODUCTIVE POWER OF A PERFECTLY CULTIVATED ACRE. Instead of seeking riches in augmenting the number of their acres, let them be sought in better modes of husbandry. As a general truth, we believe it may be asserted that every farmer in Massachusetts, possessed of one hundred acres of land, might divide them fairly by quantity and quality, into thirds, and by a suitable cultivation, make either third more productive than his whole hundred acres are at present. This is the operation at which those interested in the agriculture of Massachusetts ought to aim—to make farmers realize what cultivation can effect, and to teach the modes, by which the productive powers of the soil can best be elicited. It is indispensable for the success of every undertaking that a sufficient capital to carry it on, should be at command: and for that of farming in particular. When there is any deficiency with respect to that important particular, the farmer cannot derive sufficient profit from his exertions; for he may often be obliged to dispose of his crops at an under-value, to procure ready money; or he may be prevented from purchasing the articles he may require, though a favorable opportunity may present itself. An industrious, frugal, and intelligent farmer, who is punctual in his payments, (and hence in good credit) will strive with many difficulties, and get on with less money, than a man of a different character. But if he has not sufficient stock to work his lands properly—not sufficiency of cattle to raise manure—nor money to purchase the articles he ought to possess, he must, under ordinary circumstances, live in a state of penury and hard labor; and on the first unfavorable season, or other incidental misfortune, he will probably sink under the weight of his accumulated burdens. In general, farmers are apt to begin with too small a capital. They are desirous of taking large farms, without possessing the means of cultivating them. This is a general error; for it makes many a person poor, upon a large farm, who might live in comfort, and acquire property upon a small one. No tenant can be secure without a surplus at command, not only for defraying the common expenses of labor, but in case any untoward circumstance should occur. When a farmer on the other hand, farms within his capacity, he is enabled to embrace every favorable opportunity of buying with advantage, while he is not compelled, if the markets are low, to sell with loss."—*Code of Agri.*

HULLED BARLEY.

MR. FESSENDEN:—I have forwarded a few barrels of Hulled Barley to Mr. Russell. My object in so doing, is to introduce a cheaper quality than the foreign Pearl Barley which is sold at from nine to twelve cents per pound, by the barrel, to druggists. That which I manufacture is equal in substance to the imported. The only difference, is, the foreign is ground, till it becomes round, like shot. I am of opinion that Barley, which is well hulled, and the kernel as near whole as possible, contains more substance, and ought, in every respect, to take the place of Pearl Barley. The Barley which I offer, is well hulled, and the kernel nearly whole; and can be sold at six cents per pound by the barrel. Persons after becoming acquainted with this species of barley, will, I think, prefer it to Pearl Barley.

Yours with respect,

Barnet, Feb. 3d, 1828.

H. STEVENS.

[Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New England Farmer, from a correspondent in Catskill, N. Y.]

MR. FERRIS—I am happy to say to you that I have derived much valuable knowledge from the perusal of the New England Farmer. It is truly gratifying to know of the praise-worthy emulation to excel, amongst the farmers of New England. A weekly paper is well calculated to excite emulation, as it brings to the door of enterprising farmers, a full knowledge of what is doing in other places. Thus each enterprising farmer is benefitted by the labors and talents of an extensive community. However, it is much to be regretted, that your paper is not more generally read. It doubtless would be, were it not that a greater portion of the farmers, are wise enough, in their own estimation, without spending time and money, for writings on agriculture. With all their knowledge, I am persuaded but a few of them do fully appreciate the worth, and know how to procure the greatest quantity, and apply manures to the best advantage.

The use of Wood Ashes, when applied on a light, warm loam, (though many are not acquainted with their worth) will repay the first year three times their cost, in the rearing a crop of turnips. Let the ground be well ploughed in the spring, once at least more before sowing the turnips, twice would be better. After the last ploughing which should be immediately before the seed is sown, spread on an acre from 50 to 100 bushels of leached or unleached ashes; then harrow down the furrows, sow the seed, and give the ground a thorough harrowing. After the turnips are up, and the third leaf formed, give a dressing of plaster. Once hoeing will pay well. Pursuing this method, for the last 7 years, I have not failed of a good crop, any one year. In many districts of country in the neighborhood of the North River, are extensive ledges of lime stone, and wood near by, lime might be afforded for 10 cents per bushel, delivered on the land. Notwithstanding the cheapness and convenience of procuring it, no one to my knowledge, has ventured a cent to try its utility.

Swamp Muck abounds in many parts; yet but few farmers will take the trouble to ascertain its worth. The removal of it from the bottom and sides of ditches, would benefit low lands and help the uplands nearly equal to barn yard manure.—If the farmer would unite barn yard manure with muck, lime and ashes, he would find the result profitable in all the ordinary ways of using ma-

nure. These ideas or the like have been presented to the public, I presume, long before this time, yet a majority of farmers are determined to keep on their old course, as their fathers did so must the sons.

The turnips which I raise principally are a turnip resembling a white radish, white with red above ground. The turnip grows nearly two thirds above ground; they are not the tankard turnip, the flavor is more mild and sweet. I know no name for them, and call them the radish turnip; the seed formerly was brought from Holland.

I should feel myself much obliged, if some one of your correspondents, who have been acquainted with the value of lime, ashes, and swamp muck, would state the value of each as a manure, and the best manner of applying it to land. Also what kind of potato is the most profitable to raise for stock. Which amongst root vegetables, that is, turnips, the best kind, ruta bage, mangel wurtzel, sugar or blood beet, are to be preferred?

Yours, with respect, A FARMER.

The invention of Lithographic printing, has so facilitated the art of forgery in London, that the bankers are constantly in danger of taking spurious Bills of Exchange. A person's signature has recently been so exactly copied, that the writer did not know which of the two was the genuine bill.—*Balt. Amer.*

From the American Farmer.

BALSAM APPLE.

Tallahassee, Jan. 8, 1827.

SIR,—Enclosed you have a few seed of what is called, (in this country,) balsam apple. You may be no stranger to the balsam apple, and I send it at a venture; if it is of no service, it is only my labor lost—and, on the same rule, I shall continue to send you such things as I may conceive to be useful or curious. I hope, for instance, to be able to send you some Bene seed by this mail, without stopping to inquire whether it may not be as common with you as with us. The balsam apple is a beautiful vine, well calculated for ornament and shade; it grows here from fifteen to twenty five feet, and proves very hardy, for it was green and growing at Tallahassee long after the last frost in December. The fruit, in shape, is very much like to cucumber, and taken green and half grown, it makes an admirable pickle for table use, and is preferred to every other kind of pickle at Pensacola. We have some making here, but I have seen none, and do not know whether any is yet sufficiently prepared. In its ripe state it turns a golden yellow, bursts open and displays its seed, coated with rich red matter, which many persons take pleasure in eating. In this state it is highly esteemed for its healing powers, being looked upon as a sovereign cure in fresh cuts, bruises, &c. For the medicinal purpose, it is preserved in spirits for winter and spring use. I have known it applied in several cases of fresh cuts, and never knew it fail to cure.

SEEDS.

For Sale at the SEED ESTABLISHMENT, connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market-Street, Boston:—Orchard grass, Lucerne, Herds-grass, Red-top, Red and White Clover, Millet, genuine Powel Meadow-grass Seed, (we receive this Seed direct from the person who raises it in Vermont, so there can be no doubt of its genuineness). Broom Corn, a few barrels White Field Beans, (very fine and pure, as the seed was all selected before planting). A few barrels Early Washington, and Dwarf Imperial Peas, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Bage, &c. &c.

Account Books, &c.

Just manufactured a complete assortment of Account Books made of the best materials and in the most approved modern style adapted to every capacity of business. School Books, Bibles, &c.; Paper of all kinds; the greatest variety of Stationery, &c. to be found in the city, may be had at unusual low prices, at No. 96 & 98 State street, two doors east of Merchants' Row, by

J. M. is agent for P. Byrne's Quill and Water Manufactory, New York. Also form W. Gould's celebrated Medicine, and will supply all orders for their articles at their prices.

JOHN MARSH.

BOOKS.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, a variety of standard works on agriculture, horticulture, gardening, breeding of cattle, &c. among which are Deane's New England Farmer—Farmer's Assistant—Sinclair's Code of Agriculture—London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture—Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society—Hints to American Husbandmen—Lawrence's New Farmer's Calendar—Thacher's Orchardist—Coxe on Fruit Trees—Hayward on Horticulture—Fruit Grower's Instructor—Speeches on the Vine—M'Nabot's Gardener—Cobbett's American Gardener—Cobbett's Cottage Economy—Cobbett's Ride in France—Hogg on the Culture of Flowers—Kirwan on Manures—Bard on Sheep—Marshall on Gardening—Nicoll's Villa Gardener—Thornburn's do.—Holdich's Essay on Woods—Agricultural Reader—Buntall on Bees—Bakewell on Wool—Gray's British Plants—Nuttall's Botany—Torrey's Botany—Farmer's, Mechanic's, and Sportsman's Magazine, &c.

LUCERNE.

A few hundred pounds of fresh Lucerne seed, by the pound or hundred weight, for sale at the N. E. Farmer office

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bl	1 75 2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ten.	100 06 105 00
pearl do. - - - -		112 00 115 00
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	1 25 1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bl.	9 75 10 00
" No 1, new, - - - -		8 50 9 00
" No 2, new, - - - -		7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new.	lb.	14 16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7 10
skimmed milk, - - - -		3 4
FLAX - - - - -		
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90 1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bl.	5 87 6 00
Genesee, - - - - -		5 75 6 12
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 00 3 25
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	68 70
Corn - - - - -		60 63
Barley - - - - -		60 67
Oats - - - - -		40 42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	10 12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		8 10
LIME - - - - -	cask	70 1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77 73
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ten.	2 75 3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, clear	bl.	19 00 20 00
navy, mess, do. - - - -		14 00 15 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		13 50 14 00
STEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	2 25 2 75
Clover - - - - -	lb.	8 10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48 55
do do unwashed - - - -		20 25
do 3-4 washed - - - -		26 34
do 1-2 & 3 do - - - -		28 30
Native - - - - -		22 27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40 45
2d sort - - - - -		30 35
do Spinning, 1st sort		30 35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	8 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		7 8
" whole hogs, - - - -		6 7
VEAL, - - - - -		
MUTTON, - - - - -		4 8
POULTRY, - - - - -		8 12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - - -		15 18
lump, best, - - - - -		18 20
EGGS, - - - - -		22 25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	20 25
Indian, do. - - - - -		40 50
POTATOES, (new) - - - - -		40 50
QUIN, (according to quality)	bl	2 00 3 00

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1828.

No. 30.

AGRICULTURE.

From the Concord Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers have awarded the following premiums for agricultural experiments.

To Mr JOSEPH BLANCHARD, of Boxborough, for the best cultivated field of Hops, the first premium \$10

Mr Blanchard has instituted a series of experiments on the following subjects:—To ascertain how much the hop plant is capable of producing;—To discover whether luxuriance and fructification can be united;—To ascertain if the same plant may be continued in the same soil without degenerating;—To ascertain whether the soil is rendered sterile or fertile by continual cultivation. His results on these points have been very satisfactory.

The field, the product of which in 1827 has obtained the Society's first premium, was thus cultivated. In November 1826, a compost, being three parts dark coloured loam and one part stable manure, was made, to be used on the hop field.—In the spring as soon as the frost permitted, the hops were dressed by ploughing and opening the hills; the superfluous roots were cut out; and a shovel full of the compost was laid on each hill. The hills were then covered with the mould of the field. Two poles were placed in each hill.—As soon as the plants were grown enough to attach themselves to the poles, the first ploughing and hoeing began, which was repeated on seven successive weeks. At the second and third hoeings the field was manured with compost, which was one half green stable manure, the other half dark coloured loam. This was laid in small quantities in each hill. Nine loads of manure were used to each acre. Cultivation ended between the 10th and 15th of July. The hop picking began Aug. 28, and ended Sept. 12. The field contained four acres and seventy-four rods. This field produced 16340 lbs. of the first quality hops. The average produce to an acre 2317 lbs.; the best acre yielded 3800 lbs. The expense of cultivation to an acre \$157.42; expense to a pound of hops was six cents and eight mills.

To Mr James Mace, of Boxborough, for the next best crop of hops, the second premium, \$5

To Mr Nathaniel Holden of Shirley, for the greatest crop of corn on one acre, the first premium, \$15

The acre produced 102 bushels three pecks, and one quart of shelled corn; each bushel weighing 58 lbs. Mr Holden states that he put twelve loads of barn manure and seventeen loads of rich compost on the acre. The whole was hoed three times; one third of the acre was grass land on the preceding year. The expense of cultivation was only \$27.80.

To Phineas Whiting, Esq. of Lowell, for the next best crop of corn, a premium of \$10

To Mr. Nathan Grout, of Sherburne, for the best crop of barley on an acre, the first premium \$10

This land produced on the preceding year, 40

bushels of corn by the aid of 20 loads of manure. Early in the spring of 1827, it was ploughed and then covered with 8 loads of manure, which was ploughed in; the furrows being 8 inches deep. The land was ploughed a third time by a horse plough, and 52 quarts of barley sowed on the furrows and harrowed in. The barley was harvested in July, and the amount was 54 bushels of well cleaned barley. The quantity of seed was less than is usually sown on an acre, but Mr. Grout thinks the crop would not have been greater if the seed had been increased to the ordinary quantity. The whole expense of cultivation and seed was \$20 61.

LAND IN VIRGINIA.

Mr Randolph, in a late speech, stated the following fact to show the depreciation of property in Virginia. A gentleman purchased a small tract of fair land, on which he built a house that cost 5000 dollars. Being obliged to sell a few years after, he sold the land for three dollars an acre, without any allowance for buildings. The purchaser thought he had obtained the property very cheap, but he cannot now get his money back. In the same quarter, land, some of it good wood land, has sold for one dollar per acre.

Hampt. Gazette.

HOPS.

The inspector of hops at Albany reports that he inspected 719,296 pounds of hops during the last year. Most of them were raised in Madison and Oneida counties, but some in Otsego, Saratoga, Genesee, &c. The market has been dull, and the price has not averaged over 9 cents. This is partly attributed to large quantities of hops from Massachusetts, which are preferred to those raised in New York.—*Ibid.*

A FARM IN CHILI.

An American in Chili describes an estate owned by Don Juan Ovalla, about 30 miles from Valparaiso; it is 13 leagues square, (about as extensive as the old county of Hampshire.) Ovalla has upwards of 10,000 head of cattle and an incredible number of horses, which run wild 11 months in the year. Once in a year they are all brought together, branded, such as are wanted taken out, and the rest turned adrift. The branding of one of these wild cattle is performed in two minutes. One man throws a lasso over his head, another has him fast by the hind legs, the animal is cast, and the brand applied.—*Ibid.*

[From the New York Farmer.]

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Miller, to the Secretary of the New York Horticultural Society, on the cultivation of the Strawberry.

PRINCETON, (N. J.) January 30th, 1821.

Dear Sir,—It is a number of months since I received official information, that the "Horticultural Society of New York" had done me the honor to elect me one of its honorary members. For this unexpected and unmerited honor, I beg the Society to accept of my best thanks. I fear that they will find me rather a useless associate; one who has no other claim to their notice than an ardent desire to learn on the subject of gardening, and a

willingness to communicate something, though it be ever so little, to the stock of improvement. It was my intention to acknowledge the favor conferred upon me, several months ago; but I was desirous of having something better to send than a mere letter of thanks. Whether I now attain, in any good measure, my purpose, you will be able hereafter to judge.

I am desirous of communicating to you, and through you to the Society, a supposed improvement in the culture of strawberries, which is new to me, and which may be deemed worth an experiment by those who are fond of that delicious fruit. It was communicated to me by a gentleman of great respectability, of Somerset county, in the state of Maryland, who has one of the best gardens I ever saw, and who, particularly, has more strawberry vines growing in it than I ever saw in a private garden before.

This improvement consists in burning the vines in the spring of every year. The burning is accomplished in the following manner: early in the spring, as soon as the frost is completely out of the ground, cover the bed nearly an inch thick, with dry wheat straw. Put fire to it at the windward end, and it will immediately and rapidly consume all the dead vines, grass and weeds which are not covered by the earth, without at all injuring the roots of the vines; but rather rendering them more vigorous and fruitful. This ought to be done not in a very windy day, or else the flame will pass over the bed too rapidly, and with too little impression; and yet not in a perfectly calm day, lest the flame should proceed too slowly, and so scorch the tender roots of the vines; but when a gentle breeze is blowing, sufficient to make the combustion prompt and equal, and in such a direction as not to endanger adjacent fences or shrubbery.

After the burning, the vines are to be left as the flame leaves them, for some days. As soon as they begin to shoot, they ought to be dressed; superfluous roots or shoots removed, and the grass and weeds eradicated with a large knife, or some similar garden tool of easy application.

The gentleman to whom I referred above, informs me that he generally burns one third of his vines about the 20th of February; another third from the 1st to the 10th of March; and the remaining third, about the last of March, or the first of April. He supposes, however, considering the difference of climate, that each burning ought to be from ten to twelve days later in Princeton or New York. By adopting this method, he says he secures a succession of crops, and the last crop much later, than his neighbors. He adds that he has burned his last parcel of vines as late as when they were beginning to blossom; and not only without any apparent injury, but to their manifest improvement in thrift and productiveness. He thinks, also, that the vines managed in this way, yield their fruit, not only in a more convenient succession, but at least a third more in quantity than others, on the same soil.

When this process was first mentioned to me, my mind revolted at it, as destructive rather than useful. But the gentleman who recommended it to me, declared that he had practised it for a number

of years, and always with evident advantage; and I have such entire confidence in the correctness of his representation, that I have resolved to make the experiment, if I am spared to see the ensuing spring, on at least part of my vines. If the advantages of this management are any thing like what is alleged—and I am not at all apprehensive of any deception in the case—it is surely more than worth the trouble. I hope, therefore, that not only you, but also all the other members of your Society, who cultivate this kind of fruit, will embrace the earliest opportunity of putting the proposed improvement to the test.

I had almost forgotten to mention, that the gentleman so often alluded to, informed me that he is in the habit of applying this treatment to young as well as to old vines. He showed me some which he had set out the preceding autumn, and which had never borne fruit. These, he assured me, would be burned as well as the older ones, the next year.

Perhaps, however, all this, though perfectly new to me, is by no means so to you and your worthy horticultural associates. Perhaps it is even a long since exploded system of culture. If so, I hope you and the other gentlemen will pardon my giving you the trouble of this communication, and believe that I am, with an ardent zeal for promoting the object of your association, your sincere friend and humble servant,

SAMUEL MILLER.

Mr Michael Floy, Secretary, &c.

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING

My reason for making *Flowers* a part of my subject, have been stated. However, if the American Farmer have no taste for flowers, his wife and daughters may; and this part of the book can, at any rate, do him no harm.

Under the head of *Flowers* come flowering trees and shrubs; and, therefore, I must, in this place, say a little of these and of ornamental gardening. It is by no means my intention to attempt to give an account of all the flowers that come into the Florist's catalogue. That catalogue, with only a very short description of each flower, would fill ten volumes, each surpassing this in bulk. I do not blame the taste of those who study *botany*, and who find pleasure in the possession of curious trees and plants; but, all that I shall attempt, is, to speak of those flowers that stand most prominent as to their capacity of making a beautiful show and of sending forth fragrance.

As to the spot for flowers, the smaller kinds, and even small shrubs, such as roses, dwarf honey-suckles, and the like, may be planted by the sides of the broad walks in the kitchen garden, or a little piece of ground may be set apart for the purpose. In cases where there are what are usually called *pleasure-grounds*, large shrubs, and, if the grounds be extensive, lofty trees come in.—And, in the placing of the whole of the trees and plants, the most lofty should be farthest from the walk.

As to the manner of sowing, planting, transplanting, and cultivating, what has been said of fruit trees and of garden vegetables and herbs applies here. The ground must be good, well tilled, and kept clean, or the plants and flowers will not be fine.

Before I proceed to the *Alphabetical List*, let me

again observe, that I merely give a *selection*, such as appears to me to be the best calculated for gratifying, at different seasons, the sight, or the smell, or both. That there is a great deal in *rarity* is evident enough; for, while the English think nothing of the *Huethorn*, the Americans think nothing of the *Arbutus* the *Rhododendron* the *Kalmia* and hundreds of other shrubs, which are amongst the choicest in England. The little dwarf brush stuff, that infests the plains in Long Island under the name of "*Kill-Claff*," is, under a fine *Latin* name, a choice green-house plant in England, selling for a dollar when not bigger than a handful of thyme. Nay, that abominable thing, with a yellow flower, called the "*Plain Weed*," which is the torment of the neighbouring farmer, has been, above all the plants in this world chosen as the most conspicuous ornament of the King of England's grandest palace, that of Hampton Court, where, growing in a rich soil to the height of five or six feet, it, under the name of "*Golden Rod*," it nods over the whole length of the edge of a walk, three quarters of a mile long and perhaps, thirty feet wide, the most magnificent, perhaps in Europe. But, be not too hasty, Americans, in laughing at John Bull's king; for I see as a choice flower in your gardens, that still more pernicious European weed, which the French call the *Coquelicot*, and the English the *Corn-Poppy*, which stifles the barley, the wheat, and especially the peas, and frequently makes the fields the colour of blood.

This is quite sufficient to show the power of *rarity* in affixing value on shrubs and flowers. The finest flowering trees and shrubs in England have been got from America. The *Wild Cherry*, which they call the *bird-cherry*, which here grows sometimes to the height of a hundred feet, and one of which I now see from my window more than seventy feet high; the *Locust*, most beautiful of trees and best of timber; the *Catalpa*, blossoms far more beautiful than those of the horse-chestnut, broad and beautiful leaves that do not scorch in the hottest sun; all the beautifully blowing *Laurel* tribe; the *Rose of Sharon* (as it is called here) and the *Althæa Frutex*; the *Adalia* of all colours; *Roses* of several kinds. But, there is one shrub of the larger kind, abundant here, that I never saw there, and that is the thing which some call the *Morning Star*. It has six leaves in its flower, which is in the form of the flower of the *single rose*. The whole flower when open, is about three times the circumference of a dollar. Some of the trees bear blossoms quite white, and others blossoms of a whitish peach blossom colour. These blossoms come the earliest in the spring. They are out full, in Long Island, in the first week in May, which is rather earlier than the peach-blossoms. In England, they would be out full, on an average of years, in the last week of February, which is an anticipation of all their shrubs. The trees, which is a great quality, *thrive well* under other trees, which, indeed, seems to be their nature. You see, from a great distance, their bright and large blossoms, unaccompanied by leaves, shining through the boughs of the other trees;—and some of them reach the height of forty feet. This, therefore, is a very fine flowering tree; and yet I never saw one of the kind in England.—How beautiful a grove might be made of this tree, the wild-cherry, the Locust, the Catalpa, and the Althæa-frutex! And here they are all, only for the trouble of sowing; for from the seed the tree will surely come.

(To be continued.)

RAIL ROADS.

A writer in the Boston Palladium, who makes *Rail roads* the theme of his essays, has, in our opinion, used one of the best (not, indeed, new) arguments that can be urged for public works of that kind, namely, the increase of trade, amount of travelling, value of lands along the lines, &c. These are, we think, to be preferred to the more direct calculation of per centage on investments. In our opinion, the question is scarcely worth putting, by a State or the nation, when contemplating a great undertaking, whether 1, 2, 3, or 6 per cent is to be received annually, from the cost of the work, by tolls or other direct income.

Those are considerations for companies & individuals;—the question for a State is, will the progress of trade be proportionately aided? will that which is liable or likely to be drawn to other markets, be continued to our own? will property experience some considerable accession to its price? on the whole, will the people generally derive an advantage to balance the inconvenience of construction, calculating, if necessary, into the credits of the work, the saving of the trade at risk for want of facilities, as well as direct increased profits? But as to net amount of tolls upon a public Rail road or canal, being more or less than any specified sum, it is unworthy of enquiry. As well might the common council of this city, think of raising a revenue, by collecting tolls for passengers in Market street.—U. S. Gazette.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Thomas L. McKennie, Esq. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, addressed a circular to the Agents of the United States in the Indian country by direction of the Secretary of War, directing them to ascertain the remedies used by the Indians for the bites of mad dogs and snakes. The Superintendent himself endeavored to obtain a knowledge of these remedies, which he believes the Indians possess, while travelling in their country, but did not succeed. A letter from Horatio Jones, the interpreter at Genessee, in answer to the circular, and enclosing a quantity of the seed of a plant referred to in it, has been received. It states that the Indian cure for Hydrophobia is a plant cultivated in the same manner and used by them as a substitute for the tobacco plant. "When a dog is afflicted, it is moistened and tied round his neck, and the dry tobacco put in a pipe and smoked by a person into his nostrils; and in case a person is bitten, he is to be treated in the same manner, excepting binding moistened tobacco on the wound. They never knew persons to be mad, though they have been frequently bitten by mad dogs, because they apply the remedy immediately, which, [they say] stops the effect of poison.—There are old and experienced doctors among the Indian, Tall Chief being fifty-eight years old, and Dr. Monture about fifty-five."

FLEMISH AGRICULTURE.

In 1815 Sir John Sinclair, formerly President of the Board of Agriculture, attracted by the high encomiums which he had heard on the Flemish system, visited the country, and after residing there for some time, so deeply was he impressed with the novel and extraordinary scenes he had witnessed, that he addressed a letter to the editor of the Brussels Observer in which among other expressions of high satisfaction, he remarked: "I shall never forget what I have seen in this country; a picture of the most ravishing descrip-

tion to a lover of agriculture; a soil become rich through the effect of cultivation, and consequently by the skill of an industrious people, who receive the due reward of their admirable exertions, in the product which they obtained."

About fifty years previous to the period of Sir John Sinclair's visits, Flanders was almost a moving sand. With a climate not more favorable than that of England, land has since quadrupled its value; fallows have been entirely banished; the produce in nine years, is generally fifteen harvests, of which wheat yields, on an average, four quarters per acre; barley, seven quarters and a half, and oats eleven and a fourth quarters; and the borders of the fields are planted with trees, in such numbers, that by their sale the proprietors acquire, every forty years a sum of money equal to the value of the soil. The cause of this wonderful improvement and fertility, is chiefly attributed, by Vanderstraeten, author of a treatise on Flemish husbandry, to the care taken to "extirpate noxious plants and roots every six or every three years, by digging all the land on their respective farms. By this operation they revert to the surface a stratum of fresh soil, which for three or six years, has been absorbing the salts of manure as they filtered to the bottom of the roots."

Liverwort.—A short time since, we noticed an inquiry in some of the newspapers for information, concerning any practical benefit derived from the use of this celebrated plant. In a late National Intelligencer there is an article signed by a gentleman of Washington, stating that the writer, after undergoing salivation thrice for the cure of inflammations of the liver, experienced several attacks of bleeding at the lungs, which reduced him to such a state of debility as to induce a belief that his constitution was fast falling a prey to the ravages of pulmonary consumption. In this condition, the patient determined on making trial of the Liverwort, as recommended by Dr. Herford; and for the last three or four months, has persisted in its use with manifest advantage—having derived signal relief from the most painful symptoms of his malady. He states that the discharges of blood have ceased, that his strength has rapidly returned, and that his frame is renovated to a degree far beyond his sanguine anticipations. He recommends its use also for obstructions of the urinary passages; and exhorts patients, in all cases, while taking the Liverwort tea, to be especially mindful of their regimen;—observing that, for the last sixteen months, he has strictly adhered to a milk diet, and avoided every species of stimulating draughts. He appends the following directions for preparing and taking this medicine: A double handful of the Liverwort, after washing it clean, is to be put in a saucepan, and half a gallon of boiling water poured on the same; let the pan then remain on the hot embers or stove, and simmer for about an hour and a half—then pour the whole into a proper vessel to drink out of. When cold, it may be drunk as often as the thirst or state of the stomach will admit. The keeping the leaves in the vessel while using the tea, is necessary, to keep the same limpid.—*Boston Bull.*

Carriage Bodies.—Mr. Jesse Reeder, of Ohio, has patented a new mode of constructing carriage bodies, which is thus described: "The frame or skeleton, is composed of small straight grained

slips or strips of tough white oak, shaved with the grain, about an inch wide, a quarter of an inch thick, steamed for bending into any desired shape, and extended round the bottom and sides of the body, in every direction, like the frame of common basket or ribs of a boat. The top of the body is covered with carpeting, and the outside with canvas, or leather, which, with painting, make the most light, beautiful, and permanent panelling; not hable, like the common wooden panels, to split, and from which a little paint will remove the defacing of a bruise, the only injury to which they would seem exposed. No mortices or tenons are used in any part of the frame, which is so constructed as to brace every part, and to hold itself firmly together by the help of a few rivets or screws. The whole is so completely and firmly interwoven, and presents at every point so strong resistance, that it would rebound like a basket, from the most violent shock or concussion, unbroken, and it would appear impossible to break, rack, or loosen it by upsetting, or any ordinary accident. The frame of a carriage body calculated to hold six persons, built in the above manner, has been found to weigh only twentyfive pounds, less than one quarter of the weight of the common panel body; and when finished, the difference between the weight of the old and new bodies is from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ less, or the weight of from two to three persons, in favor of the latter.

From the St. John's Courier.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL AND EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Members of this Society, this day held at Hamill's Hotel, (Newcastle,) pursuant to the rules, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the present season, namely,

Thomas H. Peters,—*President.*

James Gilmour, and Wm. Abrams, Esq's.—*Vice Presidents.*

J. M. Johnson, Esq.—*Treasurer.*

J. A. Street, Esq.—*Secretary.*

Wm. Carman, Jr. Esq.—*Assistant Secretary.*

Committee.

Charles Clarke, Esq.

William Carman, Jr.

Dudley Perley,

Alexander Rankin,

John Fraser,

R. S. Clarke,

A. Frazer, Jr. Esq.

Richard Blackstock,

Isaac Paley,

George Taylor,

Mr. D. Johnson,

James Johnson,

John T. Williston.

The annual subscribers to this Society are not very numerous, although it possesses some very zealous and patriotic supporters, who have not hesitated on all occasions, when the good of the Institution required it, to extend the most liberal assistance. But in the infancy of almost every institution of a public nature, there are always obstacles and prejudices to contend against, which nothing but industry and perseverance, or ocular demonstration of its utility can surmount. The Society, however, I am happy to add, is clear of debt, and upon the whole, is in a prosperous state, and in a fair way of proving highly beneficial to the rural economy and agriculture of the country.

J. A. STREET, *Secretary.*

We observe by the Miramichi Mercury, that Mr. ROBERT WASSON, of Ludlow, has reserved

for seed one Hundred Bushels of the "Tea Wheat."—It has been ascertained by experience, (the best evidence in the world,) that this sort of wheat is the best that has yet been used in this Province for the purpose of securing a fair crop. We would earnestly invite the attention of Farmers generally, and of those in particular who have lands fit for raising wheat to avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded them of obtaining at least, a partial supply of this seed.—We would also wish to impress on the minds of persons possessed of this grain, (for there must be others besides Mr. Wasson,) to do every thing within their power either by advertising their stock through the medium of newspapers, or otherwise, for the general good of the inhabitants of the Province. We cannot say that we have full faith in the Tea Wheat, answering the good purposes for which it has been recommended, but we surely think the experiments that have been made, are sufficient to induce a repetition of them, and that upon as large a scale as possible. If it be finally proved to be not subject to rust, its introduction into this Province is certainly a matter of no ordinary interest.

Ibid.

Leather Bands.—It is somewhat singular that the application of leather bands to communicate motion from one part of machinery to another, should till recently have been so confined in respect to capacity, more especially as their property has been known from time immemorial.

Power to almost any extent may be communicated through them, and to effect this object, it is only necessary to increase their width under a proper tension, proportionately to increment of the power required to be imparted. By adopting bands we get rid of the disagreeable noise which attends the movement of toothed machinery, and also save considerable expense in constructing and repairs.

Messrs. Sellers and Pennock have applied a band of about a foot in breadth to propel a saw of ordinary dimensions for sawing timber, and it answers extremely well.—*Mec. Mag.*

Bill of literary mortality.—Of about one thousand and books published annually in Great Britain, six hundred are accompanied with commercial loss—on two hundred there is no gain—on one hundred the gain is trifling—and, only on one hundred any considerable profit. Six hundred and fifty are forgotten within the year—another hundred in two years—no more than fifty survive seven years—and scarcely ten are thought of after twenty years. Of the fifty thousand books published in the seventeenth century, not more than fifty are now in estimation; and of the eighty thousand books published in the eighteenth century, not more than three thousand are considered worth re-printing—and not more than five hundred are sought after at the present time. Since the first commencement of writing—or in thirty-two centuries—only about five hundred works of writers of all nations have sustained themselves against the devouring influence of time.—*Eng. paper.*

Danville College, Ky.—Four scholarships of \$1000 each are founded. A farm is attached to the College, to reduce by labor the expense of living. The indigent will be supported and educated without charge. Those who are able to board themselves, will pay a sum for that purpose never exceeding \$20 per annum.

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, encouraged by the patronage of the Legislature of this State, intend to offer in premiums, not only the sum granted by the Government for that purpose, but also the whole amount of the income of their own funds. They therefore announce to the public their intention to have a Cattle Show, and Exhibition of Manufactures, &c. at Brighton, on Wednesday the 15th of October 1823.—The following are the premiums offered:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull, raised in Massachusetts, above one year old	-	\$30
For the next best, do. do.	-	20
For the next best, do. do.	-	10
For the best Bull Calf, from five to twelve months old	-	15
For the next best, do. do.	-	10
For the next best, do. do.	-	5
For the best Cow, not less than 3 years old	-	20
For the next best, do. do.	-	20
For the next best, do. do.	-	15
For the best Heifer [having had a calf]	-	15
For the next best, do. do.	-	10
For the best Heifer [not having had a calf]	-	12
For the next best, do. do.	-	10
For the next best, do. do.	-	8
For the next best, do. do.	-	6
For the best Ox, fitted for slaughter, regard to be had to, and a particular statement to be given of, the mode and expense of fattening	-	25
For the next best, do. do.	-	20
For the next best, do. do.	-	10
For the best pair of Working Oxen,	-	25
For the next best, do. do.	-	20
For the next best, do. do.	-	15
For the next best, do. do.	-	12
For the next best, do. do.	-	8
[No oxen to be admitted to trial as working oxen, under four years old.]		
For the best Merino Ram	-	15
For the best, do.	-	10
For the best Merino Ewes, not less than five in number	-	20
For the next best, do.	-	10
For the best Boar, not exceeding two years old, to be kept at least 1 year for breeding	-	12
For the next best, do. do.	-	8
For the next best, do. do.	-	5
For the best Sow, to be kept at least 1 year for breeding	-	12
For the next best, do. do.	-	8
For the next best, do. do.	-	5
For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, nor less than 4 months old, nor more than eight	-	10
For the next best, do. do.	-	5

None of the above animals will be entitled to premiums, unless they are *wholly* bred in the State of Massachusetts.

Any of the above Stock, when raised and still owned at the time of the exhibition by the person who raised them, will entitle the claimant to an allowance of ten per cent. in addition. But Sheep, to be entitled to any of the above premiums, must be raised by the person entering them.

NEW PREMIUMS FOR SHEEP.

For the best Dishley or New Leicester Ram	\$15
For the best, do. Ewe	15
For the best South Down Ram	15
For the best, do. Ewe	15

The above four premiums will be awarded on Sheep either imported or raised in the State.

The persons claiming these premiums to engage to keep the imported animals within the State.

No animal, for which to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any future premium of the Society, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded. *Any animal which shall have obtained a premium as a Milch Heifer shall not afterwards be entered for premium as a Milch Cow.*

FOR GRAIN AND VEGETABLE CROPS.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than 100 bushels \$20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of vegetables, [grain, peas, and beans excepted]—for winter consumption, of the stock of his own farm, and not for sale, in proportion to the size of the farm and stock kept, having regard to the respective value of said vegetables as food, stating the expense of raising the same, and the best mode of preserving the same through the winter 30 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Winter Wheat on an acre, not less than 30 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat on an acre, not less than 30 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than 45 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than 30 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest crop of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, not less than three tons, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre, not less than 600 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than 500 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of common Beets on an acre, not less than 600 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets on an acre, not less than 600 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on an acre, not less than 400 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mangol Wurtzel on an acre, not less than 600 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, not less than 600 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Turnips on an acre, not less than 600 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onionson an acre, not less than 600 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest |

quantity of Cabbages on an acre, not less than 25 tons' weight, free from earth when weighed 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Peas on an acre, not less than 30 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Beans on an acre, not less than 30 bushels 20 |

To the person who shall give proof of having produced the largest quantity of dressed Flax, raised on half an acre, and not less than 250 pounds 20 |

To entitle himself to either of the premiums for Grain or Vegetable crops, the person claiming, must cultivate a tract of at least one acre in one piece, with the plant or production for which he claims a premium, and must state in writing under oath of himself, and one other person, [accompanied by a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor,] the following particulars:—

1. The state and quality of the land, in the spring of 1823.

2. The product and general state of cultivation and quality of manure employed on it the year preceding.

3. The quantity of manure used the present season.

4. The quantity of seed used, and if Potatoes, the sort.

5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding, and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product, ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce, for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

6. In regard to Indian Corn, the entire crop of the acre offered for premium, if shelled, must be measured between the 15th Nov. and 1st December. If not shelled, the whole must be weighed within the same dates—and the Trustees have determined to consider 75 pounds of Corn and Cob as equivalent to one bushel of shelled Corn.

And in relation to all vegetables, [except Potatoes, Onions, and common Turnips] at least 40 bushels must be weighed, and 50 pounds will be considered as equal to one bushel, free from dirt.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

For a mode of extirpating the Worm that attacks the Locust Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual. \$100 |

For a mode, hitherto unknown, to extirpate the Borer that attacks the Apple Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual and cheaper than any mode now in use. 50 |

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of destroying the Bee Moth, or of preventing its ravages 20 |

To the person who shall make the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and prove its utility and cheapness, giving a particular account of the process and its result. 20 |

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, that his mode of rearing, feeding, and fattening neat cattle, is best 20 |

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, the utility and comparative value of the cobs of Indian Corn, when used with or without the grain itself, ground or broken

The claim under the two last heads, together with the evidences of the actual product, must be delivered, free of expense, to Benjamin Guild, Esq. [in Boston] Assistant Recording Secretary of this Society, on or before the 1st day of December next;—the Trustees not intending to decide upon claims under the head of Agricultural Experiments, until their meeting in December.

BUTTER, CHEESE, CIDER, CURRANT WINE.

For the best Cheese not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 100 lbs. \$10
For the next best, do. do. 5
For the next best Cheese less than one year old
For the next best, do. do. 10
For the best Butter, not less than fifty lbs. 15
For the next best, do. do. 10
For the next best, do. do. 7
For the next best, do. do. 5

For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese, made between the 15th of May, and the 1st of Oct. from not less than four Cows, the quantity of Butter and Cheese, and the number of Cows, to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than 20 lbs. of each, and the mode of feeding, if any thing besides pasture was used

For the best specimen of Cider, not less than one barrel, made in 1837, manufactured by the person who shall exhibit the same, and from apples grown on his own farm
For the next best barrel,

The person obtaining the first premium shall be entitled to a further sum of \$5, as a compensation for the premium barrel of cider, which will be retained and used at the Show Dinner, in order that he may have the credit of it. [These premiums will be continued in future years. Persons claiming them must state, in writing, their process of making and managing their cider, and the kind of apples used.]

FOR INVENTIONS.

To the person who shall use the Drill Plough or Machine and apply it most successfully to the cultivation of any small grains or seeds, on a scale of not less than one acre

To the person who shall invent the best machine for pulverizing and grinding plaster to the fineness of 25 bushels per ton, and which shall require no more power than a pair of oxen or a horse, to turn out two tons per day, and so portable that it can be moved from one farm to another without inconvenience

To the person who shall produce at the Show any other agricultural implement, of his own invention, which shall, in the opinion of the Trustees, deserve a reward, a premium not exceeding *Twenty Dollars*—according to the value of the article exhibited.

In all cases, proofs must be given of the work done by the Machine, before it is exhibited;—and of its having been used and approved by some practical farmer.

Persons who have taken out patents for their inventions are not thereby excluded from claiming any of the above premiums.

No claimant will be entitled to a premium, unless, in the opinion of the Committee, the machine or implement presented by him shall be superior to any designed for the same use, which shall have heretofore gained a premium.

FOR RAISING TREES AND HEDGES.

To the person who shall, on or before the 1st day of Dec. 1830, produce proofs of having raised the greatest amount in value of Mulberry Plants, either in standards, dwarfs or in hedges, for the purpose of raising the Silk Worm, and shall exhibit not less than 5 pounds of unmanufactured or raw silk, of his own production

For the best Plantation of White Oak trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, not less than 3 years old—and which trees shall be in the best thriving state on the 1st of September 1828

For the best plantations of White Ash, Larch or Locust trees, each of not less than 1 acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees, not less than 3 years old, shall be in the best thriving state, on the 1st September, 1828

For the best Live Hedge, made either of White or Cockspur Thorn, planted after 1820, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the best thriving state in 1828

For the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the best thriving state in 1829

To the person who shall have planted out on his farm since the spring of 1819, the best apple orchard, of not less than 100 trees, and who shall exhibit to the Trustees at the Show in 1828 satisfactory evidence of his having managed the same with care and skill

FOR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To the person or Corporation who shall produce the best specimen of fine Broadcloth, not less than 1½ yards wide, exclusive of the list, 40 yards in quantity, and diend the wool

For the second best, do. do.
For the best superfine Cassimere, not less than ¾ yard wide, nor less than forty yards in quantity
For the second best, do. do. do.
For the best superfine Satinet, ¾ yd wide, not less than 50 yds.
For the second best, do. do. do.

FOR HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best Woollen Cloth, ¾ yd. wide, not less than 20 yds. in quantity
For the second best, do. do. do.
For the best double milled Kersey, ¾ yard wide, not less than 20 yards in quantity
For the second best, do. do. do.
For the best Coating, ¾ yd. wide, not less than 20 yds in quantity
For the second best, do. do. do.
For the best Flannel ¾ yd. wide, not less than 45 yds in quantity
For the second best, do. do. do.

For the best yd. wide Carpeting, not less than 30 yds. in quantity 15
For the second best do. do. 7
For the best ¾ yd. wide Stair Carpeting, not less than 30 yds. in quantity 10
For the second best do. do. 7
For the best pair of Blankets, not less than ½ wide and 10-4 long 6
For the second best do. do. 4
For the best Woollen knit Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5
For the second best do. do. 3
For the best Worsted Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5
For the second best do. do. 3
For the best Men's Half Hose [woollen] not less than 12 pair in number 4
For the second best do. do. do. 2
For the best Men's Woollen Gloves, not less than 12 pair in number 5
For the second best do. do. do. 3
For the best Linen Diaper, 5 yard wide, not less than 30 yds. in quantity 3
For the second best do. do. do. 3
For the best yard wide Diaper [for table linen] not less than 10 yards in quantity 10
For the second best do. do. do. 5
For the best specimen of Sewing Silk, raised and spun in this State, of good fast colors, not less than one pound 5
For the second best do. do. do. 3
For the best Linen Cloth, [for shirting or sheeting] one yard wide, and 25 yards long 8
For the second best do. do. do. 4
To the person who shall produce the best specimen of any Cotton Fabrics, manufactured in private families, not less than 5 pieces 20
All of the above manufactures must be manufactured within the State of Massachusetts. And all manufactures, when presented, must have a private mark, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, so as not to be seen or known by the Committee, nor must the Proprietors be present when they are examined—in default of either of these requisitions, the articles will not be deemed entitled to a consideration or premium.

Animals, or manufactured articles, may be offered for a premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they may have received a premium from a County Agricultural Society.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction; yet if, in the opinion of the Judges, the object so offered, is not deserving of any reward, the Judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of money. Premiums will be paid within ten days after they shall be awarded.

That in any case in which a pecuniary premium is offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitor award either one of the Society's gold or silver medals in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been

awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed as having been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

On the 15th day of October, premiums will be given to the owners and ploughmen of the three Ploughs, drawn by two yoke oxen, and to the owners and ploughmen of three ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen, which shall be adjudged by a competent Committee, to have performed the *best work with the least expense of labor*, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. And that entries may be made of the names of the competitors until the morning of the 15th. Preference will be given to those who enter first—but if, on calling the list at the hour appointed, precisely, those first named do not appear, the next in order will be preferred. There will be two Committees of three persons each, one to be the judge of the ploughing by double teams, the other of the ploughing by single teams; the latter to have assigned to them a part of the field distinct from that of the double teams.

Premiums as follows, [being the same for the double and single teams:—]

First Plough	\$15
Ploughman	8
Driver	4
Second Plough	10
Ploughman	5
Driver	3
Third Plough	6
Ploughman	3
Driver	2

In each case, if there be no driver, both sums to be awarded to the ploughman.

The persons intending to contend for these Prizes, must give notice in writing to J. Winship, Esq. of Brighton. The competitors will also be considered as agreeing to follow such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Committees on the subject. The ploughs to be ready to start at 9 o'clock, A. M.

☞ All persons having articles or animals to offer at the Show, will please take notice, that such alterations have been made in the arrangements, as to bring the whole into one day—therefore.

All manufactures and implements must be brought to the Hall, and entered on Monday the 13th, to be examined on Tuesday the 14th.

Also, Butter, Cheese, Cider, &c. on the same day, for entry and examination.

All entries of animals for the pens, or as working cattle, must be made and entered before Tuesday evening the 14th, so as to be arranged by nine o'clock in the morning of Wednesday the 15th for public examination.

The Ploughing Matches will commence on Wednesday morning, at half past 9 o'clock precisely.

Trial of Working Oxen at eleven o'clock precisely.

The public Sales of Manufactures and Animals at 12 o'clock.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule relative to entries as well as the other rules prescribed.

Besides such animals as may have been offered

for Premiums, any others that are considered by them as possessing fine qualities will be admitted for sale. And for all Animals or Manufactures, that are intended to be sold, notice must be given to the Secretary, before 10 o'clock of the 15th. Auctioneers will be provided by the Trustees.

By order of the Trustees.

R. SULLIVAN, }
J. PRINCE, } Committee.
G. PARSONS, }
E. H. DERBY, }

February, 1828.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 15, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SWAMP MUCK AS A MANURE.

MR FESSENNEN—In your last publication, a correspondent in New York state, requests some information respecting the use of *swamp muck* as a manure, &c. from some farmer who has been in the habit of making use of the same; in compliance with his wishes, and pleased with the idea that the notions of we yankees should be enquired after by our neighbors of the great State, I inform you that for many years I have used *meadow mud* and *peat mud*, to fill up my barn yard and my hog's styes; that mud is black on the surface of the meadow about three or four feet deep, more or less, with an under layer of a brown colour, about the same thickness, down to the hard pan, exhibiting the undigested remains of some coarse grass, the upper layer is reckoned to be the best quality. We dig clear down, and fill the yard with it, dropping one cart load close to another, so that after it has got settled and upon a level, it lays about one foot and a half all over the yard. This is done in September or beginning of October, improving a dry spell, when alone the work can be performed.

This done we let the mud lay in the yard until the return of the following fall, and whilst it remains there it is often ploughed and harrowed, so as to lay it open to the benefit of the atmosphere, this cannot be done too often, and if the harrow does not break the lumps sufficiently fine, the hoe must be used; it is then carted away to the land which is to require it the following season, and made up in heaps with alternate layers of hog stye mud, summer cattle manure, &c.

In April as soon as the weather becomes genial and warm, these heaps are shovelled over fine, breaking the lumps carefully, and mixing with the mud, as it is shovelled over, unleached ashes, slacked lime if we have any, and as great a proportion of the winter horse manure as can be spared; this last ingredient in the course of eight or ten days will generate in the heaps the gentle heat of fermentation; the compost is then ready for use and good, and I have found it to answer a valuable purpose for raising a good crop of corn, also of barley, I have used it to a very good purpose to raise ruta bage. Grass seed I sow early in the fall after a crop of barley, or of oats mowed for fodder, ploughing the stubble in as soon after mowing as possible, I then let it lay three weeks to give a chance to the stubble to rot, then sow the seed on the furrow, harrow and roll.

Mud, used in this manner, is a valuable article on warm, loamy land; but it is indispensable to bring it to a fermentation, as above described, be-

fore it is used; it develops its powers and brings them into action; in its natural state I conceive it to be inert and of little value.

LONG RED POTATOES.

Your correspondent inquires after the most valuable kind of potatoes to raise for cattle: I believe that the general opinion among us, is, that the best kind for that purpose is the *long red* potato, and I have myself no doubt about it; however, it requires early planting, because it takes a longer season, than any other, to come to maturity. I would say that it ought to be planted as soon as it is likely to be safe against frost; it will give then by far a greater yield than any other kind, and the quality will entitle it to the first rank; the watery ends of that kind of potatoes complained of by some consumers, are the result of late planting; the autumnal frost, in such cases, catches the field whilst the vines are yet green and full of life, and the potatoes immature; but if planted very early the vines have time to decay before the frost comes, and they will be found of an excellent quality.

RUTA BAGA.

Respecting Ruta Baga, I have found it a very useful root, cattle are extremely fond of it, and they will keep in a dry cellar as easy and as long as potatoes do, they may be heaped up there, and I have taken them out in June as hard and as sound as they were when put in; I have found the leaves to be valuable towards the end of summer when the pastures become dry and barren; they may be pulled off as soon as the stalks of the first leaves get yellow, and come off easy, and are invaluable at that time for milch cows; with a piece proportioned to the number of cows kept, by the time that the first leaves were gathered, the second would get yellow and ready to be pulled, and so in succession until frost comes, and it is time to gather in the roots.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

Mangel Wurtzel is a very valuable and excellent root, but it is much exposed here to be cut off, when quite young, by the grey worms; I have been disappointed in that way of a crop several times, and have discontinued, on that account, to sow them. Mangel wurtzel is a milder and sweeter root, better adapted for milch cows than Ruta Baga, which is apt to flavor the milk, but mangel wurtzel requires richer land, and it will not keep so well in the cellar in a heap, being apt to decay.

FALL SOWING OF GRASS SEEDS.

Having alluded above to the fall sowing of grass seeds, I must say further that dear bought experience has taught me the inefficacy to sow them in spring with grain; it was a custom imported with the ancestors of the country from old England, where the cloudy summers and moist climate will warrant a practice, which, under our clear sky and powerful sun is altogether unsuitable. I must add that grass sown in fall imperiously requires to be rolled in spring as soon as the ground is in fit order, otherwise the young plants slightly rooted yet, and heaved up by the frost, will suffer much, perhaps to total destruction; and truly among the many uses to which the roller may be applied, none perhaps would be more valuable than to roll all grass lands in spring; heaved up by the winter frost, and left with the roots partly up from the ground. The plants suffer from the wind and from the heat,

and this being the case more or less every spring, it must necessarily bring on a premature decay, which the yearly use of the roller, at that season, might prevent. With much esteem,
Weston, Feb. 12, 1828. J. M. G.

PROFITABLE DAIRYING.

MR FESSENDEN.—In conformity to advice of friends I transmit an account of the produce of four cows in 1827. One of these four produced about one third of the whole; two are small, aged three years, and one fourteen years. We sold three calves, which were calved the 4th and 10th of March, and killed one for family use—gave one and a half bushels of corn meal to three cows whose calves were for sale, as they did not yield milk enough for their calves by hay alone.

In August and October we sold 755 lbs. new milk cheese; in December and January 291 lbs. do. at eight cents per lb.; 144½ lbs. skim cheese, and four meal, averaging more than two and a half cents per lb.; 177 lbs. butter of different prices, averaging 18 cents nearly; on hand for family use 61 lbs. new milk cheese; and now making butter in advance of family demand. Butter \$31.70; cheese, new milk \$2.88; skim \$3.88; calves 12, total \$130.40. This is not so much as the butter and cheese sold for in market, but more than \$32.61 per head is what we receive in hand; the family for the largest half of the time consisted of three; and hired men by day's work, have been supplied out of the dairy, exclusive of the above. Two new milk cheeses 34 lbs., one skim 12 lbs., and 4 lbs. butter, were disposed without price. Three rennet skins were returned; these with whey of cheese and butter might be placed to the credit of cows, but are not reckoned.

Between grass and hay in autumn eight bushels of oats were given; in September the under leaves of 300 cabbages, and 1½ bushel of carrots.

These statements are facts that can be proved by store keepers, neighbors and friends, without any exaggeration. When the cows are put to hay, and turned out for drinking, I go with them, drive them back and shut them in the barn yard, or if cold and windy, in the barn; towards night they are sent again and accompanied; by this assistance they drink twice heartily, or once without it. Summer pasture was less than 12 acres without any change except the highway; the verdure, quality and quantity of grass upon my mowed and watered soil, was such that cheeses made in September were not much inferior to those in size made in June—the milk was richer. Milking was all done by the mistress, who draws expeditiously and leaves none.

For good butter in cold weather she keeps the milk warm by a furnace, taking off all the cream in 24 hours; churning every seventh or eighth day; beginning to churn when cream is as much warmer than spring water as it is colder than milk when drawn from cows, increasing temperature or heat, so that when we have butter, the whey and butter are nearly or quite as warm as milk direct from cows. With this management butter is obtained quick and is of a good quality.

Yours, &c.

SAMUEL DENNY.

Oakham, Feb. 13, 1828.

P. S. Wood ashes I mix with salt for cows and horses, beginning with a small proportion of ashes, and increase. One cow is so greedy for salt as to take three parts ashes to one of salt.

Coal.—A coal mine of the bituminous species, which is said to be very extensive, and probably inexhaustible, has been recently opened in Pennsylvania. It is situated on Lycoming Creek, which empties into one of the western branches of the Susquehanna. A small quantity has been got out the past autumn, when on trial, is considered not inferior to the best Liverpool. The distance of the mine from navigable water, is about one mile and a half—it is estimated that the coal can be afforded in New York at a price not exceeding six dollars the chaldron, which is about half the price of Liverpool coal, as quoted in the New York price currents.—*Conn. Cour.*

Newport.—We rejoice to learn that a spirit of enterprise is beginning to show itself among us. We have been informed, that a number of our citizens, (gentlemen of character and property) are about to engage in establishing Cotton Factories in this place, to be propelled by steam. Nothing but a determined spirit, and persevering industry, is necessary to build up the town, to a degree of independency equal to any of our neighboring towns. We hope the true interest of Newport will be cheered by those who have it in their power to set the wheels in motion.—*Rhode Is. Repub.*

Public Schools in Rhode Island.—At the late session of the Legislature of Rhode Island, a law was passed appropriating \$10,000 to the support of schools for the benefit of the poor of the towns, according to the number of children in each under sixteen years of age. It is found that the number of children is 35,205. A statement of the apportionment to each town is given in the Newport Republican.

Butter.—Beckman supposes that the ancients were not acquainted with butter in a solid state, as it appears on our tables. Ancient writers always speak of it as something fluid. "The moderns cut, knead, and spread butter; the ancients poured it out like oil." See Job, xx. 17, and xxix. 6.

Cotton of the first quality has been raised by John Smith, of Belmont county, Ohio, during the last season, and it is thought that its cultivation will one day be as common as that of tobacco. A few years ago an excellent quality of tobacco was introduced there, and now vast quantities are raised.

The expenditures of Mr. Prince, of Long Island, incident to the culture and extension of his Horticultural establishment, exceeded, for the last year, we have understood, the sum of \$18,550.—*American Farmer.*

Continental Money.—By a Report made to Congress, it appears that the continental money of the United States, from 1775 to 1780, amounted to 241,552,730 dollars.

Cow.—Upwards of 6,000 head of cattle have been killed at two slaughter-houses in Troy the past season, making more than 10,000 barrels of beef.

EARLY CORN.

For sale at the Seed Establishment at the New England Farmer Office, a few hundred Ears of the *Early Golden Snow* Corn. This Corn was originally received from the Sioux tribe of Indians, and is considered by Mr. Prince, Mr. Derby, and other gentlemen, who have tried it, to be the most profitable sort that can be raised by farmers, from its great productiveness, and from its ripening so early, as always to ensure a crop before the autumn frosts set in. Mr. Prince usually has the new corn fit for sowing by the first and second weeks in August. The Corn is a bright yellow, the Ears being closely filled with from 12 to 16 rows.

ALSO.—The Early Jefferson Corn; a very early White sort, for the table—with the common kinds of early and late Sweet Corn.

Also, every variety of Garden Squash for hot beds, &c.—Winter Crook Neck Squash, Early Yellow Bush Squash, Early Squash or Patipau white Bush Squash, Warted Squash, Acorn Squash, Valparaiso Squash, &c. &c.

Also a few pounds genuine Ruta Baga Seed.—This Seed was raised by T. Melville, Jr. Esq. late President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, and is from superior roots, received by him from Russia a few years since.

OATMEAL, HULLED OATS, BARLEY, &c.

The Proprietor of the Seed Establishment connected with the New England Farmer office, has been appointed Agent for the sale of STEVEN'S Oatmeal, Hulled Oats, Hulled or Scotch Barley, Groats, and Pearl Barley, in any quantity from a half barrel to a ton. Mr. STEVEN'S reputation for managing these articles is well known and established in the Southern States; he having supplied a large part of that sold in the New York, Philadelphia, and Charleston markets for many years. None but the best of grain is used. An account of the Hulled Oats will be found in a letter addressed to Mr. QUINCY in last week's New England Farmer. A small quantity will be sent gratis to any gentleman disposed to give it a trial. Orders for any quantity of these articles, (which are warranted to be fresh, and packed in sweet casks) addressed to "John B. Russell, Proprietor of the Seed Establishment, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston," will be executed with promptness, at the manufacturer's prices, which are moderate, and will be variable.

AMMUNITION.—Sportsmen and Country Traders will find a constant supply of Powder—Shot—Balls—Percussion Caps, &c. of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad-st. E. COPELAND, Jr. Feb. 15.

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquisitions of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently rest the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting-rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Excellent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The separation of those kinds liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence unobscured by the errors and impositions, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress-St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. D. & C. LANDRETH

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton	105 00	107 50
pearl do.		112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 75	10 00
Cargo, No 1, new,		8 50	9 00
" No 2, new,			7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		7	10
skimmed mill,		3	4
FLAX			
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 87	6 00
Genesee,		5 75	6 12
Rye, best,		3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Rye	bush	68	72
Corn		60	63
Barley		60	67
Oats		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	8	10
HOPS, No 1, inspection			10
LIME	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS retail at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, new, clear	bbl.	17 00	18 00
navy, mess, do.		12 50	13 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		12 50	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48	55
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & 4 do		28	30
Native		22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
2d sort		30	35
do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best piece,		7	8
" whole hogs,		6	6½
VEAL,			
MUTTON,		4	8
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		10	16
lump, best,		15	20
EGGS,		15	17
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	80	80
Indian, do.		80	80
POTATOES, (new)		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl	2 00	3 00

MISCELLANIES.

EDUCATION.

By J. Bowring.

A child is born—Now take the germ and make it

A bud of moral beauty. Let the dews

Of knowledge, and the light of virtue, wake it

In richest fragrance and in purest hues;

When passion's gust and sorrow's tempest shake it,

The shelter of affection ne'er refuse,

For soon the gathering hand of death will break it,

From its weak stem of life, and it shall lose

All power to charm; but if the lovely flower

Hath swelled one pleasure, or subdued one pain,

O who shall say that it hath lived in vain,

However fugitive its leath'ring hour?

For virtue leaves its sweets wherever tasted,

And scattered truth is never, never wasted.

Morals.—It is stated in a letter from Holland that last year, in a population of upwards of six millions, there were but two executions.

A man in Charleston advertises 20 anchors of peach brandy. Brandy is an anchor that has brought so many to their moorings, that a burying-place might well be called an anchoring ground.

Qualifications for Congress.—"Why do you not present yourself as a candidate for Congress?" said a lady the other way to her husband, who was confined to his chair by the gout. "Why should I my dear?" replied he, "I am not qualified for the station." "Nay, but I think you are," returned the wife, "your language and actions are parliamentary. When bills are presented, for instance, you either order them to be laid on the table, or make a motion to rise, though often out of order, you are still supported by the chair; and you often poke your nose into measures which are calculated to destroy the constitution."

PHILOSOPHY.

To pass our time in the study of the sciences, in learning what others have discovered, and extending the bounds of human knowledge, has, in all ages, been reckoned the most dignified and happy of human occupations; and the name of Philosopher, or Lover of Wisdom, is given to those who lead such a life. But it is by no means necessary that a man should do nothing else than study known truths, and explore new in order to earn this high title. Some of the greatest philosophers in all ages have been engaged in the pursuits of active life; and an assiduous devotion of the bulk of our time to the work which our condition requires, is an important duty, and indicates the possession of practical wisdom. This, however, does by no means binder us from applying the rest of our time, beside what nature requires for meals and rest, in the study of science; and he who, in whatever station his lot may be cast, works his day's work, and improves his mind in the evening, as well as he who placed above necessity, prefers the refined and elevating pleasures of knowledge to the low gratification of the senses richly deserves the name of a True Philosopher.

PECULIARITY OF LORD COKE.

The following is extracted from a letter from Mr Mead, to Sir Martin Stuteville, published in Original Letters, illustrative of English History, &c. By Henry Ellis, F. R. S. &c.

"Sir Edward Coke being now very infirm in body, a friend of his sent him two or three Doctors to regulate his health; whom he told that he had never taken physick since he was born, and would not now begin; and that he had now upon him a disease, which all the drugges of Asia, the gold of Africa, the silver of America, nor all the Doctors of Europe could cure, OLD AGE. He therefore both thank them and his friend that sent them, and dismiss them nobly with a reward of twenty pieces to each man."

FARM BUILDINGS.

Liberality in providing good barns and warm shelter, is the source of health, strength and comfort to animals; causes them to thrive on less food, and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

Historical Facts.—Vasco de Gama, employed by the king of Portugal, first doubled the Cape of Good Hope, in Nov. 1497, which opened a passage to the East Indies.

Twenty-three years after the first discovery of America by Columbus, Magellan, a native of Portugal, in the service of Spain, penetrated into the Pacific Ocean, by the strait which bears his name. He advanced through the south seas to the Ladrone islands, of which he took possession in the name of Charles V.—He was here slain in 1520, either by the natives or as some accounts say, by his own rebellious crew.

Newfoundland was discovered 24th June, 1497, by the Cabots, who were commissioned to sail in quest of new countries by Henry VII.

In the years 1576-7-8 the coast of Labrador was explored by Martin Probieher, under the auspices of Elizabeth of England. About the same time Sir Francis Drake accomplished his celebrated voyage around the world.

Sir Walter Raleigh fitted out an expedition of two small vessels, in 1584, which reached the coast of North Carolina on the 4th July.—A favorable report of the country, to which he gave the name of Virginia, led to two succeeding expeditions and attempts at settlement, in 1585 and '86, both of which failed; the remnant of the first returned to England, the others perished by famine and at the hands of the natives.

The first restorers of learning in Europe were the Arabians, who in the course of their Asiatic conquests, became acquainted with some of the Greek authors, procured copies of the ancients, and had them carefully translated into Arabic.—The Western Kingdoms of Europe became first acquainted with the learning of the ancients through the medium of these translations. The Arabians disseminated their knowledge in the course of their conquests, and founded schools and colleges in all the countries they subdued.

The boldest naval enterprise of the ancients was the Peripulus of Hanno; who sailed from Carthage to the coast of Guinea, within four or five degrees of the equator, in 570. They did not know that Africa was almost circumnavigable.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS.

There is a way of building a chimney, which was found to succeed in the huts which were erected by the British army in this country during the war of the revolution; and even in the underground chimnies which were built to their tents when out at a late period in autumn or rather the beginning of winter. In the writer's own house, where the principal chimnies were altered

on this plan, after the house was finished, and in which there have been fires for nine months, the purity and cleanliness of the rooms sufficiently testify its efficacy; but he has a still farther proof in the testimony borne by the person who built the house and made the alterations, and who was so convinced of the improvement effected from what he saw, while the chimnies were damp, that in two houses which he has since built in Melville-street, Edinburgh, he has constructed all the chimnies on the same principle. The method is simply to contract the chimney as soon as possible; then gradually to widen it for four or five feet, and then again contract it to the usual dimensions, and carry it up in any direction.

One hour a day.—Spending one hour more in bed, seems, at the time, but a small matter, and so it may be—yet in the course of a year it makes a material difference. The person who rises at 5 o'clock, will have 365 hours more in a year than the one who sleeps till six. This is equal to five weeks' pure daylight, [allowing 12 hours per day], so that his year will number 13 months. Is not this too great of a morning nap, which makes us feel "nothing better but rather worse?" Whereas, if we can summon sufficient strength of mind for the first effort, the deed is done—the hour gained—conscience satisfied—and, business will go better all day.

Lotteries.—A powerful memorial has been read in the Pennsylvania Legislature, against the sanction of Lotteries. It details many melancholy recent instances of infamy and suicide arising from the temptations held out by this species of gambling. It is signed by the Rt. Rev Wm. White, Bishop of Pennsylvania, and some of the most distinguished citizens of that state.

A Savannah paper says the Duke of Bridgewater owns more than a million in the Bank of the United States.

The remarkable warmth of the season, is spoken of in newspapers from different parts of the country. At Charleston, in January, green peas and tomatoes were plentiful in the market. At Augusta, Georgia, in January fresh shad were in market, and strawberries were plucked in the neighbourhood. At Milledgeville, Ge. Jan. 7th, the mercury ranged at 70. At Wheeling, Virginia, Jan. 9th, a rose was plucked from a garden bush. At Louisville, Kentucky, in Jan. the thermometer ranged from 68 to 72 degrees. In Virginia, in the middle of January the hycinch was in bloom—peach trees were also partly in bloom. At Savannah, Jan. 15th. vegetation was putting out buds and blossoms—the thermometer was at summer heat, and a sun flower in full bloom. Fruit trees were in blossom in Cheraw S. C. At Richmond, Virginia, on the 22d Jan. the rivers had not been frozen.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

SEEDS.

For Sale at the SEED ESTABLISHMENT, connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market-Street, Boston.—Orchard grass, Lucerne, Hord grass, Red-top, Red and White Clover, Millet, genuine Foot Meadow-grass Seed, (we receive this Seed direct from the person who raises it in Vermont, so there can be no doubt of its genuineness). Broom Corn, a few barrels White Field Peas, (very fine and pure, as the seed was all selected before planting). A few barrels Early Washington, and Dwarf Imperial Peas, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, &c. &c.

Published every FRIDAY, at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year; but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1828.

No. 31.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORN PITHS.

SIR,—One of your correspondents asks if horn piths are a manure? I answer, *they are*, and an excellent one, too, for wheat. Within two years I have used nearly twenty loads, which I procured from the comb-makers. Attached to them are the roots of the horn, and some skin and hair, all of which induce fertility. My practice is to scatter them over the ground, and plough them under. Applied this way, they are some time decomposing. They would be better for the first crop if pulverized or broken, but they fertilize much longer when left whole. I think they are worth four times their bulk of manure from the yard. In addition to these, I use the comb-makers' horn shavings, which I think are superior to any other application; and I prefer them at eight cents the bushel, to stable manure at twenty-five cents the two horse load, the transportation of both being two miles and a half.

J. BUEL.

Albany, Feb. 19, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WINTER EVENINGS.

The human mind cannot continue inactive. If we do not employ it in the acquirement of useful knowledge, it will be brooding upon mischief, or indulging in visionary schemes of happiness. Neither can it remain stationary. If it does not advance in knowledge and virtue, it will retrograde into sloth and depravity—if our fields are not sown with seeds of useful plants, thistles and other vicious weeds will spring up. To the farmer who is bringing up a family of children, these considerations are of momentous concern. If he makes his fireside the scene of innocent recreation and instruction—of kind feelings and affectionate intercourse—his children will prize home before the tavern, or the haunts of dissipation. But he must teach by example.

The winter evenings, from September to March, estimating three hours to each, amount to thirty-eight days of twelve hours each, or to more than a fifth of the time usually devoted to business and pleasure. The future welfare of children depends much upon the manner in which this fifth part of the winter is employed. Youth is the period in which habits generally become fixed—it is the seed-time of life—and whatever is sown, be it good or be it evil, is sure to produce its kind. If the mind is cultivated, and the seeds of useful knowledge sown in youth, the harvest of manhood will be respectability, wealth, and virtue.

Impressed with the influence of early habits, I have spent some time in devising a plan to render instruction amusing and to attach my children to home, by diversifying their winter evening employments, and by familiar illustrations, adapted to their capacities, of what they read. They have received partial instruction in music and drawing, and I have furnished them with the necessary books and instruments to enable them to pursue these studies. Their readings are such books as tend to improve the heart and expand the intel-

lect—such as *interest*, while they *instruct*, the young mind. After eight, they are indulged with a rubber of draughts or backgammon. I derive pleasure, and profit from these exercises. New ideas are elicited, and valuable information acquired, from the research and explanations which my task as monitor obliges me to make.

I subjoin the arrangement for the evenings of the present winter. They may stimulate some of your readers to adopt a better system.

Monday—drawing,
Tuesday—mathematics,
Wednesday—reading,
Thursday—chemistry,
Friday—music,
Saturday—drawing, or either of the

preceding.

Albany, Feb. 19, 1828.

A FARMER.

COFFEE TREE.

Linnean Botanic Garden,
Feb. 19, 1828.

MR FESSENDEN.—Noticing in your last number, a description of the Coffee Tree, I am also tempted to subjoin some remarks, more especially as I have the trees now, both in bud and in fruit. The leaves of this tree are about the size of the common Laurel or *Kalmia latifolia* of our woods, and much resemble those of the Lemon. They are of a fine shining green, stand opposite, and being very numerous, impart great beauty to the plant. At each joint the blossom buds are now presenting themselves; they are usually in pairs, of a snowy whiteness and most delicious fragrance, and as your correspondent remarks resemble those of the white flowering Jasmine.

A promenade through a grove or plantation of these trees is said to be delightful in the extreme, where the enlivening verdure of their foliage is only surpassed by the delicate blossoms, and the delicious fragrance which is inhaled from them. In my Hot-house the flowers in general do not fully expand until March, and sometimes not until April; the fruit from these ripens in autumn, at which period, a second crop of flowers is generally produced, but less numerous than the first.

The size of the berries may be adjudged by supposing the union of two grains of the coffee in one, with a thin pulp to cover them. They continue green during the period of growth, and then change to a bright cherry red, and interspersed among the fine foliage, contribute greatly to beautify the tree. The largest I have, is about six feet in height, of regular form and branching on all sides, and seems to flourish equally as well in the tub in which it is planted as in its native soil. The seeds vegetate freely, and it may also be increased by cuttings, by which modes I have reared a large number of them, about forty of which I have at present.

On the plantations in Cuba the trees are generally kept down to about 6 or 7 feet in height, so as to render it easy for a person standing on the ground to collect the fruit, and it is said the average produce is but little over a pound of cured coffee from each tree. I have taken much pains to obtain the various trees and plants useful in the economy of life, particularly the spices, and have now the Cinnamon, Cassia, Pimenta, Black Pep-

per, &c. Also, the Sugar Cane, Mahogany, Banana, Plantain, Mango, Mammece, Alligator pear, Granadilla, Soursop, Cherimoyer, Rinyon, India papaw, various species of Guava, Annatto, several species of Pine apple, Fustick, Braziletto wood, Caper, Cocoa nut, Calabash tree, Roseapple, Cotton tree, Chinese Ginseng, Bamboo, Rattan, about 50 varieties of the Orange, Lemon, Citron and Lime, &c. The introduction of these and various other rare species, together with the erection of the necessary buildings for the accommodation of about 20,000 pots of Green house Plants, which form my present collection, has caused the disbursements for this department alone to be very great. But this does not prevent me from going on in the same progressive manner in the introduction of every thing which I consider useful or interesting, and at this moment I am making the arrangements for erecting an additional wing to my Hot-houses, which alone will be near 100 feet in length; and for each new house I pay some tribute to your city, for I receive from it all the glass necessary for the purpose, as experience has taught me it is much to be preferred.

Yours, most respectfully,

WM. PRINCE.

HEMP AND FLAX.

We are indebted to the Hon. Mr. Everett, for several public documents; among the most important of which, is a report of the Navy Department, in relation to experiments on American water rotted hemp, when made into canvass, cables, and cordage. The commissioners of the navy have, for some time, been actively engaged in testing the quality of cordage manufactured of American hemp, compared with that made of the Russian material; and to aid their decisions, they have appealed to the experience of manufacturers and merchants, and the result of their enquiries has been, a conclusion that American hemp, properly cultivated, and suitably prepared, would be at least as strong and durable as that of Russian growth. The disadvantage under which American hemp has hitherto labored, is owing to the pertinacious adherence of our farmers to the old plan of dew rotting—a process so exceedingly slow, as to impair, in a very essential degree, the strength of the fabric. Where water rotting has been resorted to, better success has attended the cultivator, the hemp has worn a much handsomer colour, and has proved as strong in cordage as Russian.

We have, ourselves, in recent conversation with gentlemen conversant with the cultivation of hemp and flax, had reason to know that American hemp may be raised with great profit to the cultivator, & with every advantage to the manufacturer. Indeed, one great advantage attends the use of the American article. That from Russia, as is stated in the report, is liable to be exceedingly heated, coming in large bulk in the ship, and to lose by that process, some of its strength—an evil to which American hemp is not liable. American hemp used in the manufactory of sail-cloth, has not proved so well adapted to the purposes designed, and stout flax has generally been used. It is established, that water rotted American flax, &

equal in strong cloth, to that of any other country. Hemp might be brought into this use, if gathered younger than is usual. A machine has been invented for dressing hemp and flax, without the process of rotting or steeping it—but as the gummy and mucilaginous matter is not, by that process, drawn out of the material, it may be doubted whether the strength is not liable to be lessened. *Phila. Gazette.*

From the New York Farmer.

On the cultivation of the Strawberry, by MR WILLIAM CURR, of New York, read Feb. 26, 1822. To the President and members of the Horticultural Society of New York.

GENTLEMEN—I take the liberty to lay before you a short sketch of the method practised by me in cultivating the *Fragaria* or strawberry plant, together with a few observations which I consider will be found of advantage to the cultivator of that excellent fruit.

The patch on which I have my strawberries, had been under the same plant for several years. For the month of September, 1819, I laid on about five inches thick of well rotted manure, which I dug down with the old vines. I then set out plants of the Hud-on kind of strawberry at the distance of sixteen inches each way, taking care to have them in line the long way of the ground. In the month of November I covered the plants with a thin coat of loam litter, which I took off in the beginning of April, and pointed the ground with the spade, and raked it smooth. The ground was kept clean by hoeing till the fruit began to form. I then took short grass cut from the walks and spread between and under the vines, which had the effect to keep the fruit clean, the weeds down, and kept the scorching drought from penetrating into the roots of the plants.

As soon as the fruit season was past, I pointed in the grass between the beds. In September, 1820, I cut out all the superfluous runners and dressed the bed, and in the month of November covered as before.

On the first of March of last year, 1821, I took the covering from a part of the patch and replaced it with one inch thick of straw, which I burned off, as directed by Dr Miller. I then gave a slight hoeing and raking. At this time there was hardly the least trace of vines left on the ground, but in 8 or 10 days the leaves began to make their appearance. On the 22d of March, I uncovered another part of the patch, a part of which I burned with straw as before, and the other part with a parcel of dry leaves, which I laid on two inches thick. The remainder of the patch I uncovered in the beginning of April, and dressed in the usual way.

The first burned part continued to keep more forward than the others, and showed flowers eight days sooner than the unburned part of the patch. The unburned grew less rapid, and was considerably less productive of fruit. That part burned with leaves was the most luxuriant in growth, the quantity of fruit nearly the same as those burned with straw.

The burning has this good effect, that it keeps the ground more clean of weeds, and will doubtless kill a great many insects and their eggs; besides, it clears the vines from all decayed leaves and hardened bark, gathered around the body of the plant: and by that means allows the free expansion of the leaves and flowers.

I am of opinion that leaves when dry, will answer the purpose of burning equally with straw, and their ashes prove a good manure.

I shall now give a few observations concerning the selecting of proper plants for planting. A great deal lies in choosing proper plants; for if they are taken promiscuously, the greater part will prove barren, producing plenty of flowers but no fruit. Those when examined will be found to want the female organs of generation; that is, they will have abundance of stamina, but few or no styles; so that it often happens among those barren plants, that some of them have a part of an imperfect fruit formed, which sometimes ripens. Plants ought, therefore, never to be taken out of old neglected beds which have been allowed to spread and run into a multitude of suckers, nor from any plants which do not produce plenty of fruit. Those suckers which stand nearest the old plant, should always be selected in preference to those produced from the trailing stalks, at a distance from the fruit bearing plants.

There has some kind of strawberries been greatly improved by seed selected from the largest and fairest fruit. In this case the seed should be sown as soon as possible after the fruit is eaten. The best way is to sow the seed in pots or boxes, placed in the shade.

Should some of the members of this Society put this in practice, the result might be of general advantage, by improving the different sorts of this delicious fruit.

WILLIAM CURR.

New York, Feb. 26, 1822.

FOREST.

Every farm ought to have a piece of wood-land, or forest, sufficient for fuel and other purposes.—Raising timber, for the purpose of fencing, will not often be found advisable. Farmers must eventually depend on making stone walls, or hedges, for the purpose of enclosing their lands. But wood and timber sufficient for fuel, for building, for carriages, and implements of farming, cannot be dispensed with. Of these, the farmer will always find it most advantageous to keep the requisite stock himself, and not only rely on others for purchasing it. Nor is it advisable to have his woodlands separate, and at a considerable distance from his farm; unless it be in parts of the country where part of the lands are too valuable to be kept in wood, and other adjacent parts are only fit for that purpose.

When the farmer is clearing up his farm, he ought to reserve, for woodland, that part which is least adapted for tillage or for grass. Land which is swampy with a thin soil over a sandy bottom; that is rocky and hilly; or that is dry, poor, or very gravelly, may do well for woodland; while it would answer but indifferently for tillage.

The quantity of ground to be set apart for this purpose must depend on the size of the farm; the quality of the soil, of the woodland; the nature of the climate; and, frequently, according to the demand or market for wood: for, in some cases, it may be found more profitable to keep tolerably good land in wood, than in any other cultivation. Of the natural growth of wood, it will require as much as twenty acres, or more, to keep two fires, according to the common method of using wood for fuel; but it is a very easy matter to have sitting rooms warmed, and all the cooking and other apparatus of the kitchen so contrived, as not to require more than one-third of the wood that is commonly used.

To thicken a forest, or to prevent its becoming too thin, cattle should be kept out of it at all seasons. The seeds, or cuttings of trees, of rapid growth, should also be set, or planted, in every part that becomes destitute of growing wood. If woodland be suffered to become so thin, that the sun can get in and cause the ground to be covered with a sward of grass, this will prevent the further growth of young timber; and in this way the ground eventually becomes stripped of all its growth. This, however, is not the case with the locust, as it encourages the growth of grass amongst it, and in this situation grows very rapidly. Perhaps the farmer will find, when he is reduced to the necessity of planting wood for fuel, that this tree will answer his purpose best.

The Lombardy poplar also grows very rapidly, is easily raised from cuttings, and, when cut and dried, will answer tolerably well for fuel.

The easiest method of raising the locust is as follows: Plant, in the first instance, about fifteen or twenty trees on an acre; when they have got to be twelve or fifteen feet high, and their roots well extended, run straggling furrows through the ground, and, wherever the roots are cut with the plough, new trees will start up, and soon stock the whole ground with a plentiful growth. This tree has been but lately introduced into general use in France; and it is said to be there valued more than any other which is cultivated in that Country.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

SCRATCHES, OR SELENDERS.

This is a disorder between the hinder pastern joints and hoofs of horses, consisting of cracks and soreness, with suppuration. It is troublesome commonly in the winter season only. "Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs, as frequent hand-rubbing, and washing the heels carefully with soap suds, as soon as a horse comes in from exercise. In inveterate cases where the disease appears to have become habitual in some degree, a run at grass is the only remedy; if a dry pasture be procured where a horse can be sheltered in bad weather, and fed with hay and oats, it will be found extremely convenient, as in such circumstances he may perform his usual labor, and at the same time be kept free from the complaint."—*The Complete Farrier.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

There are few individuals who hold a more distinguished place among agricultural improvers than the Earl of Egremont; forty years ago, the Stag Park, at Petworth, consisting of between seven and eight hundred acres of land, presented a wild forest scene, overspread with furze, stunted timber—and rubbish, and would have been dear if let at five shillings per acre. Somewhere about the year 1790, the noble owner of this unproductive tract, undertook to improve it; the timber was felled—the underwood grubbed—every part of the ground has been since effectually drained—and the whole enclosed and divided into proper fields, by neat and regular white-thorn hedges. Under a well arranged system of tillage, it yields barley, tares, and turnips—clover, rye, chicory, rape, and other artificial grasses, in great profusion; the crops are so luxuriant, that few tracts which let even for thirty shillings per acre, can be considered more productive. Ten quarters [eighty bushels] of oats, and five quarters of wheat are now raised upon an acre of land, on which

a sheep would have starved before this improvement.

Little more than fifty years ago, Clumber Park, which belongs to his grace the Duke of Newcastle, and contains no less than 4000 acres of land, was a black, dreary, unproductive heath, within the limits of the ancient and extensive forest of Sherwood. About 1760, the genius of agriculture lighted upon this desolate waste—a magnificent mansion was built by the noble owner—the heath disappeared—2000 acres were planted—which now exhibit the agreeable appearance of thriving timber of very large dimensions, and the remaining 2000 acres, under a spirited and intelligent system of husbandry, yield excellent crops of different grains and grasses;—besides other live stock, the sheep fed on a district which half a century ago was perfectly barren, amount at least to 4000 annually.—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

Extracted from Donce's New England Farmer.

SEEDS OF VEGETABLES,

The last product, by which their species are propagated, being frequently all the fruit of a plant, but sometimes only a part included in the plant. Every seed contains a plant in embryo. The embryo, which is the whole future plant in miniature, is called the germ or bud; and is rooted in the cotyledon, or placenta, which makes its involucre, or cover. The cotyledon is always double; and the middle, or common centre of the two, is a point or speck, namely, the embryo plantule, which being acted on by the warmth of the sun and of the earth, begins to protrude its radicle or root, downwards, and soon after, its plumula, or bud, upwards; and as the requisite heat continues, it draws nourishment by the root, and so continues to unfold itself and grow. The two cotyledons of a seed, are a case to the little embryo plant; covering it up, and sheltering it from injuries, and feeding it from its own proper substance; which the plantule receives and draws to itself by an infinite number of little filaments, which it sends into the body of the placenta. The cotyledons for the most part abound with a balsam disposed in proper cells; and this seems to be oil brought to its greatest perfection, while it remains tumid, and lodged in these repositories. One part of the composition of this balsam is oily and tenacious, and serves to defend the embryo from any extraneous moisture; and, by its viscosity, to entangle and retain the fine, pure, volatile spirit, which is the ultimate production of the plant. This oil is never observed to enter into the vessels of the embryo, which are too fine to admit so thick a fluid. The spirit, however, being quickened by an active power, may possibly breathe a vital principle into the juices that nourish the embryo, and stamp upon it the character that distinguishes the family; after which, every thing is changed into the proper nature of that particular plant. Now when the seed is committed to the earth, the placenta still adheres to the embryo for some time, and guards it from the access of noxious colds, &c. and even prepares and purifies the cruder juice which the young plant is to receive from the earth, by straining it through its own body. This it continues to do, till the embryo plant being a little enured to its new element, and its root tolerably fixed in the ground, and fit to absorb the juice thereof, it then perishes, and the plant may be said to be delivered; so

that nature observes the same method in plants, as in animals, in the mother's womb. Many sorts of seeds will continue good for several years, and retain their vegetative faculty; whereas others will not grow after they are one year old. This difference, is in a great measure, owing to their abounding more or less with oil; as also to the nature of the oil, and the texture of their outward covering. All seeds require some share of fresh air, to keep the germin in a healthy state; and where the air is absolutely excluded, the vegetative quality of the seeds will soon be lost. But seeds will be longest of all preserved in the earth, provided they are buried so deep as to be beyond the influence of the sun and showers: since they have been found to lie thus buried twenty or thirty years, and yet vegetate as well as new seeds. How the vegetative life is so long preserved, by burying them so deep, is very difficult to explain; but as the fact is very well known, it accounts for the production of plants out of earth taken from the bottom of vaults, houses, &c. In the common method of sowing seeds, there are many kinds which require to be sown soon after they are ripe; and there many others which lie in the ground a year, sometimes two or three years, before the plant comes up. Hence, when seeds brought from distant countries are sown, the ground should not be disturbed, at least for two years, for fear of destroying the young plants.

As to the method of preserving seeds, the dry kinds are best kept in their pods or outer coverings; but the seeds of all soft fruits, as cucumbers, melons, &c. must be cleansed from the pulp and mucilage which surround them; otherwise the rotting of these parts will corrupt the seeds.

When seeds are gathered, it should always be done in dry weather; and then they should be hung up in bags in a dry room, so as not to deprive them of air.

The seeds of plants exalted by cultivation always furnish large and improved varieties; but the flavor, and even the colour of the fruit seems to be a matter of accident. Thus a hundred seeds of the golden pippin will all produce fine large leaved apple trees, bearing fruit of considerable size; but the tastes and colours of the apples from each will be different, and none will be the same in kind as those of the pippin itself. Some will be sweet, some sour, some bitter, some mawkish, some aromatic, some yellow, some green, some red, some streaked. All the apples will, however, be more perfect than those from the seeds of the crab, which produce trees all of the same kind, and all bearing sour and diminutive fruit.

It has been recommended when seeds are intended to be sent a great distance, or it is wished to preserve them a long time, to wrap them in absorbent paper, and surround them by moist brown sugar.

Mr Humboldt has found, that seeds, which do not commonly germinate, become capable of germinating when immersed in oxygenated muriatic acid gas mixed with water. If the liquid be a little warmed, it will quicken the vegetation of seeds surprisingly. Cresses thus treated exhibited germs in three hours. Seeds which were more than an hundred years old, were also made to vegetate by those means.

Old seeds may likewise be made to germinate by immersing them in water nearly boiling hot, for about half a minute, and cooling them sudden-

ly by exposure to air. But if such seeds are sown when the earth is cold, they will rot in the ground.

HORN DISTEMPER.

This is a disease of neat cattle, the seat of which is in their horns. Cows are more subject to it than oxen. It does not attack bulls; and steers and heifers, under three years old, have not been known to have it. The distemper gradually consumes the pith of the horn. Sometimes it is in both horns at once, but more usually in one only. The disease is discoverable by the coldness, or loss of the natural warmth of the horn; by dullness of the eyes, sluggishness, loss of appetite, and a disposition to lie down. When the brain is affected, the cattle will toss their heads, and groan much, as if in great pain. To effect the cure, the horn should be perforated with a nail gimblet, through which the corrupted thin matter will be discharged, if care be taken to keep it open. By this boring, which should be nearly horizontal, or in the depending part of the horn, and two or three inches from the head of the animal, the cure sometimes is completed. When it proves otherwise, a mixture of rum and honey with myrrh and aloes, should be thrown into the horn with a syringe; and be several times repeated, if the disease continue. For a more particular account, see a letter from the Hon. C. Tutts, Esq. in the first vol. of the Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.—*Ibid*

WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

In the Picture of London, for the present year, it is stated, that about the year 1700, the average weight of oxen killed for the London market, was 370 pounds; of calves, 50 pounds; of sheep, 28 pounds; and of lambs, 18 pounds. The average weight at present is—of oxen, 800 pounds; calves 140 pounds; sheep, 80 pounds; and lambs, 50 pounds. The whole value of butcher's meat, as sold in Smithfield, is about eight millions sterling.

White Weed has a five cornered stalk. The leaves are jagged and embrace the stalk. The flowers are discous, large, radiated. The ray is white, and the disk yellow; the seeds have no down. It flowers in June, and is perennial in the roots.

When this weed has got possession of the ground, no good grasses grow with it; because, perhaps, the roots bind the soil in such a manner as to cramp other roots. Or being a stronger feeder it deprives other roots of their food.

When it is in its green state, neither neat cattle nor horses will eat it. But if it be cut while in blossom, and well dried for hay, the cattle will eat it freely in winter, and live well on it. The crop however is always thin and light. If it is mowed late, or not well cured and preserved, the hay will be of very little value.

Dunging the ground is an enemy to this weed, and it is said that pasturing with sheep kills it.—

But to conquer it effectually, there can be no better way than to use the land in tillage, for hoed crops, several years in succession.

Curiosity.—The Middletown. (Conn.) Gazette mentions, that in cutting an elephant's tusk at a comb factory in that city, a few days since, two iron bullets were found imbedded in it—the surface of the tusk being perfectly smooth.

GRAPES.

Linnean Botanic Garden, }
Feb. 20, 1828. }

MR FESSENDEN—I send you herewith some further extracts from my Treatise, (now in press) which you can publish as "Extracts from Prince on Horticulture."

Yours most respectfully,

WM. PRINCE.

Of all the fruit cultivated in the United States there is none more generally esteemed than the grape; yet, in the middle and northern states, this fruit is seldom met with in perfection except in cities. The Proprietor having attended particularly to the cultivation of the grape for twenty years past, can confidently assure those who wish to have this fruit in perfection, that they may depend on their vines producing well if they will attend to the following directions; for although a season may sometimes occur when the cold and wet will retard the ripening of the fruit, yet even in the worst seasons a tolerable crop may be calculated on.

There are two causes why the cultivation of the vine has not been successful throughout the country, attention to which is indispensably necessary: the first is the proper selection of those kinds which are suitable to the respective climates, and which in this latitude should come to perfection by the middle or end of September; the second is the want of attention to the culture requisite for ripening the wood, which in cities is effected by the dry warm air with little or no care, but in the country requires art and attention to produce the desired effect. I have, therefore, given the following list of grapes, with brief descriptions of their qualities, &c. followed by a general comment on the culture and properties of the vine, which I hope may be considered as useful to those not fully conversant with the subject.

Many of the grapes will be found to differ essentially from fruits cultivated under similar names in some parts of the United States, as in many instances the possessors of grapes of doubtful origin have attached to them the names of old establishments! fruits. This practice, so common in our country, and so calculated to disseminate error, cannot be too greatly deprecated.

So confident has the Proprietor ever been of the success which would attend the culture of the vine in this country, and of the utter inconsistency of the fallacious ideas which have been advanced to the contrary, that he has invariably continued to extend his collection of vines, by importations, of the choicest kinds from every clime; and as he has, during the seasons of 1826 and 1827, had near 100 kinds to produce fruit equal to that of France, nearly all of which ripened in August and early in September, he considers these doubts as entirely set at rest. Specimen vines of every kind have been planted out for bearing, and persons desirous of seeing the fruit can view them at the season of ripening. Such persons as desire a selection of varieties most suitable to their particular localities, can have the selection made by the author. It is intended, in the copious work now preparing on "American Horticulture," to insert engravings of a number of varieties of the grape.

1. *July Grape, or Morillon Hartif.*—This is also called the Madeleine; it is the earliest grape known in France. The bunches are small, the fruit is also small, of a deep violet colour, and

pleasant flavor, but it is not much esteemed, except for its early maturity; ripens here early in August.

2. *White Muscadine, or Early Sweet Water.*—This is a round grape, with a thin skin, and of delicate flavor; it is a great bearer, and resembles the White Sweet Water in almost every respect, except that it ripens much earlier, being usually in perfection from the 20th to the end of August. It is recommended as particularly suitable for the country, and for more northern latitudes, where, with attention, it will be sure to yield plentifully and regularly.

3. *White Sweet Water.*—This has very large round white berries close on the bunch, which is of a good size; the skin and flesh are very delicate, and replete with very agreeable juice; the berries on the sides of the branches next the sun are often clouded with spots of a russet colour.—This grape flourishes admirably in our cities, where large quantities are annually sold in the shops, and some bunches have weighed near two pounds. It is somewhat singular, that although it flourishes without protection in the city of New York, yet I have never known a grape more sensible to the early frosts in the country, where, if unprotected in winter, it is when young killed to the ground. It is therefore not recommended for the country in this latitude.

4. *Black Sweet Water.*—This is a roundish fruit, growing in small compact bunches, is very sweet, and ripens in September.

5. *Munier, or Miller's Burgundy.*—This is one of the earliest grapes; the berries are black, of moderate size, rather oval, and pretty closely set on the bunches, which are short. Its leaves particularly when young, are covered with a white down, which easily distinguishes it from others, and whence it derives its title. The juice is pleasant and vinous; it is an excellent wine grape, and produces well; is very hardy, a sure grape for a crop, and is one of those that will succeed farthest north. It enters largely into culture in the vineyards of France, and is well calculated to succeed for the same purpose in this country.

6. *White Morillon.*—The berries are nearly round, and form a bunch of good size; the fruit in flavor resembles the Black Morillon, but is rather more sweet; it is a pleasant early table fruit, and ripens at the end of August or beginning of September.

7. *Striped Aleppo.*—This is a variety of the Morillon; the berries are on some bunches black, on others white, but very frequently black, white, and striped on the same bunch; the fruit is similar to the Morillon Noir in quality, being pleasant, and ripening early. It is sometimes called Raisin de Suisse, and by others Morillon Panache. I consider this grape would mature its fruit at Boston, and for some distance to the north of it; ripens end of August or beginning of September.

8. *Avernal, or Pineau Noir.*—This is a wine grape much cultivated in Burgundy; the berry is not large, but closely set on the bunch, and of agreeable flavor; the bunches are but of moderate size. It is often called Pineau Noir, but is quite distinct from the following; ripens beginning of September.

9. *Pineau Franc.*—A fruit of minor size and oblong, with small bunches of a form somewhat conical, and the berries closely set on the bunch; it is not the most productive, but its fruit is of ex-

cellent flavor, and produces the most delicate wines of Burgundy. The finest vineyards of that part of France are most composed of the varieties of the Pineau, and of the Morillon. They all ripen about the same period, and in this vicinity are at maturity the beginning of September.

10. *Pineau Gris, or Grey Burgundy.*—This grape, also called Avernat Gris, is used in connexion with the Avernat Blanc, and Avernat Rouge Claire, to form the far-famed champagne wine. The bunch of this is short, unequal in its form, and moderately large; the berries are round, pretty close, sweet, fine flavored, and of a greyish colour. Formerly many vineyards in France were entirely composed of this grape, and at present it forms a large proportion of several. It is sometimes called Grisset Blanc; ripe in September.

11. *Pineau Blanc, or White Burgundy.*—This grape is also called Bourgoignon Blanc; the berries are somewhat oblong, and so closely set on the bunch, that in very rich soils it is not uncommon for a portion to fall off in order to give space for the remainder. The fruit when ripe, is of a yellow colour; ripe in September.

12. *Bourguignon Noir.*—This is another variety of the Morillon, and is somewhat allied to the Pineau; the berries are, however, less closely set on the bunch, and the fruit less oval than the latter; they are black and sweet and the bunch is often winged or shouldered. It is cultivated in connexion with the others referred to in the fine vineyards of Burgundy, and ripens at the same time.

13. *White Chasselas, Royal Muscadine, D'Arboye, or Chasselas Blanc.*—This has round amber-coloured berries, of moderate size, thin skin, and soft juicy flesh; the bunches are very large; it is a great bearer, and ripens in September.

This grape, which is the most cultivated for the table in the middle of France, but which does not come to perfection in the north of that country, unless in very favorable localities, does not fail to regularly ripen its fruit in the vicinity of New York; and when excellent wines are made far north of where this grape is found to succeed, it proves at once the fallacy of the assertions made by some, that vineyards cannot succeed in this vicinity. One circumstance is fully proved in the experiments with the above grape, which is, that if our season is in reality shorter than in some parts of France, where it flourishes, still, that its greater intensity compensates for the shortness of its duration. Col. Clapp, of Oxford county, New York, has found this grape to ripen perfectly well in that locality, but he covers the vines in winter; they ripen with him the beginning of September.

The varieties of the Chasselas are considered in France among the finest of their table grapes, and are very extensively cultivated for that purpose.

14. *Red Chasselas.*—This is similar to the white in size and shape, but it is of a red colour next the sun; it is considered a good grape, and ripens rather later than the white.

15. *Golden Chasselas.*—A round fruit of amber colour, melting, sweet, and of excellent flavor; the skin rather thick, and the bunches are of good size; leaves pretty deeply indented, and on a long petiole; ripens in September.

16. *Musk Chasselas.*—Rather smaller than the above, and ripens later; a white, round berry, sweet, and of a musky flavor.

40. *Cioutat*, or *Parsley Leaved*.—This is a variety of the Chasselas, with finely cut or divided leaves; fruit of fine quality, delicate and juicy; the berries and bunches size of the White Muscadine; ripens early in September. There are two varieties, the red and the white.

13. *White Frontignac*, or *Muscat Blanc*.—The berries are of good size, somewhat oval, and of an amber colour next the sun; the bunches are long, and terminating to a point, and the berries pretty closely set; the juice luscious and musky, and of exquisite flavor; perhaps no grape is superior to this as a table fruit. It has been remarked, that this grape does not come to maturity in the north of France, except in situations particularly favorable; at Long-Island it ripens in September.

16. *Red Frontignac*, or *Muscat Rouge*.—This grape ripens earlier than the preceding, its berries being less closely set on the bunch; it is also less highly flavored. The fruit is of a lively red colour, and round; the bunch is oblong, and the peduncle which supports it is remarkable for its size; ripe in September.

15. *Black Frontignac*, or *Muscat Noir*.—This has very large round fruit, covered with a mealy bloom, and of a very fine flavor. It is called, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Black Cantalaria; ripens in September.

17. *Violet Frontignac*, or *Muscat Violet*.—The leaves are similar to the white variety; the berries are large, oblong, of a violet colour, and high musk flavor; they are powdered with a fine bloom, and are very delicious. I consider it one of the best table grapes; ripens in September.

14. *Grizzly Frontignac*, or *Muscat Gris*.—The berries are round, tolerably large, colour brown, red and yellow intermixed, and they have a high musky perfumed flavor; ripens in September.

18. *White Muscat of Alexandria*, *Malaga*, or *Alexandrian Frontignac*.—This is of high musk flavor when it is at maturity, for which purpose it requires a very warm situation; the berries are very large, oval, and of regular form, without being too closely set; bunches of beautiful appearance; when perfectly ripe they are of a fine amber colour. I consider this the same as the White Muscadel. To be continued.

In Congress—House of Representatives.

SILK AND SILK WORMS.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter:—

Washington, Feb. 1, 1828.

SIR,—I have the honor to present to Congress, through you, a treatise on the rearing of Silk-worms, by Count Von Haggi, of Munich, who sent it to me for this purpose. The Count has seen the Resolution of the House of Representatives, directing the compilation of a manual on the culture of silk, and was desirous to promote the patriotic views of the House, by sending the result of his labors on the same subject, and the evidence of the good will be bears the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

JAMES MEASE.

The Hon. Mr. Stevenson,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Letter, and the Treatise accompanying it, were referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It was also ordered to be translated into the English language and printed, with the plates therein contained.

REMOVING ROCKS.

In perusing a new work, entitled "Thompson's Travels and Adventures in Southern Africa," I was struck with what I conceived to be a novel mode of removing rocks which may obstruct the course of canals; and as this subject has become one of immense importance, in our State particularly, I thought it might be of importance to transcribe it for insertion in your widely circulating paper. Speaking of a canal near the town of Graaff reinet, he says, "this canal has been greatly improved, or rather constructed anew, on a much higher level, by the present Landrost, who by indefatigable exertions, and entirely at his own risk, has carried it along the front of a rocky precipice, and by these means gained a large addition of arable ground, and a more certain and abundant supply of water. I was not a little surprised to find that this arduous task had been accomplished without even the aid of blowing irons or gun-powder, merely by kindling large fires upon the rocks, and when they were well heated, dashing buckets of water upon them. By this simple process, immense blocks had been split, and rolled from the path of the water-course.—U. S. Gazette.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Ma Judo.—An article in your last from Niles' Register says: "Already the farmers stand with whetted knives to kill off these useful animals," (sheep.) A friend from Genessee River informs me that many of the farmers in that part of the country are now killing off their sheep. One man in Livingston Co. who went from Northampton, was butchering his flock at the rate of 50 per day. He gave the meat to his hogs. Pork is worth only from 2½ to 3 cents in Rochester; of course mutton must be dog-cheap. This destruction of sheep will gratify those who are so anxious to have us purchase British wool, meat, and grain, in the shape of British woollen cloths.

Preparations of Spruce.—Early in the spring cut off the young branches of the pine or fir tree, three or four inches in length, and break them into small pieces; boil them in water, and after filtering the extract through a sieve, add to sixteen gallons of it, about six pounds of sugar. It may then, by boiling, be reduced to a syrup—which will keep in bottles for a length of time. For beer mix three pints of this extract with thirty of water, boil it for about two hours, and when cold, put it into a cask, [a fresh emptied wine cask is the best] and ferment it in the usual manner.

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING IN GENERAL.

I shall now proceed to give an Alphabetical List of such flowering Trees, Shrubs and Plants as I think worthy of cultivation; or, rather, that I myself would wish to have about my house, or in my garden. As I go on I shall state some particulars here and there relating to propagation and management; but, to be very particular would be superfluous, seeing that such full directions have been given in the former parts of the work, as to the sowing of all seeds, great as well as small; as to the raising of trees and plants from cuttings, slips, layers and suckers, and as to cultivation and tillage. Flowers are divided into *annuals*, *biennials*, and *perennials*. The first blow and die the year they are sown; the second blow the second year and then die; the third sometimes blow the first year and sometimes not, and die down to the ground annually, but spring up again every spring. I have not made separate lists; but have included the whole in one Alphabetical List. There are sixty trees, shrubs and plants altogether; and, if properly cultivated, these will give a grand bloom from May to November.

LIST.

ALTHEA FRUTEX.—It is raised from seed, or from suckers. There are several sorts, as to colours. They should be mixed to make a variety. Save the seed in November or December. The pods are full. Sow in the spring. Seed produces the handsomest shrub; and it is to be got almost any where.

ANEMONE.—This is a very beautiful flower, and worthy of great pains. It is raised from seed, or from pieces of the roots. Sow the seed in spring. The plant does not blow the first year. The root, which is *tuberosus*, is taken up in the fall, dried in the sun, and put by in dry sand till spring, when it is put into the ground again. And, during the summer, it sends out young roots, which must be taken off and planted out, to become *blowers*.—There is a great variety of colours and of sizes of this flower.

ABUTIL.—A pretty ever-green, as well known as the Oak tree; and is to be got every where.

ASTRAE (China).—*Astrea* is French for *star*, and this flower, in its shape, resembles a star to our view. It is *annual*, bears great quantities of seed, and is sown early in spring. An infinite variety of colours, and great quantities of blossoms. It gives no smell; but a clump of it furnishes a great mass of beauty to the sight.

AURICULA.—This is one of the flowers, the sorts of which are distinguished by having awarded to them the names of famous men and women, famous cities and famous bottles, and so forth. It may be raised from seed; but the flowers proceeding from plants so raised, do not resemble the flowers of the mother plant, except by mere accident. It is a chance if you get a *fine flower* from a whole sown bed. Now and then one of this description comes, however, and this adds to the list of names, if it happen to be one of the like of which has not made its appearance before. Auriculas are, therefore, propagated by parting the roots, and every root sends out several young plants annually.—When sown, they do not blow till the 2nd year; but the old roots last for many years. Some of these should be potted, and kept to blow in the green-house. If planted in the natural ground, they ought to be covered a little in the winter.—There are many hundreds of sorts with names.—So many indeed, that the godfathers in England have been so put to it for great personages to baptize the flowers after, that they have been compelled to resort to the heroes and heroines of Romance; accordingly they have *Don Quixotte* and *Sancho*. However, vanity supplies the florists, as well as the ship owners, with a great store of names, and auriculas, like ships, are very frequently honored with the names of the original proprietor's wife or daughter.

AZALEA.—That little American Honeysuckle that impedes our steps when shooting on the skirts of woods. It, however, blows profusely, though it has no smell like the English honeysuckle.

BALSAM is an *annual* and a most beautiful

plant, with great abundance of flowers. Sow when you sow Melons, at a distance of four feet; leave only one plant in a place; let the ground be rich and kept clean; it will blow early in July, and will keep growing and blowing till the frost comes, and then, like the cucumber, it is instantly cut down. I have seen Balsams in Pennsylvania 3 feet high, with side-branched 2 feet long, and with a stem much bigger than my wrist, loaded with beautiful blossoms. Plant, branch, leaf, flower; all are most elegantly formed, and the colours of the flower extraordinarily vivid and various.—There are, however, some more double than others, and some variegated. The seed of these should be sowed, and it comes in great abundance. The flower of the Balsam has no smell.

BRIAR (Sweet).—A well known shrub of the rose. Rows of it carefully planted and pruned make very good hedges, and it will grow in almost any ground, though fastest in good ground.

CAMELLIA.—This shrub, which is of the laurel-tribe, has lately been introduced in England from Japan. It bears a flower, which, when open, resembles a good deal a large full blown rose; and these flowers, on different plants, are of different colours. It is raised, doubtless, from seed; but it may be grafted on the Hawthorn; and, I dare say, on the Crab. Some of the plants have been sold at 20 or 30 pounds each. By this time they are probably sold at a dollar. The plant as well as the flower are handsome; and certainly cuttings for grafting may easily be brought from England. They will stand the winter as well as any of the American laurels.

CARNATION.—Here is beauty and fragrance, and both in the highest degree. There are various sorts, distinguished, like those of the Auricula, by names; and what is said of the seed of the Auricula applies here. If sown, the carnation does not blow till the second year. It is usually propagated by layers. While it is blowing, it sends out several side shoots near the ground.—These are pinned down in August, to the earth, with a little stick with a hook at the end of it.—A little cut, or tongue, is made on the under side of the shoot; and thus the head of the shoot is brought upright. The part that touches the ground is well covered with earth; and roots come out here before the fall. Then the stalk which connects the young plant with the old one is cut off; the young plant is transplanted, and the next year it blows. The old root does not stand another year well; and, therefore, its branches are thus made use of to keep up the race and the sort. Carnations are rather tender as to frost, and must be well covered in this country to live through the winter. It is best to put them in large pots to give room for laying; and to keep them in a green house in winter, or in some house, where they can have sun and air.—However, they merit all the pains that can be bestowed upon them.

CLOWE.—Is only a more hardy and less esteemed sort of Carnation, which see. It may be propagated like the Carnation; or, by cuttings, which is the easier way. Instead of laying down the side shoots, you cut them off. Then you cut away the hard part of the shoot, strip off three or four of the bottom leaves. Tip the rest of the leaves; make a little split in the butt of the shoot, and then, with a little smooth pointed stick, plant the cutting in the ground. This is to be done

early in August. The young Cloves will have roots in the fall; and you may transplant them into the open ground or into pots to blow the next year. The old Clove plant, will, however, blow for many years. I should think, that, with good covering, such as directed for spinach, Cloves would live out the winter in this country.

COLUMBINE.—A perennial. Very common; but very pretty.

COWSLIP.—This is one of the four flowers, without which English pastoral poetry would be destitute of that which awakens the most delightful ideas. The Cowslip, the Primrose, the I told, and the Daisy, are of endless recurrence in the species of writing. They all come early in the spring; and are all beautiful. Neither of them is seen here, and they all might; for they will bear any severity of weather. The Cowslip is of the *Polyanthus* tribe. It is of a delicate yellow colour, and sends forth many blossoms from the same stem, which rises about six inches from the ground. It may easily be propagated from seed, which it bears in great abundance, but, when you once have a plant, the easiest way is to propagate from offsets. The plants raised from seed do not blow till the second year. The plant is perennial. The flower has a delicate sweet smell, and also sweet taste, as a proof of which, cart-loads of the flowers, plucked from the stalks, are sold in London to make "wine" with; that is to say to furnish drinkers with an apology for swallowing spirits under the specious name of Cowslip-wine.—The leaf of the flower very much resembles in shape the under lip of a cow, whence, I suppose, our forefathers gave the plant the name of cowslip.

CROCUS.—A bulbous rooted plant, very well known. It is recommended by its earliness. It is perfectly hardy. The only thing to do, when it is once planted, is to take care that it does not fill all the ground near it. There are yellow, blue and white Crocuses. And they are pleasant when nothing else is in bloom, except, at least, the Snowdrop, which departs soon after the Crocus begins to appear.

DAISY.—I cannot say, with Dryden's damsels, in one of his fine poems, that "the Daisy smells so sweet; for it has very little smell; but it is a most beautiful little flower, and blows without ceasing at all times when the grass grows, however little that may be. The opening of the Daisy is the sure sign that there is growth going on in the grass; and these little flowers bespangle the lawns and the meadows, the green banks and the glades all over England. Their colours present an endless variety; and those grown in gardens are double. The field daisy is single and about the size of a York Sixpence. Those in the gardens are sometimes as broad as a quarter of a dollar. And there is one sort, called the *Hen-and-chicken* Daisy, that has a ring of little flowers surrounding the main flower. This plant may be raised from offsets or seeds, in which last case it blows the second year. It is perennial.

(To be continued.)

Tobacco.—Gov. Clinton, in his last message to the Legislature, recommended the cultivation of tobacco in New York, as a profitable crop. A writer in the Rochester Daily Telegraph, mentions as the result of an experiment, made by him last summer, that it is a more productive crop than any now raised in the western counties of

the State. He is confident that the soil and climate are both well adapted for raising the high priced yellow tobacco, not so good for dark low priced tobacco, [used for chewing,] as the Southern States.

HOPS.—E. A. Le Breton, inspector of hops in Albany, on the 24th ult. made a report to the Legislature, from which it appears he has inspected within the year, (ending the first of Jan. 1828) 2,927 bales of hops, weighing 719,246 lbs. raised and presented from the following counties. Madison, 390,937—Oneida, 224,25—Otsego, 47,115 Saratoga, 12,857—Genesee, 10,003—Monroe, 5,844—Herkimer, 5,152—Albany, 4,830—Tompkin, 2,408—Onondaga, 1,762—Chenango, 1,420 Rensselaer, 1,239—Schenectady, 1,940—town of Newport, N. H. 1,220—Total, 719,296 lbs.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1828.

EARLY CUCUMBERS.

To obtain cucumbers a month of six weeks earlier than what the soil and climate would naturally produce them, is sometimes a very desirable object, especially with market gardeners. This may be done by means of artificial heat, either in hot-beds, or hot houses, according to rules given in treatises on gardening; but will require much labor, skill, care, and expense. Mr. Cobbett, in his *American Gardener*, paragraph 217, describes a cheap mode of raising cucumbers: by which he says, you may "have them a month earlier than the natural ground will bring them." His directions are as follows: "Make a hole and put into it a little hot dung; let the hole be under a warm fence. Put six inches deep of fine rich earth on the dung, sow a parcel of seeds in this earth; and cover at night with a bit of carpet or sail-cloth, having first fixed some hoops over this little bed. Before the plants show the rough leaf, plant two into a little flower pot, and fill as many pots this way as you please. Have a larger bed ready to put the pots into, and covered with earth so that the pots may be plunged in the earth up to their tops. Cover this bed like the last. When the plants have got the rough leaves out, they will begin to make a shoot in the middle. Pinch that short off. Let them stand in this bed till your cucumbers sown in the natural ground come up; then make some little holes in good rich land, and taking a pot at a time, turn out the ball and fix it in the hole. These plants will bear a month sooner than those sown in the natural ground; and a square yard will contain thirty-six pots, and will of course furnish plants for thirty-six hills of cucumbers, which, if well managed, will keep on bearing till September. Those who have hot-bed frames, or hand-lights, will manage this matter very easily. The cucumber plant is very tender and juicy; and therefore, when the seedlings are put into the pots, they should be watered and shaded a day or two; when the balls are turned into the ground they should be watered and shaded with a bough for one day, that will be enough."

In a *Treatise on Gardening*, by J. Armstrong, of Dutchess, New York, published in *Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture*, we have the following passage, which suggests an important improvement on Mr. Cobbett's mode of proceeding above detailed: "To obtain early cucumbers, we

must have recourse to artificial heat, and with the less reluctance, as, of all plants the cucumber is that, with which it best agrees. To this end, therefore, scoop up many large turnips as you propose to have hills—fill these with good garden mould, sow in each three or four seeds, and plunge them into a hot bed. When the runners shew themselves, spare them, or pinch them, or bury them, as you may think best: * and on the 10th of May, transfer them to the beds where they are to stand. The advantage of the scooped turnip, as a seed bed, over pots or vases will now appear—for instead of the ordinary difficulty of separating the mass of earth so! the plant from the pot which contained them, and without injury to either, we re-inter both pot and plant, and even find in the one an additional nutriment for the other. The subsequent treatment does not differ at all from that of plants sown and cultivated in the open air." Other plants, such as summer squashes, melons, early corn, &c. &c. might no doubt be forwarded to great advantage in hollowed turnips—by means similar to those above stated. You may form and temper your hot bed for raising cucumbers and other purposes, as follows: "Take fresh horse dung, with plenty of long litter in it: shake the manure well and place it on a piece of ground the size of the bed you want to make; the first layer or two should have more litter than the others; beat the dung well down with your fork, as you proceed with the layers till your bed is the height you want it. Different vegetables require beds of different heights. (for cucumbers about 4 feet) but the mode of making them is the same. The bed being thus made, place a frame light over it, and in six or eight days, it will be in a strong fermentation. To temper this bed, when the frame has been on six or eight days, take it off; if the bed has settled unequally, make the surface level by laying on a little old dung. Run a stick or fork-handle into the bed, let the stick stay there five minutes; on pulling it out, if it is more than a temperate heat, lay on the frame, tilt up the back lights, that the steam may escape, and close the holes you bored in the dung. When the bed comes to a temperate heat, it is ready for use." In attempting to raise early cucumbers, the gardener will of course choose seeds of the earliest sorts. Abercrombie recommends "the short prickly for very early fruit; and the long prickly kinds for the chief early and main summer crops."

EWES, LAMBS, &c.

It is recommended to give ewes with lamb a somewhat more than ordinary quantity of food for a month or six weeks before they are expected to yearn. Not enough, however, to make them fat,

* To enable the reader the better to comprehend this passage, it may be well to quote the observations of the writer, in another part of the same article. "You have to choose between three methods of treating the plants, each of which has many and warm advocates. First, The permitting it to regulate itself with regard to the production, and the length of the stem. Second, The pinching stem, which by shortening the stem, compels it to push lateral branches. Third, The plan of forcing, which by burying the runner at short distances, avoids the hazard of pinching or cutting, and at the same time, obtains new roots from the buried joints. Of these three methods, the last has, in our opinion, the preference; but as others may come to a different conclusion, we will point out the time, the mode, and the effect of shortening the stem. Soon after the plant acquires a second round leaf, you will discover about the foot of it, a bud, which left to itself would become a runner. This must be pinched off, taking care, however, not to wound the joint from which it proceeds. The effect of this pinching will be the production of side shoots, which in their turn must also be pinched off, leaving only two eyes on each, destined to become future runners, and so to be conducted that they will not shade or crowd each other."

as dangerous consequences might attend their being in very high condition at that period. Turnips are said to be injurious to ewes with lamb, but may be well given them after they have yearned. If your sheep, whether store sheep or ewes with lamb, have good hay, about a quart of potatoes a day to each will, it is said, be very beneficial, and an ample allowance. But when the object is to fat them, according to a writer in Rees' Cyclopedia, about a gallon of potatoes a day with a little hay, will be the proper quantity; but this is dependent in part on the size of the animals, and in part on the quality and quantity of the hay which is allowed them. Potatoes, besides their use as food for sheep, are said to be very serviceable as an article of diet, which usually supercedes the necessity of medicine. They have, when given raw, an opening or purgative quality, which is thought to be of use, and answer a similar purpose with sheep, which is effected with swine by brimstone and antimony. Potatoes, baked, steamed, or boiled, will furnish more nutriment than those which are raw.

Care should be taken to place in the stable small tubs or troughs of water for the sheep to drink in. They will do very well in summer without water, as they feed when the dew is on, but they need water in winter, especially if fed mostly on dry food. "When sheep have colds, and discharge mucus from the nose, good feeding, together with pine boughs, given occasionally, will cure them; or tar, spread over a board, over which a little fine salt is strewn, will induce sheep to lick up the tar, and this will cure a cold." Half a gill of Indian corn a day, given to each sheep during the winter, is recommended as keeping them in good heart, preventing the wool from falling off, and enabling the ewes to rear their young better than they would if fed altogether on food of a less substantial nature.

"When several kinds of food can be procured, it is right to give them alternately to the sheep at different meals, in the course of the same day; the qualities of one kind aid or compensate those of another. At certain hours of the day, dry food should be given, and at others, roots or grain. If there be any danger that the roots may decay, the water should be begun with them, mixing, however, some dry food with them, for alone they would not be sufficiently nutritious."

Erratum.—In the extracts from Prince on Horticulture, (published in the N. E. Farmer) page 223, 3d column, 7th line from the bottom, for "mild," read "wild."

☞ A communication from Stockbridge, describing a remedy for diseased bags in cows, will appear next week.

Seeds for Hot Beds.

For sale at the Seed Establishment connected with the New England Farmer office, No. 62 North Market Street, Boston. A large variety of fresh Garden Seeds, suitable for early sowing of Hot Beds, among which are Bush Sweet Marjoram, Early Camperdown Lettuce, Silesia do. Head do. Royal Cape do. Turnishall do. Ice Coss do. Green and White Coss do. Early York Cabbage, Early Penton do. Early Battersea do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Dutch do. Green Globe Savoy do. Cape Savoy do. Early White, Purple, and Cape Broccoli—Early and Green Cauliflower—White Head Rose coloured Celery—Curled Cress—Early Frame Cucumber, Green Cluster do. Long Green and White Turkey do. Long Prickly do. White Spined do. Short Prickly do.—Green Citron Melon, Pine Apple do. Minore do.—Purple Egg Plant—Superior Short Top Scarlet Radish, Early Frame do. Cherry do.—Early White Dutch Turnip, Yellow Malta do.—Spinach, &c.

Also, Lucerne, Fodder Meadow, Orchard Grass, Millet, Early Peas, Early Frame Potatoes, Early Beans, Tree and Potato Onions, &c. Seeds of the Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Three Thorned Acacia, American Holly, Louisiana Black Walnut, &c. Likewise, two casks superior London Sp. Peas, for soups—Purified Celery, Sage, Thyme, and Savory, for soups.

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquirements of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green house Plants—Palms, Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated in the continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is not inferior as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting-rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Excellent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The operation of these kind-like to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly ensues in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or inexperienced or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Colman, No. 31 Congress-St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and securely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. 1851

D. & C. LANDRETH

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FRONT	
APPLES, best,	btl	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	1 50	167 50
pearl do. - - -	do.	11 50	115 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bb.	9 75	10 00
Cargo, No 1, new, - -	do.	8 50	9 00
" No 2, new, - -	do.	7 50	7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, lb.		14	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	10
skimmed milk, - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb.	5 87	6 00
Genesee, - - - - -		5 75	6 12
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	68	72
Corn - - - - -		60	63
Barley - - - - -		60	67
Oats - - - - -		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, lb.		10	10
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77	78
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	2 75	3 40
PORK, new, clear - - - - -	bb.	17 00	18 00
navy, mess, do. - - - -		12 10	13 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		12 50	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 25	2 75
Clover - - - - -	lb.	12	13
Lucerne - - - - -		10	50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		48	55
do do unwashed - - -		20	25
do do 3-4 washed - -		28	34
do do 1-2 & 3 do - - -		28	50
Native - - - - -		22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do do 2d sort - - -		30	35
do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		7	8
" whole hogs, - - -		6	6 1/2
VEAL, - - - - -		6	8
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	7
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		12	14
lump, best, - - - - -		13	17
EGGS, - - - - -		15	17
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	80	80
Indian, do. - - - - -		60	60
POTATOES, (new) - - - - -		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bb.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

FLOWERS.

Now let us range both far and wide,
Through all the garden's boasted pride.
Here Jasmines spread the silver flow'r,
To deck the wall or wave the bow'r;
The Woodbines mix in am'rous play,
And breathe their fragrant lives away.
The rising Myrtles form a shade;
There Roses blush and sent the glade;
The Orange with a vernal face,
Wears every rich autumnal grave;
While the young blossoms here unfold,
There shines the fruit like pendant gold;
Citrons their balmy sweets exhale,
And triumph in the distant gale.

A PUN.

ON MISS ANN BREAD.

While toast their lovely graces spread,
And fops around them flutter;
I'll be content with *Ann Bread*,
And won't have any *But-her*.

An Irishman of the name of M'Manus, who came over in one of the Belfast boats, and who has been for some time suspected of trafficking in dead bodies by the loungers about the Promielaw quay, received some very uncourteous usage at their hands. It having been distinctly ascertained that his only merchandise, as usual was "a subject," he was one unceremoniously laid hold of by the stainers, who appeared to act in concert, and being borne in triumph to the nearest crane, a rope was fixed about his middle, and he was swung round over the river, where he hung for a minute like the golden fleece, or *Banile Nid Jarric*, at Aberfoil, amidst the shouts of laughter of his tormentors, at the indescribable quickness of the poor fellow's appearance. He was then rapidly lowered into the water and soused over head and ears. This ceremony was repeated five or six times, notwithstanding the piteous appeals of the unfortunate resurrectionist, and the attempts of some humane by stainers to release him, which was not effected until the Police arrived, who conveyed him to the Office. M'Manus is the same individual who, about two weeks ago, was apprehended in Gallowgate with the dead body of a child under his coat.—*Glasgow Cour.*

All men wish to be treated with respect; therefore treat all with respect, and you yourself will be respected.

Virtue is certainly the most noble and secure possession a human being can have. Beauty is worn out by time, or impaired by sickness—riches lead youth rather to destruction than to welfare, and without prudence are soon lavished away. While virtue alone, the only good that is ever durable, always remains with the person that has once cherished her. She is preferable both to wealth and a noble extraction.

BY DR. A. HUNTER.

Accustom yourself to reflect.—Seek wisdom, and you will be sure to find her—but if you do not look for her, she will not look for you.

Do as you would be done by.—Use yourself to kindness and compassion, and you may expect kindness and compassion in return.

Obstinacy is weakness.—Obstinacy of temper proceeds from pride—and, in general, from ignorant pride, that refuses to be taught.

True generosity is delicately rewarded.—Blame no man for what he cannot help. We must not expect of the dial to tell us the hour after the sun is set.

Cure for Intemperance.—It has recently been discovered, that sulphuric acid, taken in spirits, completely eradicates the inclination to use them intemperately. It is said to be preferable to Chambers' remedy, more simple, cheap, and wholly innocent.

Kindness in Sickness.—Nothing can produce more sincere admiration and heart felt gratitude, than the kind anxiety and assiduous attentions of an affectionate friend in sickness. Every tender effort to mitigate distress, accompanied by the gentle and soft accents of sympathy and love, fills the soul with emotions not to be described, even while its fragile tenement is writhing with excruciating pain! The pleasure of alleviating distress is so unalloyed, both to those who receive the kind offices of endearing humanity and esteem, and to those who cheerfully and tenderly bestow them, that every person of a reflective and ingenious mind, will cultivate this peerless virtue, by practising those acts of goodness which are attended with a reward so sweet. He who would witness a performance of the holiest rites of "pure and undefiled religion," may behold them in the patient and gentle offices of affection—bending over the bed of anguish—wetting the parched lips—cooling the feverish brow, and soothing the soul with the voice of tenderness.

From the American Advocate.

INSTINCT.

How wonderful is instinct, as we find it displayed in the numerous dumb animals—and how near, notwithstanding the boasted powers of man, does it approach to human reason! There are many instances recorded, in which brute animals have exhibited such wonderful powers as to make it very difficult to find the dividing line between instinct and what we call reason. We once witnessed such a display of this power in a duck, as convinced us that dumb animals are capable of judging as to the effect to be produced by particular action, with as much, and even more correctness than could be expected from a child of the same age. The circumstance was as follows: Being on a visit to the house of a friend, a number of ducks came near the door, a piece of dry hard bread was thrown to them. One of them, after trying for a considerable time, in vain, to masticate and swallow it, took it in her beak and carried it to a small pool of water, at a little distance from the door, into which she dropped it, and it soon became so soft, by the effect of the water, as to enable her to eat it without difficulty. Another remarkable instance of sagacity in birds, was related to us a few years since, by Rev. Dr. Harris, of Dorchester. The bird referred to, is of the *Loxia* species, and is a native of India. It constructs a pendulous nest in a very curious manner, of the grass which abounds in that country. It is suspended from a limb of a tree, in the form of a long narrow bag, and the entrance is from the bottom. The place for the deposit of the eggs is in a projection built in the side, about midway up. The reason of the bird's building in this way, is to preserve its eggs and young from the depredations of a small snake, in that country, which would destroy them. To take the eggs out of a nest constructed in this manner, the snake must first descend from the branch to which it is suspended, and when at the bottom, turn and go up. But the outside especially near the bottom, is so loosely put together, that when the snake attempts to do this, the outer filaments slip off and he falls to the ground, which is the case as often as he makes the attempt. What is more wonderful, is, that when these birds migrate during the rainy seasons, to places not infested with these reptiles, they built a common cup nest.

Numerous accounts have been given of *canine* sagacity, among which may be reckoned the one related in this paper last week in the story of "Captain Grez." Some of our readers, we are informed, doubt the truth of that story. We cannot, of course, from our own knowledge, attest to its authenticity, though from the character of the writer alone, we can hardly doubt it; for he was not in the habit of stating things as facts without satisfactory proof of their being substantially correct. We have within a short time had several remarkable instances related to us, which seem nearly as wonderful as that displayed by the dog in the story above mentioned. Rev. Mr. W— informs us that his father, living in Worthington, owned a dog, that was particularly attached to him. He [Mr. W—] was engaged to teach a school at a distance of about five miles from his father's house; and usually returned home on Saturday evening. On the second Saturday evening, the dog met him at about a mile from his father's house. This he continued thro' the winter, always meeting him at the same spot on Saturday, between seven and eight o'clock—but never, as was ascertained by several members of the family, going that way at any other time. Another instance is related by a gentleman living in this village, who informs us that he has no doubt, from several experiments lately made by him, that his dog fully understands considerable of the conversation which takes place in the family, and that he knows, as well as his children, when the Sabbath arrives, for on that day he never attempts to follow him, which he invariably does other days.

EARLY CORN, &c.

For sale at the Seed Establishment at the New England Farmer Office, a few hundred Ears of the *Early Golden Sioux* Corn. This Corn was originally received from the Sioux tribe of Indians, and is considered by Mr. Prince, Mr. Derby, and other gentlemen who have tried it, to be the most profitable sort that can be raised by farmers, from its great productiveness, and from its ripening so early, as always to ensure a crop before the autumnal frosts set in. Mr. Prince usually has the new corn fit for grinding, by the first and second weeks in August. The Corn is a bright yellow, the Ears being closely filled with from 12 to 16 rows.

Also—The *Early Jefferson* Corn; a very early White sort, for the tables—with the common kinds of early and late Sweet Corn.

Also, every variety of Garden Seeds for hot beds, &c.—Winter Crook Neck Squash, Early Yellow Bush Squash, Early Scalloped or Pattipan white Bush Squash, Warted Squash, Acorn Squash, Valparaiso Squash, &c.

Also a few pounds genuine *Ruta Maga* Seed.—This Seed was raised by T. Melville, Jr. Esq. late President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, and is from superior roots, received by him from Russia a few years since.

Likewise, ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS, FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS, POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS, MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS, BIRD SEEDS, and more than 200 different kinds of ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

As to quantity and quality of Seeds kept at this Establishment are by far greater than at any other place in New England, orders for the British Provinces, the West India market, or the Southern States, can always be executed with promptness, at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seeds and Country Traders supplied, at wholesale or retail, on the best terms.

We have now on hand, of this year's growth,
200 lbs. Mangel Wurzel & Sugar Beet, raised by J. Prince, Esq.
200 lbs. Onion Seed, Red, White and Yellow.
275 lbs. true Blood Peet, raised in Roxbury.

250 lbs. Carrot, various kinds
250 lbs. Radish, superior quality

100 bushels Peas, early and late—[We have about 50 bushels of the Early Washington Pea, which was pronounced by the few who could obtain it last year—as our supply was small—the earliest and most productive of any brought into the Boston market.]

[Catalogues of the whole Establishment, with directions for cultivating the more rare and delicate seeds, comprising a pamphlet of 40 pages, furnished gratis.

[Published every FRIDAY, at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year; but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SCRATCHES OR SELENDERS IN HORSES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have been induced to make public through the medium of your useful paper, the results of my own practice, or experience, relating to *scratches*, or *selenders* in horses.

This disorder, or difficulty, is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of mine. The remedy is simple safe and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix *white lead* and *linseed oil* in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I have never known more than two, or three, applications necessary, completely to effect a cure. A FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A Remedy for Swollen Bags of Cows, from taking Cold, or Caked by Coagulated Milk.

Take the root of the herb called by several names, that is, Garget, or Pokeweed, or Coacum, or Skoke or Pigeon berry. Make three doses of two ounces, cut fine, and mixed in three sashes of mash, of wheat or rye bran and Indian corn meal, a little salt. Give a mess once in twelve hours.

And if the cow will not eat it, as sometimes will be the case, take two ounces of said root and boil it in water, and strain off a pail full, and when cold, set such a dose before the cow daily, confined from water and fed with dry fodder, and it rarely fails but it will be taken within twenty-four hours. Three doses generally cure. If the bag can be wet over two or three times a day, with cold water, in which some Indian meal is mixed, it may be well, especially if the bag is uncommonly warm. O. P.

BROCOLI.

Directions for the cultivation of the *Cape Brocoli*; extracted from WILSON'S *Economy of the Kitchen Garden*, now in press.

This is one of our most delicious and valuable vegetable productions. In point of quality, its flowers in this country are, by good judges I believe, universally allowed at least to equal, if not to surpass those of the cauliflower. And what adds so much to its value, is, that its culture is as easy and simple as any common cabbage. It is not many years since it was first introduced into this country, and only about seven or eight years since its proper mode of culture was correctly understood. There is a number of varieties of this plant, none of which have ever been found worthy of cultivation in this country, except this. And from the many disappointments that had always attended former attempts to cultivate the other sorts, there is every probability that this too, would either never have been prosecuted successfully or attempted in any extensive degree, had it not been for the emulation excited among the members of the New York Horticultural Society, for the persevering prosecution of the culture of this valuable vegetable. Their labors have pro-

duced completely successful; but its culture still continues too much circumscribed. I will now give some information as to the proper mode of its cultivation.

There is no doubt but some little difference in the time for sowing the seed, will have to be practised in the various latitudes of the eastern and middle states. But the time being correctly known for the vicinity of New York, the others need be at no great loss to hit upon a practical calculation. Much depends upon obtaining the right sort of seed; for it has been pretty well proved by experience that there is no dependence on the success of any sort except that which is denominated the Purple *Cape Brocoli*. If the seed is sown too early, the plants arrive at maturity before the heat of summer is over, and never after do well: for in August they cannot flower much, and, by having to remain in a stationary state after arriving at maturity; when the proper season arrives, their having had to remain some time dormant seems to destroy their vigor, and their produce of flowers if any at all, are very inferior. And if it is sown too late, the cold attacks them before they attain that strength and firmness which it is necessary for them to possess some time before the beginning of frosty nights.

The last of August then is the proper time for the plants to arrive at maturity, and for this purpose the seed should be sown on any bed or border of common garden soil, on the fifteenth day of May. This and most other seeds sown at this season, should be trode in with the feet, and the bed smoothed lightly over with a rake. By the beginning of July the plants will be in fine order for setting out. It would not be advisable to set them out before July, for they do best when the plants are strong and of good size. So in the first week in July, prepare your ground for the plants. I have raised good crops of them both on light and heavy soils: but it is of no use to plant them in any soil unless it be in good order, and well manured, and in this case they will do on any ordinary garden ground, either old or new, although this last is their favorite. Let the ground at all events, be well manured and well dug; set the plants out in rows, two feet and a half apart, and two feet distant in the rows. It is seldom the black grub meddles much with plants set out so late in the season as this, but they must be carefully examined every morning, and wherever any are seen cut off, the grub must be hunted and killed, and the vacancy filled up from the seed bed, in which a few plants should always be left for a reserve.

The ground must be kept constantly loose and clean by frequent hoeings, and towards the end of August some of them will likely begin to flower. In the beginning of September, more will begin to show, and from the middle of the month until the middle of November, they produce one continual succession of flowers. The degree of frost they withstand, without sustaining the least injury, when they are in their highest state of flowering is astonishing. The most singular characteristic of this plant, is, the great length of time which is contained between their first beginning to flower and their final termination; and that

too, from the same seed, sown at the same time, and the plants all treated precisely in the same manner. Whatever plants may remain at the setting in of a settled frost, should be taken up and laid in a garden frame as directed for fall cauliflowers, and I do not think that one in a thousand would miss flowering in the course of the winter. I have frequently flowered the remainder of my whole crop in this way, and since the severe day of September last, I have never been one day without some plants being in a flowering state; and at present, (February 1828) there is no appearance of the stragglers I laid in a frame in December, stopping their blooming career.

I have had the last plant of my crop flower in April and all things considered, I am convinced that this is one of the most valuable garden productions, (the *ruta baga* not excepted) of any we are yet acquainted with. The mode of managing it, in order to obtain good seed here, appears to be a little more precarious; nor does it appear certain whether we shall ever be able to raise enough to prevent us from having to apply as at present to England for it. Although we are progressing bravely in our horticultural improvements, yet much remains to be achieved by future exertions.—*New York Farmer*.

CHLORIDE.

It is stated in a London paper that chloride, sold by apothecaries, under the name of bleaching salts, in small tin boxes, will certainly take out the most inveterate grease spots from a silk dress, or cotton garments. Carpets however badly bespattered by the upsetting of a lamp, can be as readily restored to their former beauty, as one can blow dust from a dry surface. For the elbows of a gentleman's best broadcloth, who unchesterfieldingly leans into a dish of gravy, or spans the breadth of his landlady's butter plate, there is nothing so clarifying. It is a white powder, which a cockney might carry in one corner of his snuff box; a little of it is to be dissolved in warm water, the spot wetted, and the grease may attend to this ordinary and extraordinary business at the same moment. Another virtue; the French say that chloride, is the most powerful disinfecting agent in nature. The bad air of cellars, yards, stables, &c. can, and indeed should be purified with it, very frequently,—as noxious effluvia is completely changed in character, wherever it has been used. To the arts, to the unfortunate owners of good clothes, and to sluts and slovens, this chloride is a rare discovery.

FLOODING OF LANDS.

Where swamp land is to be cleared, and it can be flooded, by making a dam at the outlet, at a small expense, it is a matter of economy to attend to this, as in this way its growth of wood can be completely killed. This may also be performed on lands, after they are cleared, for the purpose of killing the grass, if it be bad, in order with more ease to introduce a better kind, or a better system of culture. Flooding also serves, in a greater or a less degree, to enrich the land; though this depends chiefly on the kind of water with which it

is floated. If it contain a rich sediment, it is good; but, if destitute of this, it is of no use.

Farmer's Assistant.

From London's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

FRUIT.

Propagation by cuttings has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs, as the willow or the gooseberry; but considered as the chief mode of propagating most of the ericææ, myrtææ, proteacææ, &c. becomes one of the most delicate and difficult modes of continuing the species, and fifty years ago was an operation known to very few of even the first-rate gardeners. It may be considered, as to the choice of cuttings, their preparation, their insertion in the soil, and their future management.

In respect to the choice of cuttings, those branches of trees and shrubs which are thrown out nearest the ground, and especially such as recline, or nearly so, on the earth's surface, have always the most tendency to produce roots. Even the branches of resinous trees, which are extremely difficult to propagate by cuttings, when reclining on the ground, if accidentally, or otherwise, covered with earth in any part, will there often throw out roots, and the extremity of the lateral shoot will assume the character of a main stem, as may be sometimes seen in the larch, spruce, and silver fir.—Cuttings then are to be chosen from the side shoots of plants, rather than from their summits or main stems; and the strength and health of side shoots being equal, those nearest the ground should be preferred. The proper time for taking cuttings from the mother plant is when the sap is in full motion, in order that, in returning by the bark, it may form a callus or protruding ring of granular substance, between the bark and wood, whence the roots proceed. As this callus, or ring of spongy matter, is generally best formed in ripened wood, the cutting, when taken from the mother plant, should contain a part of the former year, or in plants which grow twice a year, of the wood of the former; or in the case of plants which are continually growing, as most evergreen exotics, such wood as has begun to ripen, or assume a brownish color. This is the true principle of the choice of cuttings as to time; but there are many sorts of trees, as willow, elder, &c. the cuttings of which will grow almost at any season, and even if removed from the mother plant in winter, when the sap is comparatively at rest. In these and other trees, the principle of life seems so strong, and so universally diffused over the vegetable, that very little care is requisite for their propagation. Cuttings from herbaceous plants are chiefly chosen from the low growths, which do not indicate a tendency to blossom; but they will also succeed in many cases, when taken from the flower stems, and some rare sorts of florists' and border flowers, as the dahlia, rocket, cardinal flower, scarlet lychnis, wall flower, &c. are so propagated.

The preparation of the cutting depends on, or is guided by this principle, that the power of protruding buds or roots resides chiefly, and in most cases entirely, at what are called joints, or at those parts where leaves or buds already exist.—Hence it is that cuttings ought always to be cut across, with the smoothest and soundest section possible, at an eye or joint. And as buds are in a more advanced state in wood somewhat ripened

or fully formed, than in a state of formation, this section ought to be made in the wood of the growth of the preceding season; or as it were in the point between the two growths. It is true, that there are many sorts of cuttings, which not only throw out roots from the ring of granulated matter, but also from the sides of every part of the stem inserted in the soil, whether old and large, or young and small, as willows, currants, vines, &c.; but all plants which are difficult to root, as heaths, camellias, and orange trees, will be found in the first instance, and for several years after propagation, to throw out roots only, from the ring of herbaceous matter above mentioned; and to facilitate the formation of this ring, by properly preparing the cuttings of even willows and currants, must be an obvious advantage. It is a common practice to cut off the whole or part of the leaves of cuttings, which is always attended with bad effects in evergreens, in which the leaves may be said to supply nourishment to the cutting till it can sustain itself. This is very obvious in the case of striking from buds, which, without a leaf attached, speedily rot and die. Leaves alone, as in bryophyllum calycinum, will even strike root and form plants in some instances; and the same, as Professor Thoinin observes, may be stated for flowers and fruits.

Cuttings which are difficult to strike may be rendered more tractable by previous ringing; if a ring be made on the shoot which is to furnish the cutting, a callus will be created, which, if inserted in the ground after the cutting is taken off, will freely emit roots. A ligature would perhaps operate in a similar manner, though not so efficiently; it should lightly encircle the shoot destined for a cutting, and the latter should be taken off when an accumulation of sap has apparently been produced. The amputation in the case of the ligature, as well as in that of the ring, must be made below the circles, and the cutting must be so planted as to have the callus covered with earth.

The insertion of the cuttings may seem an easy matter, and none but a practical cultivator would imagine that there could be any difference in the growth, between cuttings inserted in the middle of a pot, and those inserted at its sides. Yet such is actually the case, and some sorts of trees, as the orange, and ceratonia, if inserted in a mere mass of earth, will hardly, if at all, throw out roots, while, if they are inserted in sand, or in earth at the sides of the pots, so as to touch the pot in their whole length, they seldom fail of becoming rooted plants. Knight found the mulberry strike very well by cuttings, when they were so inserted, and when their lower ends touched a stratum of gravel or broken pots; and Hawkins, who had often tried to strike orange trees, without success, at last heard of a method (long known to nurserymen, but which was re-discovered by Luscome,) by which, at the first trial, eleven cuttings out of thirteen grew. The art is, to place them to touch the bottom of the pot; they are then to be plunged in a bark or hat-bed, and kept moist.

The management of cuttings after they are planted, depends on the general principle, that where life is weak, all excesses of exterior agency must have a tendency to render it extinct. No cutting requires to be planted deep, though such as are large ought to be inserted deeper than such as are small. In the case of evergreens, the leaves should be kept from touching the soil, otherwise

they will damp or rot off; and in the case of tubular stalked plants, which are in general not very easily struck, owing to the water lodging in the tube, and rotting the cutting, both ends may in some cases (as in common honeysuckle,) be advantageously inserted in the soil, and besides a greater certainty of success, two plants will be produced. Too much light, air, water, heat, or cold are alike injurious. To guard against these extremes in tender sorts, the means hitherto devised, is that of enclosing an atmosphere over the cuttings, by means of a hand or bell glass, according to their delicacy. This preserves a uniform stillness and moisture of atmosphere. Immersing the pot in earth, (if the cuttings are in pots) has a tendency to preserve a steady uniform degree of moisture at the roots; and shading, or planting the cuttings, if in the open air, in a shady situation, prevents the bad effects of excess of light.—The only method of regulating the heat, is by double or single coverings of glass or mats, or both. A hand glass placed over a bell glass will preserve in a shady situation, a very constant degree of heat. What the degree of heat ought to be, is generally decided by the degree of heat requisite for the mother plant. Whatever degree of heat is natural to the mother plant when in a growing state, will, in general, be most favorable to the growth of the cuttings. There are, however, some variations, amounting nearly, but not quite, to exceptions. Most species of the erica, dahlia, and geranium strike better when supplied with rather more heat than is requisite for the growth of these plants in green-houses. The myrtle tribe and camellias require rather less;—and in general, it may be observed, that to give a lesser portion of heat, and of every thing else proper for plants in their rooted and growing state, is the safest conduct in respect to cuttings of ligneous plants. Cuttings of deciduous hardy trees taken off in autumn should not, of course, be put into heat till spring, but should be kept dormant, like the mother tree. Cuttings of succulents, like geraniums, will do well both with ordinary and extraordinary heat.

Piping is a mode of propagating by cuttings, and is adopted with herbaceous plants having jointed tubular stems, as the dianthus tribe; and several of the grasses, and tree arundos, might be propagated in this manner. When the shoot has nearly done growing, which generally happens after the blossom has expanded, its extremity is to be separated at a part of the stem where it is nearly, or at least somewhat indurated or ripened. This separation is effected by holding the root end between the finger and thumb of one hand, below a pair of leaves, and with the other, pulling the top part above the pair of leaves, so as to separate it from the root part of the stem at the socket formed by the axilla of the leaves, leaving the stem to remain with a tubular or pipe looking termination. These pipings, or separated parts, are inserted without any further preparation, in finely sifted earth, to the depth of the first joint or pipe, gently firmed with a small dibber, watered, a hand glass placed over them, and their future management regulated on the same general principles as that of cuttings.

Large hog.—A hog was weighed at Wilmington, Delaware) last week, the weight of which was 1,380 pounds. It is supposed that it had not yet attained its full growth.—Penn. paper

CELERY.

The qualities of this plant are universally known. There are three or four sorts. The white, the red, the hollow, and the solid. The solid white is the best; but the propagation and cultivation of all are the same. The whole of that part of the year, during which the frost is out of the ground, is not a bit too long for the getting of fine celery. The seed, sown in the cold ground, in April, will lie six weeks before it comes up. A wheel barrow full of hot dung, put in a hole in the ground against a wall, or any fence, facing the south, and covered with rich and fine mould, will bring the seed up in two weeks. If you have a hot-bed frame, or a hand light, the thing is easy. A large flower-pot will bring up the top of the ground plants enough for any family.—As soon as the plants are three inches high, and it scarcely matters how thick they stand, make a nice little bed in open free air; make the ground rich and the earth very fine. Here prick out the plants at 4 inches apart; and, of course, 9 in a square foot. They are so very small that this must be carefully done; and they should be gently watered once, and shaded 2 days.

A bed 10 feet long and 4 wide will contain 360 plants; and, if they be well cultivated, they are more than any common-sized family can want from November till May.—In this bed the plants stand till the middle of July, or thereabouts, when they are to go out into trenches. Make the trenches a foot deep and a foot wide, and put them not less than five feet asunder. The ground that you make the trenches in should not be fresh dug; but be in a solid state, which very conveniently may be; for Celery comes on just as the peas and early cabbages and cauliflowers have gone off. Lay the earth that you take out in the middle of the space between the trenches, so that it may not be washed into them by the heavy rains; for it will, in such cases, cover the hearts of the plants, and will go very nearly to destroy them. When you have made your trench, put along it some good rich compost manure, partly consisting of wood ashes. Not dung; or, at least, not dung fresh from the yard; for, if you use that, the celery will be rank and pipy, and will not keep nearly so long or so well. Dig this manure in, and break all the earth very fine as you go. Then take up your plants, and trim off the long roots. You will find, that every plant has offsets to it, coming up by the side of the main stem. Pull all these off, and leave only the single stem. Cut the leaves off so as to leave the whole plant about six inches long. Plant them, six inches apart, keeping, as you are at work, your feet close to the outside edges of the trench. Do not water the plants; and, if you plant in fresh dug ground, and fix your plants well, none of the troublesome, and cumbersome business of shading is at all necessary; for the plant is naturally hardy, and, if it has heat to wither it above, it has also that heat beneath to cause its roots to strike out almost instantly. When the plants begin to grow, which they quickly will do, hoe on each side and between them with a small hoe. As they grow up earth their stems; that is, put the earth up to them, but not too much at a time; and let the earth that you put up be finely broken, and not at all cloddy. While you do this, keep the stalks of the outside leaves close up to prevent the earth from getting between the stems of the outside leaves and the inner ones; for, if it get there it

checks the plant and makes the celery bad.—When you begin the earthing take first the edges of the trenches; and do not go into the middle of the intervals for the earth that you took out of the trenches. Keep working backwards, time after time, that is earthing after earthing, till you come to the earth that you dug out of the trenches; and, by this time the earth against the plants will be above the level of the land. Then you take the earth out of the middle, till, at last the earth against the plants forms a ridge & the middle of each interval a sort of gutter. Earth up very often, and not put much at a time. Every week a little earth to be put up.—Thus, in October, you will have four ridges of Celery across one of the plats, each containing 168 plants. I shall suppose one of these ridges to be wanted for use before the frost sets in for good. Leave another ridge to be locked up by the frost, a much safer guardian than your cellar or barn floor. But, you must cover this ridge over in such a way that the wet will not get down into the hearts of the celery. Two boards, a foot wide each, their edges on one side laid upon the earth of the ridge, formed into a root over the point of the ridge, the upper edge of one board going an inch over the upper edge of the other, and the boards fastened well with pegs, will do the business completely; for, it is not the frost, but the occasional thaws that you have to fear, and the wet and rot that they produce. For the celery that is to serve from the setting in to the breaking up of the frost, you must have a bed of sand, or light earth, in a warm part of a barn, or in a cellar; and there you must lay it in, row after row, not covering the points of the leaves. To have seed, take one plant, in spring, out of the ridge left in the garden. Plant it in an open place, and you will have seed enough to serve a whole township. For soup, the seed bruised is as good as the plant itself.—*Cobbett's Gardener.*

CANKER IN FRUIT TREES.

Canker, in a great measure, arises from animalcules, or small or very minute insects or worms, of various kinds; where this is the case, cut out the whole of the cankered part, clean to the sound wood, wash the part well with the following solution, and also all other parts that seem to be in the least affected; then gives it a light coat of the medicated tar.

The medicated tar, is composed of half an ounce of corrosive sublimate, reduced to a fine powder, and then put into a three pint earthen pipkin, with about half a gill of gin, or other spirit, stirred well together, and the sublimate thus dissolved. The pipkin must then be filled by degrees with common tar, and constantly stirred till the mixture is intimately blended. This quantity will be sufficient for two hundred trees. Being of a very poisonous nature, it should not be suffered to lie carelessly about the house. The sublimate dissolves better, when united with the same quantity of the spirit of harts horn, or sal ammoniac. This mixture being apt to run, consistency may be given it, by mixing it with either powdered chalk, or whiting.

The above composition will be found eminently useful, as no worm of any kind, can live near its influence, and no evil whatever will arise to the trees from its poisonous quality; it yields to the growth of the bark, and affords a complete protection to the parts against the influence of the weather.

Dissolve a drachm of corrosive sublimate in a gill of gin or other spirit, and when thus dissolved incorporate it with four quarts of soft water. This solution will be found to be the most effectual remedy ever applied to trees, both for the destruction of worms of every species and of the eggs of insects deposited in the bark. No danger to the trees is to be apprehended from its poisonous quality, which, in respect to them, is perfectly innocent.

Peach trees, which are annoyed by worms, should, towards the end of this month, particularly near, and a little under the surface of the ground, be carefully examined, and where any are found, they must be picked out with the point of a knife, and with as little injury to the bark as possible; for, by lacerating the rind or bark in a careless manner, which is too frequently the case on these occasions, this vehicle, which nature has provided for carrying up the nourishment extracted by the roots, being destroyed, the trees must of course perish, or be weakened in proportion as it is injured.

This being done, wash all the trunks or stems of the trees, as well as any other parts in which you suspect these vermin or their embryo eggs to be lodged, with the above solution, and also the wounded parts; after which, apply with a brush a slight dressing of the medicated tar to each and every of the wounds inflicted by picking out the worms. This will preserve your trees in health and fruitfulness much longer than if left to the mercy of these destructive intruders.

As to manure, it is well known that where hogs and poultry are constantly running over the ground, the trees seldom fail of a crop, which is the best proof that manure is necessary. Any manure will suit an orchard; but the sweepings of cow houses, hog pens, slaughter houses, poultry and pigeon houses, emptying of drains, &c. are more disposed to facilitate the growth and promote the health of fruit trees, than stable manure. However, any kind of manure is better than none at all.—*McMahon's Gardener.*

DOCK.

I have frequently mentioned the leaves of this weed as being sold in the market at New York.—This weed and the Dandelion are the gardener's two vegetable devils. Nothing but absolute burning, or a sun that will reduce them to powder, will kill their roots, any little bit of which will grow, and that, too, whether lying on, or in, the ground. Both bear seed in prodigious quantities. The Dock (which is the wild Rhubarb) puts forth its leaves very quickly after the Dandelion; and hence it is that it is resorted to as greens in the spring. This is, however a coarse green compared with the Dandelion. However, it is better than no greens at all, after five months of winter, which has left nothing green upon the face of the earth. If a rod or two of ground, on the south side of a wood, were trenched and made rich, and planted with Docks, or Dandelions, the owner, even tho' he had no garden, would not be in want of early greens; and, it would be better to do this than to have to go upon the hunt after these vegetables, which, though weeds, are not, in every place, to be found in any considerable quantity; or, at least, not without spending a good deal of time in the pursuit. The Dock-leaf is very wholesome, as is also that of the Dandelion. They do not produce gripings as the greater part of the cabbage kinds are apt to do.—*Cobbett.*

GRAPES.

[Continued from page 245]

19. *Black Muscat of Alexandria*.—This is similar to the above, in its general properties, except in point of color, which, as its name indicates, is black. I consider this the same as the Black Muscadell and Black Malaga.

21. *Morocco, or Le Cœur*.—The berries are unequal in size, of a heart shape, and violet color, forming very large bunches; every part of the plant indicates a vigorous state; the leaves are large, and deeply indented; it is not considered as a very high flavored fruit, and should have a warm situation.

23. *Corvish-n, or Cucumber Grape*.—This is a grape of peculiar form, whence its name; it is very long, swelled in the middle, and pointed at the ends; the berries are not closely set, but the bunch is of good size, and composed of many divisions; the fruit is sweet, and of fine flavor; the usual color is white or yellow, but there is a red variety.

24. *White Seedless Corinth*.—This is the smallest grape I have ever seen; white, round, sweet, and of a delightful flavor; its size, appearance, and being seedless, make it particularly interesting; the bunch is long, winged, and regularly formed, the berries not being too compressed; it ripens early in September, and is said to be the grape which produces the Sultana Raisins.

28. *Black Hamburg*.—It is this grape which is sometimes called the Hampton Court Vine, and which is recorded by Miller to have produced on that vine a ton weight of grapes in a single season. It is considered in England as one of the most uncertain to ripen out of doors.—At Boston it is cultivated to a very considerable extent, but principally in grape houses of a cheap construction. The markets of Boston are supplied with large quantities of the fruit, and the bunches average from one to one and a half pounds, and some have weighed two pounds. The Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, (near Boston) has done much towards facilitating the extensive culture of this grape in that section of the Union, by erecting an extensive grape-house on a cheap construction, thus demonstrating the facility with which success may be insured. In the vicinity of New York, and south of it, this grape will need no such attendance, however, as it will mature its fruit in the open air. This grape, which is black, and inclining to oval, is remarkably fine flavored; both the berries and bunches are extremely large, the latter being shouldered—the only fault is that the skin is rather thick; it is a great bearer, and much esteemed for that and its other qualities; ripens in September.

33. *Red Hamburg, or Gibraltar*.—The berries are dark red, thick skin, flesh juicy and delicate; the shape of the berry and form of the bunch both resemble the foregoing.

41. *Purple Mulcira*.—This is a small pale purple grape, loosely set on long bunches; they have a vinous perfume and flavor when ripe, but are not suitable for the table.

41. *Brown, or Chocolate*.—This was received from France about thirty years since; the vine is of very vigorous growth, and a great bearer, and seems to suit our climate well, and to be as hardy as our native wild grape; the fruit is oval, of a sprightly flavor, and the bunches large; it is an excellent wine grape, but in this vicinity ripens late, being at the end of September.

42. *Red Muscadell*.—The berries are very large, oval, of an equal size throughout the bunch, and of a beautiful red color; the skin is thick, and the flesh hard.

136. *Teinturier, or the Dyer*.—This grape has characteristic distinctions, not only in the form of its fruit and leaves, but also in the very deep red color of its juice; the bunches are irregular, and with shoulders; the berries round, and of unequal size; the leaves deeply indented, and five lobed. It is cultivated for the coloring of other wines and to dye silks of a deep red color. The wine, when made separately of this grape has a harsh and disagreeable taste; the berries are black, and of a round form. It has no less than ten names, Tineean, Gros Noir, Noireao, &c.

79. *Black Spanish, Alicante, or Gros Noir d'Espagne*.—This grape has some resemblance to the preceding in the color of its juice, but it is of a quality greatly superior for wine; both the berries and the bunches are larger, the wood stronger, and the leaf more broad. It is this grape from which port wine is made.

Gros Muscadell.—The color of this grape is very peculiar, being between a white and a rose color; the bunch is of moderate size, as well as the fruit, which is extremely sweet and luscious; it yields well, and the fruit ripens early in September. I consider it one of the most desirable grapes for the table which ripen at that period.

97. *Meslier*.—This grape, whose bunches of fruit at first view much resemble the Hassels, and which in fact, is called by that name in some vineyards of France, differs from it, however, in many respects. The fruit, which is yellowish, often contracts a russet appearance next the sun; its berries are round, not closely set, and ripen pretty well even in the north of France; its juice is pleasant and sweet; the leaf is quite palmated. This grape, the author considers, as nearly approaching the White Muscadine, and may possibly prove the same.

52. *White Sauvignon*.—Formerly many vineyards were almost wholly formed of this grape, but it is now more rare. Its high flavor gives to the wine a particular character, but being less productive, it has been latterly much neglected; the bunches are short, of medium size, and the berries yellowish white, with small dots when fully ripe; it is considered to be a variety of the Pineau or Burgundy.

Rochelle Noire.—This is a round black fruit, pretty pleasant to the taste, but in France principally cultivated for wine. It is remarkable for its elegant formed leaves, of a fine green above, and downy beneath. The Rochelle Blanche is similar to this, with the exception that the fruit is white.

238. *Perle*.—The berry is oblong, large, and white; the bunches have many small shoulders, and it would seem that it with difficulty supports the grapes which give it an oblong form.

212. *Folle Blanche*.—This grape is of medium size, thin skin, and berries closely set. Even when at perfect maturity it has a sweetish acid flavour not considered pleasant. It generally yields a great abundance, and is in high repute for making brandy; the berries are round and whitish.

77. *Ferjus, or Bordetais*.—This grape does not ripen in the north or middle of France, but, in the vicinity of Bourdeaux, it comes to perfect maturity; the berries are oblong, quite large, and form very large divided or winged bunches; is consid-

ered of value in the vineyards to mingle with other grapes; the leaves are large, and particularly sensible to frost. This grape, it is expected, will suit our country south of the Potowmac.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

MANUFACTURES.

Under this head there is little new to state. The accounts from the manufacturing districts, are, for the season of the year, favorable; and notwithstanding the complaints among merchants and manufacturers, the entries of the Custom-house are by no means inconsiderable. Among the latest entries, are very extensive quantities of linen, and cotton manufactured goods, [particularly cotton lace] silks, and indigo; of the latter, much is sent to Hamburg, where the demand continues to be steady. There have been a fair number of entries for exports of British manufactured goods to New York; but the quantity of cotton goods for that market, diminishes sensibly; this is probably owing to the increase of cotton manufactures in Massachusetts, and other parts of the U. States. At some of the cotton mills, not less than 12 to 1300,000 yards of cloth were produced—a large quantity, under such circumstances. These mills are said to be well managed, and the encouragement given by the Americans to their native manufactures, is such, that it is to be feared the United States will soon be independent of this country for cotton manufactures. An English manufacturer, who has just returned to England from the U. States, arriving at Havre de Grace, and proceeding to Calais by Rouen, has supplied some interesting details of the comparative merits of French and American manufactures. This gentleman declares, that at Lowell, in Massachusetts, the manufacturers are able to produce better printed cottons, at 1s. 8d. per yard, than the Rouen manufacturers can produce at 2s. 1d. He declares that whilst the French are unable to produce cotton goods so cheap as the English by 15 or 20 per cent., the Americans are already able to compete with us in many articles, even with so small a difference as 4 to 5 per cent. He speaks very favorably, however, of the French dye, and observes, that in the brilliancy and durability of color, the Americans have yet much to learn.—However, as they are establishing many chemical laboratories, and offering good encouragement to practical chemists, it is not doubted that they will soon arrive at perfection.

The brig Ganges, about to sail hence for the Pacific, furnishes a fact which is worthy of notice. Her cargo consists of about eight hundred bales of domestic cotton goods, chiefly of Baltimore manufacture, the value of which, in this market, is little, if any, short of one hundred thousand dollars! This is the export of a single vessel only, and affords a happy presage of what Baltimore is destined to become, when the Rail Roads shall call all her manufacturing and other resources into full operation.—*Baltimore American*.

A gentleman yesterday showed us a ripe Pear the growth of this season. The Pear is, we believe, a delicate fruit, and is early blighted by the cold. It evidences the very great singularity of the season, that it should have been raised to maturity, without any peculiar cultivation, and in the open air.—*Charleston paper Feb. 5.*

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING IN GENERAL.

GERANIUM.—This wants *hardiness only*, to make it the finest flowerplant of which I have any knowledge. Some give us flower with little or no leaf; others have beauty of leaf as well as of flower, but give us no fragrance. Others, like the rose, give us this added to beauty of flower and of leaf, but it gives us them only for part of the year. The geranium has a beautiful leaf, beautiful flower, fragrant smell from leaf as well as from flower, and these it has in never ceasing abundance; and, as to variety of sorts, as well in leaf as in flower, it surpasses even the flower of the auricula. How delightful the country, where geraniums form the under-wood, and the myrtles tower above. Softly, my friend! beneath that under-wood lurks the poisonous lizards and serpents, and through those myrtle boughs the deadly winged adders rustle; while all around is dry and burning sand. The geranium is a native of the south of Africa; and, though it will not receive its death blow from even a sharp frost, it will not endure the winter, even in the mild climate of England. But, then, it is so easy of cultivation, it grows so fast, blows so soon, and is of so little trouble, that it seems to argue an insensibility to the charms of nature not to have geraniums if we have the means of obtaining earth and sun. The geranium is propagated from seed, or from cuttings. The seed, like that of the auricula, does not produce flower or leaf like the mother plant, except by chance. It is easily saved, and for curiosity's sake, may be sown to see if a new variety will come. But a cutting, from any part of the plant, old wood or young wood, stuck into the ground, or into a pot, will grow and become a plant, and will blow in a month from the time you put it into the ground. You must have plants, indeed, to cut from: but these may be, in small number at any rate, in a window, during winter. When the spring comes, cut them up into cuttings, put these in the ground where you wish to have plants during summer. They will be in bloom by July; and, before October, will be large as a currant tree. Take off cuttings from these during September, put them in pots, and they are ready for the next spring. If you have a greenhouse, you may have geraniums in full bloom all the long dreary winter.

GUELDER ROSE.—This is called here the snow ball tree. It is raised either from layers or suckers. Its bloom is of short duration; but, for the time, makes a grand show in a shrubbery. The suckers of it ought to be dug clean away every year.

HAWTHORN.—This tree has been amply described. Sometimes it is called hawthorn, and sometimes white thorn.

HEART'S-EASE, OR PANZY.—A beautiful little annual, which has great varieties, and all of them pretty. It blows all the summer. It may be sown in the fall, without any care about covering the ground; but it must not come up, till spring.

HEATH.—The common English heath is hardy, but ugly. The heaths from Africa, are of infinite variety. Insignificant in flower, however, and must be housed in winter. They are propagated from seed or from slips, and will last a long while. A few in a green-house are pretty; and they look gay in winter.

HOLLYHOCK.—This is a fine showy plant for a shrubbery. There are double and single, and none but the double should be cultivated. It may be raised from seed, or from offsets. If the former, it does not blow till the second year. It will remain in the ground many years, and is perfectly hardy.

HOLLYHOCK, (Chinese).—This is a more tender and far more beautiful kind than the common. It is raised from seed only; blows the second year, and *only* that year. It is, therefore, a *biennial*.

HONEYSUCKLE.—This, amongst all Eng. shrubs, is the only rival of the rose; and, if put to the vote, perhaps as many persons would decide for the one as for the other. Its name indicates its sweetness of taste, and the smell is delightful almost beyond comparison. The plant is also beautiful—it climbs up houses, and over hedges—it forms arbors and bowers—and has a long continued succession of blossoms. It grows wild in all parts of England, in many parts covering the hedges and climbing up the trees. There is little variety as to sorts. That which is cultivated has a larger and deeper colored bloom, but the wild has the sweetest smell. It may be propagated from seed; but always is from cuttings; put into the ground in the spring, and treated like other wood cuttings.

HYACINTH.—This is a bulbous rooted plant, and like all the plants of that class, is *biennial*. It may be raised from seed; but, as in the case of the auricula and many other plants, it is many chances to one, that out of a whole bed, you do not get a good flower; and, perhaps it is a hundred to one that you do not get a flower to resemble the mother plant. Therefore, none but curious florists attempt to raise from the seed.—The roots are propagated from offsets; that is to say, the mother root while it is blowing, sends out, on its sides, several young ones. The old root, young ones and all, are put away in a dry place, out of the reach of severe frost, till spring. Then, when you plant the old ones out to blow again, you take off the young ones and plant also. They do not blow the first year, and if weak, not the second. But in time, they do; and then they produce offsets. This is the way the hyacinth is multiplied. It is a fine and fragrant flower; it blows early, but will blow well even in glasses in a room; but better in earth. A fine flower for a green-house where it would be out in full bloom while the snow was on the ground.

JASMIN.—Has the merit of a very delightful smell, and that only. Its leaf and flower are insignificant. It climbs, however, and is good to cover bowers, it is easily raised from cuttings.

(To be continued.)

TURKEYS.

These birds are naturally inclined to ramble and will therefore thrive best in open countries, where there is not much shelter to harbor vermin. They are of a very tender constitution, and while young must be carefully watched and kept warm; for the hens are so negligent, that while they have one to follow them, they will never take any care of the rest. Some people, where they have the convenience of a small covert near the house, let them take their liberty, and seek their own nests; but it is only in particular places that they do well with such management.

Turkeys are great feeders of corn, and if kept on it, will devour a great quantity; but if left to

their liberty when grown up, they will get their own living, by feeding on herbs, seeds, &c. as they are very apt to straggle, they will often lay their eggs in secret places, and therefore the common sort of them must be often watched, and compelled to lay at home. They begin to lay in March, and will sit in April; but they should not be suffered to sit on more than eleven or thirteen eggs at most. When they have hatched their brood (which will be in between twenty-five and thirty days) you must be particularly careful to keep the young ones warm; for the least cold will kill them. They must be fed either with curds, or green fresh cheese cut in small pieces; and let their drink be new milk, or milk and water. Some give them oatmeal and milk boiled thick together, into which they put wormwood chopped small, and sometimes eggs boiled hard, and cut in little pieces. They must be fed often, for the hen will not take much care of them;—and when they have got some strength, feed them abroad in a close walled place, where they cannot stray; you must not let them out till the dew is off the grass, taking care to have them in again before night, because the dew is very prejudicial to their health.

If you fatten turkeys, give them sodden barley or sodden oats for the first fortnight, and for another fortnight cram them as you do capons. They are only to be crammed in the morning, which must be given to them warm, and let out all day, being sometimes fed with corn while out; because, as they are sullen birds, they will otherwise be apt not to fatten so kindly.

Turkeys' eggs are not only reckoned very wholesome, in general, but will likewise greatly contribute to the restoring of decayed constitutions.

EXPERIMENTS.

There is no way of making improvements in farming, but by experiments. If the farmer is informed of, or has conceived, a different and better method of culture, or management, in any branch of his farming, he is to test the goodness of that method by experiments; and, if these prove successful, he may congratulate himself, on having performed an act which is serviceable to his country and honorable to himself.—*Farmer's Assist.*

Extraordinary Season.—We saw, on Sunday last, a Nosegay, consisting of the following flowers: A full blown white Hyacinth, two kinds of Violets, Blooming Box, Daffodil, Wall Flowers.—These flowers are now unprotected from the weather in the garden of Mr. C. C. Welford, of this town.—*Charleston, (S. C.) pa.*

Ireland it seems, is surpassing England in the concoction of magnificent projects. A ship canal from Kensington-harbor, Dublin, to Galway Bay is in contemplation; the estimated expense is, £5,486,400, and like the intended ship canal from London to Portsmouth, is announced to the public as under the patronage of dukes, marquises, earls, &c.

Negroes.—Blumenbach gives a most interesting account of a little library which he possesses of works written by Negroes, from which it appears that there is not a single department of taste or science in which some Negro has not distinguished himself.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 29, 1828.

SUGAR BEET.

A vegetable which promises to prove useful both for field and garden culture has lately been introduced into this country, but its properties appear to be but little known. The plant to which we allude is commonly called the Sugar Beet, and sometimes the Buonaparte Beet. This last appellation was given to the root in consequence of its having been extensively cultivated in France for the purpose of making Sugar, by the direction of Buonaparte. It is a species of the same genus with the common garden beet, [*beta vulgaris*] but we cannot learn that it is distinguished by botanists, by any specific name. Some writers on agriculture have confounded the Sugar Beet with the Mangel Wurtzel,—but the plants differ in many essential qualities. The Sugar Beet grows to the same size as the Mangel Wurtzel, is of greater specific gravity, or heavier in proportion to its bulk, and is a much sweeter root. If it contains nourishment in proportion to its saccharine matter, it will, perhaps, be found a more profitable root for field cultivation than the Mangel Wurtzel. Further experiments, however are wanting, before the relative value of these roots can be stated with certainty.

Mr Bartley, Secretary of the Bath Agricultural Society, England, informed Dr Mease that the White Beet or Mangel Wurtzel, [probably meaning the Sugar Beet.] is very easily cultivated in a deep mellow soil. He made some trials of this root, from which it resulted that 16 lbs of the root will produce about 1 lb. of concrete sugar, and that the maximum crop of an acre of ground might produce, at least, two tons weight of sugar, or forty tons of the root, in drills three feet asunder, with plants eighteen inches distance in the rows. He obtained roots weighing upwards of sixteen pounds each.

Mr Margraaf, a famous chemist, made some experiments, published in 1747, for determining the quality of sugar contained in various European plants, and found the White or Sugar Beet produced a much greater quantity than any of the other plants. Dr Achard of Berlin, first introduced this subject into notice, and recommended that the sugar should be procured by boiling the roots, slicing them when cold, pressing out, filtering or straining and evaporating the juice. He observed that crude sugar might thus be produced for about three pence a pound. Dr Achard reckons three varieties of the beet, but preferred that which has the skin of a reddish colour and the flesh white. He forbids all transplanting; and one of the reasons for the prohibition is, that the lower parts or points of the roots are liable to be thus broken off, which part, he says, gives more sugar than the upper part. The process pursued by Dr Achard in making sugar from these roots is given in Dr Rees's Cyclopaedia, Art. Beta, and is too long to copy here.

The refuse of the roots, after the sugar is extracted, may, it is said, be used as a substitute for coffee, after a due preparation. And the Domestic Encyclopedia states that this refuse is more profitable for feeding cattle than the roots themselves. We apprehend that the Sugar Beet may contain too much saccharine matter to be used for the purpose of feeding cattle, without being mix-

ed with other substances, such as hay, cut straw, &c. in a greater proportion than what is necessary in feeding with roots which have less sweetness. But with a proper mixture of such substances, we have no doubt but sugar beets would furnish much more nourishment for cattle, in proportion to their weight than any other vegetable, which our soil and climate will afford. On this subject however, we have nothing but conjecture and analogy on which to found our observations. We wish merely to furnish hints, and state probabilities. Experiments, accurately made, and faithfully recorded, can alone enable agriculturists to determine decisively the precise value of this root, as an article of field culture.

According to a "Table of the quantities of nutritive matters afforded by 1000 parts of different vegetable substances," published by Sir Humphrey Davy, (see Agricultural Chemistry, page 131) the whole quantity of nutritive matter contained in 1000 parts of the red beet, amounts to 151 such parts—in the white beet to 136—in the parsnip to 99—the carrot to 98—the common turnip to 42, &c. The white beet is one of the varieties of the sugar beet, and according to the table alluded to contains more than three times the quantity of nutritive matter which is contained in the common or English turnip. The stomachs of cattle, however, may not, perhaps, produce results exactly like what might have been expected from chemical analysis. Bulk as well as nutritive matter is requisite in food for cattle, in order to give the stomach its due degree of distention. It is necessary that their bellies should be filled, and nutritious matter, in a very concentrated form, might not perhaps, so well answer the purposes of nature in the growth and fattening of the animals, as would the same matter if diffused through a larger bulk of food. For these reasons we should believe, as before observed, that other substances should be mixed with the beets in feeding cattle.

John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, Mass. imported some time since, some of the seed of the sugar beet, from Paris, and has left some of it for sale at the office of the New England Farmer. He has been very careful to prevent its being adulterated by mixture with other sorts of beet, having set his seed plants at such a distance from the seed plants of other beets, that the farina of each could have no effect in changing or deteriorating the kind.

Mr Prince's experience in cultivating both the Mangel Wurtzel and the Sugar Beet, for a number of years, has induced him to prefer the latter. It is not only sweeter and more nutritive than the Mangel Wurtzel, but may be preserved from decay, rotting or deterioration with more facility.—N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. p. 302

Although we have heretofore published the substance of the above notices, we are induced to reprint them for the benefit of recent subscribers, and to add that further experience and observations of Mr Prince and other cultivators, with regard to this root, have confirmed its reputation; and it is now thought by many, to be the best and most profitable root crop which our soil and climate afford, to reward agricultural industry.

ECONOMY.

M. Say, a celebrated French writer on political economy, has the following story: "being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses which a family is exposed to, through neg-

ligence. From the want of small value the wicket of a barn-yard, [looking to the fields] was often left open; every one who went through drew the door to, but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped, and were lost. One day a fine pig got out and ran into the wood, and immediately all the world was after it; the gardener—the cook—the dairy maid, all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumping over a ditch to stop him, he sprained his ankle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy maid having run off before she tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth twenty crowns, valuing his pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the cloth spoiled, were worth as much more. Here is a loss of forty crowns, and much pain, trouble, vexation, and inconvenience, for the want of a latch, which would not cost three pence; and this loss, through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it."

LUCERNE.

This plant may be sown from the beginning of April to the end of May, but the best time, if the weather be dry, is in May. The usual allowance for sowing is about 20 lbs. to an acre. To make hay it should be mowed as soon as the bloom appears, or rather sooner: it must not be spread like common grass, but lie in the swath like clover, and turned in the same manner, or the leaves which are most nutritive will drop off. The hay is good for all sorts of cattle; and when horses are fed with it they should not have their full allowance of corn; the Lucerne, in a great measure answers the purpose of both corn and hay. It is also the most profitable of any sort of fodder to feed horses with in summer, by mowing and giving it to them green. If the land is good, the produce is incredible; and according to the goodness and depth of the soil, so will the crops be.—One acre, if it takes well, is supposed to keep 3 horses all the year. It purges in spring, and will make any cattle fat in a few days.—*Complete English Farmer.*

Employment of Bones as Manure.—The Chevalier Masclet has addressed a letter to M. Matthieu de Dombasle on this subject, stating how much he was struck with the advantages of manuring with bones, in a tour he lately made in Scotland. He found them equally effective on sandy and clayey soils, and that their benefit was felt for thirty years. On humid and calcareous soils they are of little use; but on grass lands they are beneficial.—(*Annal. de l'Agric. Franc. Nov. 1825.*)

Bees.—Where the buck-wheat, or, more properly, beech-wheat, *Polygonum fagopyrum*, is extensively cultivated, there bees collect beautiful wax and bad honey; where the sainfoin abounds, there the honey is delicious, but the wax is very difficult to bleach.—(*Ann. d'Agric. Franc. t. 81.*)

American Aloc.—A superb specimen flowered in September last, (1825) in the garden of E. P. Bastard, Esq. M. P. at Kitley, upwards of 2000 flowers, arranged on whorls of horizontal branches, so as to resemble an immense candelabra.—The plant is 110 years old, and is known to have been in the Kitley gardens upwards of a century.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	6
whole hogs,		6	6½
VEAL,		6	8
MUTTON,		4	7
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		12	14
lump, best,			18
EGGS,		15	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	oush.		70
Indian, do.,			80
POTATOES,		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

The following humorous versification of an old story, is from the Boston Statesman:—

*"She stood in tears, like maiden all forlorn,
Who milk'd (fond vench) the cow with crumpled horn."*

Miss Polly Dolly Adeline
Amelia Agnes Low
Was none of nature's Journeymen's
Unchissel'd work, I trow.
Her forehead was as smooth as glass,
Her mouth was a straight line,
And her eyes stood out as visibly
As letters on a sign.

The "Veins of the Capitol"
Was taller than Miss Low,
But then Miss Low's diameter
Made up for it, you know;
And tho' she was the "mould of form,"
And wore arrival'd shoes,
Her waist was not invisible,
And her feet were "made to use."

T was said Miss Polly Dolly Low
Was waiting to disclaim
The last sweet monosyllable
(Of her romantic name;
And every Sunday evening
She could't her golden hair,
And at the window, pensively,
Sat "sighing to the air."

And Cupid, little rogue, was kind,
That is so often cruel,
And to Miss Polly Dolly's flame
He sent a stick of fuel—
A tall and handsome man was he,
The reigning village beau,
That made his bow one evening
To Polly Dolly Low.

He took a chair and sidled up,
And said, "I guess as how
You think, Miss Polly Adeline,
I've come to court you now,"—
"I know'd it," said the overcome
Miss Polly, "long ago"—
And on his neck she flung herself—
Affectionate Miss Low!

And then got up, quite out of breath.
Young Ebenezer Stout,
And spoke again—"I guess as how
You didn't hear me out—
I thank you kindly for your kiss,
But I am not your bean—
'T was brother Jockey wooed you!
Miss Polly Dolly Low."

A curious mouse-trap.—A gentleman in Portsmouth having purchased some oysters in the shell, on Wednesday evening the 13th inst. deposited them in the pantry until the next day, when as his servant was taking them out to be opened, one of them exhibited the novel spectacle of two mice suspended from its mouth, having their heads fast gripped within the shell. It would seem that the oyster, being somewhat distressed by the warmth of the weather, had opened his jaws to inhale a little fresh air, when the wiles mouse, tempted by the alluring bait within the testaceous portal, thrust in their heads and were caught fast by the sudden collapsing of the shells, thus subjecting the intrusive vermin to a new sort of *Ostracism*. Our northern friends, who are always bragging of their mammoth vegetables and other curiosities, are challenged to show any thing equal to the exploit of this heroic oyster of the true Virginia breed. The oyster, with the two mice appended to it, just as they were caught, is left at this office for the inspection of the curious.—*Nor. Her.*

Singular interposition.—A lady had a tame bird which she was in the habit of letting out of its cage every day. One morning as it was picking crumbs of bread off the carpet, her cat, who always before showed great kindness for the bird,

seized it on a sudden, and jumped with it in her mouth upon the table. The lady was much alarmed for the fate of her favorite; but, on turning round, instantly discerned the cause. The door had been left open, and a strange cat was entering the room. After turning it out, the cat came down from her place of safety, and dropped the bird without doing it the smallest injury.

Cradles.—A writer in a southern paper condemns in strong terms, the practice of mothers, in rocking infants in cradles. He says the infant, instead of being suffered to lie quietly in a common bed, or little crib, and sleep when it wants to sleep—and play with its little arms and legs when awake, is from the day of its birth accustomed to the see-saw motion, which is as much at variance with the dictates of nature as of common sense. A habit of being rocked is thus created, which soon becomes difficult to be dispensed with. The little being is almost smothered in this confined machine, and it often becomes feeble and puny, though horn plump and healthy. Its little brains are kept in a continued vertigo; and if they do not become completely addled, it is owing to the mercy of Providence, and not to the care of its nurse. Hence, it has been observed, that infants who have undergone habitual rocking, have not that sweet, smiling, and intelligent look, which distinguish those who have never been subject to it. They have a sort of wild glaring stare—there is no "speculation in their eyes"—and they are much later in developing their mental powers, if they ever enjoy the full exercise of them.

From the Albany Argus.

The extravagance to which modern *soires*, or evening parties have arrived, has become a matter of serious alarm to parents, creditors, and to the friends of moral habits. I have been accustomed to move in the higher circles of life, and am desirous that my children should enjoy the advantages of polite society; but if the present rage for extravagance continues, I must abandon this hope, or as wives have done before me, make a wreck of my husband's fortune.

I am the mother of three daughters, and two sons, who feel that they have arrived at years of discretion; but I am concerned to say, that they have become so infected with the prevailing mania that I at times absolutely doubt whether they are sound in their minds. My house has been turned upside down, and my husband's purse squandered to conform to fashion. The furniture which I received as a paternal dowry, has all either been sent to auction, or thrust into dark corners, as unfit for the present day. Partitions have been broken down, and all my domestic economy deranged to accommodate large parties, that my children might boast of indulging in greater extravagance of folly than our neighbors. And then the expense of new dresses—of confectionary—wines and *liqueurs*—of waiters and music—and a thousand other eteteras. It is enough to make a person absolutely distracted to think of it. I shall say nothing of the loss of health, which the impure air of crowded rooms, the damp and cold midnight exposure, and the indigestible compound of the entertainment, bring in their train, though our physician's bill would very soon satisfy you that we have felt much of it. But this is not the worst of the evil. I consider the sacrifice of household economy, property, and health, as the homage which folly pays to fashion. All this I

could submit to without mourning, to please my children. A discreet mother looks beyond present gratification. The greatest wish of her heart is to see her children well settled in life, and to enjoy the endearing consolations of a grandmother. Four of my children are of a marriageable age—and yet I see no prospect of realizing my wish. My sons are afraid of the expense of *keeping house*, and talk of matrimony only as an event which may happen when they are rich enough to live in fashionable style. The girls, poor things, would like very well to know how their luck is to be in the matrimonial lottery, though there be two blanks to a prize; but I fear, like the adventurers in the Jefferson lottery, their number will never be drawn from the wheel. The truth is, they have sincere admirers, and merit them; but marriage and extravagance have become synonymous in fashionable life; and young men dare not pluck the rose, lest they should be wounded by the thorn. So, as things are now going on, many an honest creditor must suffer—many a fond mother must despair of seeing her second and third generation rise up to bless her; and the philanthropist must continue to deplore the victims to celibacy, to disease, and to ruin, which ostentatious pride is daily immolating upon the altar of fashion.

One word of admonition, to those who honest industry, or fortuitous circumstances have thrown upon the surface. Your situation is doubly responsible—you are the arbiters of fashion within the sphere in which you move—few are able wholly to resist her wickeries. Ponder, then, on the influence of your example upon society; and do not forget, that the highest mental pleasures flow from a consciousness of having been instrumental in advancing the rational happiness of those around us. I send you these, my complaints and admonitions, Mr. Editor, in the hope, and with the request, that as you are one of the guardians of the public weal, you will interpose your influence to check an evil which threatens to depopulate and bankrupt society; and by so doing, you will confer an everlasting benefit upon

A MOTHER.

AMMUNITION.—Sportsmen and Country Traders will find a constant supply of Powder—Shot—Palls—Persecution Caps, &c. of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad st. E. COPELAND, Jr. Feb. 15.

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For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, a variety of standard works on agriculture, horticulture, gardening, breeding of cattle, &c. among which are D. and S. New England Farmer—Farmer's Assistant—Sellers's Code of Agriculture—London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture—Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society—Hints to American Husbandmen—Lawrence's New Farmer—Junior's Thresher's Orchardist—Cox on Fruit Trees—Layard on Horticulture—Fruit Grower's Instruction—St. John on the Vine—Malabon's Gardener—Colburn's American Gardener—Colburn's Cottage Economy—Colburn's Ride in France—Hogg on the Culture of Flowers—Kirwan on Manures—Art on Sheep—Marshall on Gardening—Nicol's Villa Gardener—Thornhill's do.—Holdich's Essay on Woods—Agricultural Reader—Cramer on Bees—Baker on Wooded Grounds—British Flants—Nuttall's Botany—Torrey's Botany—Farmer's, Mechanic's, and Sportsman's Magazine, &c.

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AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOTS IN HORSES.

MR FESSENDEN—Having lost a very serviceable horse, within a few days, by the bots, a few words of caution may prevent the like disappointment and loss to others. For a full and most interesting account of this deadly and hateful insect, I would refer to a communication of Dr Green, of Mansfield, in the 41th number of the 4th volume of the New England Farmer; the number for May 26, 1826.

From that article it appears that the insects do not arrive at sufficient maturity to be greatly troublesome to horses till nearly this season of the year: and commonly prove fatal, if at all, in this and the months of March and April. If, therefore, a horse is ill, from any unknown cause, in the latter part of the winter, or the spring months, bots may well be suspected, though none of the common symptoms, described by Dr Green, should appear. This was remarkably the case with my horse. He had laboured in the cart with his usual great power and willingness, constantly, till within two days, and given no indication, whatever, of disease, till within a few hours of his death. He was seen by several men of judgment and experience, who agreed that whatever the disorder might be, it was not caused by bots. And yet, on examination his lungs were found much inflamed, and from one half to two-thirds of the villous or inner coat of the stomach was entirely eaten away. It is therefore truly astonishing, that this patient animal had discovered no noticeable loss of flesh, strength or appetite.

From this case it is made certain that there can be no hope of relief but in some speedy application. And from the experiments of Dr Green, and similar ones, which I tried upon the insects, I am certain, that nothing which can be given with any safety, will destroy them. So that it is only adding much to the tortures of the poor animals, to administer any pungent, caustic, or astringent remedies, as is often done. The insects adhere so firmly to the horse's stomach, that they cannot be disengaged without considerable violence even after the death of the animal. They must therefore, be enticed to relinquish their hold, by something for which they have a greater fondness, and then be discharged by the immediate application of any powerful and active cathartic medicine, that may be at hand, before they regain their first hold. From experiments made upon them in the stomach of the horse after death, I doubt not that from one to two quarts of milk and molasses given blood warm, would be as efficacious as any thing to disengage them. I have also discovered that they have a strong appetite for blood, and where it could be conveniently had, I presume the same quantity of blood, warm from any slaughtered animal would be as likely to effect the object.

But it is further to be remarked, that if we succeed in discharging the bots, still the horse may die from inflamed lungs, or spasms occasioned by the irritated condition of the stomach. And if we do not succeed in discharging them, the horse

may live if we can allay the inflammation and irritation.

It is therefore to be inferred from the communication above named, that the first application of all, should be opium to reduce the spasms, and "a free use of mild oils," to "lubricate the fibres of the stomach." To allay inflammation of the lungs, which may be known by coughing and difficult breathing of the horse, bleed freely "with a phlebotomy in the jugular veins."

A vigorous horse has a great quantity of blood. If the inflammation is violent, 3 or 4 quarts may safely be taken, and in a day or two, if necessary, an equal quantity may be again taken. If the animal lives, and the spasms and inflammation seem abated, you may then attack the insects more at your leisure.

As any horse is liable to be affected by bots, I have no doubt that a little tobacco cut fine, or blacksmith's cinders reduced to powder and sifted and mixed with a horse's provender occasionally, or a little dry ashes given in his water or grain, in the fall of the year, or early in the winter, when the insects are in their young and tender state, would serve to annoy, and probably destroy many of them.

After all, *prevention is the best remedy*. And this may certainly be made effectual, by carefully examining your horses every two or three weeks, from the beginning of July to the last of September, and with a sharp knife scraping off the eggs of the insects, which may be found deposited more or less, on most horses, especially those kept at grass or in open airy stables. They are found mostly about the fore legs and flanks, or under the throat of the horse.

Respectfully,
South Boston, Feb. 27, 1828. L. CAPEN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORSES.

SIR—In my last communication, from "The peculiar" to "Country of Virginia," should be an integral paragraph; read "question of foot lameness" for "the management;" for "brought from the Desert," read "bought;" for the Suffolk Sorrel's "country," read "County;" at the commencement of that paragraph there should be no "but;" and for "gentlemen's" hunter read "gentlemen's." I will now give you a few observations upon breeding a horse in Massachusetts, and will endeavor to express myself in the distinctest manner possible.

Where hay and pasture are so dear, a farmer can afford to breed from nothing but the right mare: or the horse will eat, three times in four, more money than he will ever be worth, before he sheds a tooth. In England, a mare is covered, with a design that she shall produce a particular horse: and it is not common for any horse but the thorough-bred one to be used for any purpose but that for which he is bred. He, if not gifted with superior speed, is hunted; ridden on the road; or galloped till his strength is consumed, in a stage coach. Breeding from many of our mares is a certain loss. The right one is a thick little mare, fourteen hands three inches high, with as much speed as is compatible with an adaptation

for moderately heavy draught. Two things are indispensable. She must be perfectly sound in her feet; or unsound distinctly from accident, very improper treatment, or external disease, and she must have a wide chest. She may, comparatively, be spavined; ring-boned; or even blind: but I am so convinced of a predisposition to the disease which is the common cause of foot-lameness being frequently hereditary, that, if the cause of it were not evidently as above-mentioned, I would not take as a gift the finest cold bred from a mare suffering from foot-lameness. What sort of foot is the most likely to remain uninjured by the severe concussion to which it is here necessarily exposed, it is difficult to say: but a flat, vulgar looking one is decidedly my own preference.

It generally possesses less sensibility and susceptibility of inflammation, and the horn is weaker and less able to contract than that of a foot of a more beautiful original formation. There are many reasons why she should have a wide chest. If she has not, she will neither have a good belly for the young horse to grow in, constitution to nourish him before his foaling, nor milk enough for him after he is foaled: and she will be in danger of transmitting to him a figure, which he is more apt to take from his dam than his sire, and which it is very important in this climate he should not have. Many narrow-chested horses make it up in depth, and possess extraordinary powers in every way: but they are generally light in the flank, and high on the leg; betic in their constitutions, and variable in their spirits: very superior walkers and trotters; but they will bear neither east winds nor daily labour. The mare's colour is of little consequence: excepting that it should be recollected that chestnuts, or as we call them, sorrels, particularly light ones, who have always a good deal of white, are far more liable than other horses to the sympathetic diseases of the lungs and skin. The number of broken-winded chestnuts in Massachusetts is four times that of any other colour. As I am acquainted with but three horses in Massachusetts fit to breed from, there is not much to be said about the sire. A very celebrated English horse is expected here in the spring; and I believe in Vermont there are two covering of unexceptionable pedigree. CORK of the Rock is a good little bay horse: got by Eclipse's sire, Duroc: dam, own sister (called here full sister) to Eclipse's dam, by Messenger: grandam, bred by Lord Grosvenor, by Potto's out of a Gimmerack mare.—Trouble is also by Duroc: dam by Hickory out of Eclipse's dam. A horse, here is said to be got out of, for by, another horse; a most ridiculous corruption.

The next thing is to have the mare's gestation proceed under favorable circumstances, and to have her foal at the right time of the year. On this there is little to be said: a mare is perfectly fit for ordinary labor during most of her gestation, and is all the better for it; and the proper time for foaling, in this climate, is the first of June.—Even in England, where the forwardness of a thorough-bred horse is a matter of extreme pecuniary importance: he being often matched, to run at two, before he is foaled, and all foaled in the

same year carry the same weights; their most distinguished breeders, who have examined and scrutinized the subject, are of opinion that a January colt will not be much forwarder than a June one: that the first will lose more by the exposure soon after his foaling, than he will have gained by having had more time to grow.

The third, and by far the most important thing of all, is the horse's treatment from the time he is foaled till he is full grown. One of the most celebrated sportsmen of modern times has declared his opinion, that it is in the power of art to make a superior bone of any colt that nature has not deformed, and whoever is aware of the effects of different methods of rearing children will not be disinclined to agree with him. The grand enemies of young animals are moisture and bad food: and the younger, the more scrupulously should they be preserved from both. A horse should be fed better, and kept warm and dry more the first year of his life, than any other: and it is an advantage he will never lose. Many of our farmers have an idea that though insufficient nourishment will check the growth, the horse will still be a good one, though of small size: in England they assert that his height will be the same, but that he will be weak and lanky. I have the opinion of one of the oldest Morino sheep breeders, that it is indispensable that the lambs should be kept warm and thriving, or they will not pay. A long coat is both the cause and effect of not thriving. If any one will examine long-coated and short-coated horses exposed to the same rain, he will find one saturated with water under the belly, chest and throat; and not dry for some hours after it is done: that the water runs in streaks from the back of the other, that his belly, chest and throat are dry; and that he dries all over as soon as the rain is done. The different effect upon the insensible perspiration and the lungs are evident enough; and, if a colt wears a long coat, he should not be exposed to continued wet weather.

The thorough bred horse is always allowed, in England, a full allowance of corn at all periods of his life, if well. All danger of his being injured by over feeding is prevented by the attentive and experienced hands in which he is placed. He is carefully groomed at the earliest age: the advantage of this and clothing, no one is ever convinced of by any thing but experience, though he knows the benefit he himself derives from flannel and flesh brushes. Nothing of this, however, is necessary here, excepting that the horse should have a little corn, oats in preference to any other kind of corn, the first year. He must not, however, more than any other horse, be fed high on any kind of cold, or he is in danger of some local inflammation. He may have that of the lungs and die; or get well with his wind touched or his feet spoiled for life. The thickness of wind arising from thickening of the wind-pipe, is attributed in England to improper treatment of the distemper. Man has various temperaments: the horse none but the sanguineous. All his diseases, that do not arise from contagion, assume an inflammatory form. If he has been allowed to suffer from severe colds, when young, he will be preternaturally liable to them through life. This can be explained on anatomical principles: it is an analogous fact, that the native of a warm climate has his health less affected by the first northern winter he is exposed to, than by any other; and that in Napoleon's Russian Campaign, the Italians and

Spaniards suffered less than the Germans and the Poles.

The colt requires nothing but grass and hay after the first year. He should be perfectly broken in the winter before he is three years old; but must not be taken upon a frozen road. He is less in danger of being injured by being brought into work at that age, from the gentleness with which he will probably be used, than he often is from being presumed after five, to be fit for common labour without time being given him to be accustomed gradually to it. A horse taken from grass or the cow-yard should eat no kind of corn till he has been a long while in work. He will puff in the houghs and heat in the feet, after walking five miles on the road; and if the fever attending his first attempts at labour particularly if he is very young, is increased by full feed at the time, it will throw itself into his feet already heated by the unusual concussion, and do him permanent injury. He is especially in danger of this, if first used on the frozen roads of the beginning of the winter, when they are perfectly unelastic, and he is excited by the state of the atmosphere.

Spavins and ringbones are sometimes thrown out by a colt: and their nature is not understood by our farmers generally. At the lower part of the front of the hough there are a number of joints, occupying together but a small space, and possessing but little motion. Upon any considerable inflammation, they are liable to secrete bony matter, which fills up their interstices; and generally projects in front or on the inside of the hough, and is evident to the eye. It appears suddenly, and soon hardens. As the separate bones then form one solid mass, it is obviously incurable. It is very common in oxen; butchers being frequently obliged to cut through with an axe, what was once a number of bones joined together. When it is soft it is absorbed by a blister. It may arise from the inflammation occasioned by a violent blow upon some part of the leg; and I have a colt spavined in both legs from a severe kicking. It is apt to keep a horse out of condition from its pain; but many of our first rate work horses are spavined. When I speak of spavin, I, of course, mean bone-spavin; hog and blood-spavins, as well as thorough-pins being nothing but wind-galls of the hough. A ringbone is of the same nature as a spavin: and generally proceeds from inflammation of the pastern joint. It has been ascribed, in some instances, to stamping off the flies; and I have had one arise apparently from that cause.—So simple a reason, however it would be difficult to make a farmer believe. It is not an invariable cause of lameness. I like a spavin it is incurable excepting in particular states: no exactly corresponding, however. Curls are common in thorough bred colts: but are, comparatively of trifling consequence and always to be cured.

Any one, that does not acknowledge the assistance which nature may receive from art in a young animal, must have shut his eyes upon the vegetable world. Every domestic animal was intended to reap the advantages of civilization in his food and shelter as much as man; nor can he be in his highest perfection without them. For the very fullest development of a horse's powers, he must be kept continually in a high temperature. It is very well to laugh at the extent to which this appears to be carried; but the fact is not to be disputed.

THE VINE.

Extracts from the *Vine Dresser's Theoretical and Practical Manual*. By Thibaut de Berneaud, Perpetual Secretary of the Linnean Society of Paris, &c. &c. Translated from the French.

The vine belongs to the natural order, *Sarmen-tosa*, a family of plants with stem-like branches. The class is pentandria monogynia; leaves alternate, palmated, five lobed, more or less distinctly incised or dentated; green or blueish, with flowers or clusters, opposite to the leaves, supported by a common peduncle, which turns to a tendril if the blossom fails. The flowers are small, greenish—the calyx very small, whole, and five toothed—the corolla is formed of five deciduous petals, sometimes is united together at their summits like a crown, and shed without being disunited. The stamens are five in number, opposite to the petals; their filaments subulate, and supporting simple anthers. No style stigmat sessile [close set] in a five-chambered ovary. This ovary becomes a round or oval berry, juicy, unilocular when ripe—with five stony seeds—two, three, or four of which are abortive. The fruit is only borne on the shoots of the year, and generally at the fifth, sixth and seventh joint; so that if the seventh joint has made its appearance without sign of fruit, none need be expected from that shoot.

The species, or varieties of the vine, are very numerous. Their names must long remain obscure and empirical, in a measure; for the labor of arranging them in some regular nomenclature is greater than can be imagined; it can only be accomplished by the concurrence of agricultural societies. It has been attempted, for the vineyard of Arbois [Jura], by Dumont, corresponding member of the Linnean Society of Paris; and in Spain, for the vines of Andalusia, by a distinguished and learned naturalist, Dr. Simon Roxas Clamante—their works only convince us how long we must be condemned to wait for the completion of this interesting portion of the history of the vine. The same names are attached frequently to the distinct varieties; and often, the one variety is so altered or deteriorated by different modes of cultivation, soil, and exposures, that it cannot be known by the name. To obtain a clear summary of these varieties, some certain rules or designations should be chosen, and the value of the characteristics taken to calculate upon, should be fixed and established. The roots are partly penetrating, partly running, and thickly fringed with capillary threads. The stem is cylindrical, thin in proportion to its length, and requires support. When young, the stem is more or less strongly divided, and marked by joints or bends. A single plant of the vine is sometimes termed a *stip*, sometimes a *stock*; the latter name is more particularly given to that part of the vine which answers to the trunk in trees; in the wild state, there is no certain length or thickness, both seeming to depend on accident; but they are regulated by the vine-dresser, according to his mode of cultivation. The *stock* when young, is covered with a green or tawny bark, which becomes brown with age; it is uneven in thickness, and irregular in adherence to the wood; most frequently seamed and split lengthwise, and loosened from the wood in long narrow layers or overlapping parcels, which are in the end entirely started and swept away by the wind and rain. In cold countries, the bark is more even. From the *stock* or trunk, spring the *shoots* or branches, stem-like—sometimes forked smooth

—of a reddish grey in the woody fibre, and green in the herbaceous portion—their number very various, and the length indeterminate, only, that those growing upward, are shorter than the lateral shoots which run horizontally; and these again are shorter than the lowermost, which trail on the ground. The thickness is generally proportionate to that of the stock or trunk. In the shoots of the season, or yearling branches, the pith fills the whole ring of the woody part; the next year the wood is thicker and the pith less; the third year, there is only a trace of pith, and in the fourth year, the wood is solid. The short twigs springing from the principal branches, are termed *secondaries*, or *second shoots*; if the sap be poor and scanty, there will be, on the shoots, many buds or beads, which, perhaps, do not unfold at all; but if the juices of the plants are plentiful and vigorous, the sap swells and drives all these buds into *second shoots* of considerable length, which bear fruit as well as the shoots proper. Young vines, and those that have been topped by any accident, are liable to bear a great many of these second-shoots. On the shoot we find the *leaves*, the *fruit*, in bunches opposite the leaves, and the *tendrils* by which it clings to other objects to support itself. Sometimes the shoot terminates in a small bunch, the berries of which are small, crowded, and generally round. The leaves are mostly largest nearest the stock, and diminish in size towards the extremity of the shoot. The more the leaves are sharply lobed, the less they preserve the orbicular figure. The ribs are very large and distinct, and sometimes have the same tawny or reddish tinge as the leaf-stalk. The tendrils, or *cirrh*, are a filamentous growth, an elongation of vessels of the shoot. They are rarely stationed at random, but generally opposite to the leaf; are branched or forked, according to the strength of the species, the nature of the stock, or the vegetative powers of the shoot. They may be converted into fruit stalks by the following simple appearance: When branched or forked, the smallest or weakest prong must be nipped off closely and neatly; three or four days after, on the prong that is left, small buds will make their appearance, which increase and produce well formed bunches, and mature into excellent grapes. This experiment was made for the first time, in 1817, by M. Ristellhuber, of Strasburg; and has been repeated by a great number of gardeners and vinedressers, and always with perfect success. The *berry* is round or oval, varies in size and hue, being lighter or darker, of a blackish purple, foxy or green, white or golden yellow. The color is principally confined to the skin, which is thin, leathery, or coriaceous; the pulp and the juice are very colourless, even in black grapes. The delicate bloom which coats the berry when ripe, is a symptom of maturity worthy of notice, according to Garidel and Estevan Boutelon. Each berry is attached to a fruit stem or foot-stalk, which springs from the main peduncle or stem of the bunch; the assemblage of main or minor stems and berries, constitutes the bunch. The aroma of the vine when in flower is highly prized in the East, and thought to possess incredible virtues. It has a very volatile and penetrating fragrance.

Sheep in Great Britain—(Abridged from London's Encyclopedia.) The *long woolled* British sheep are the Teeswater, old and new Leicester, Devonshire Nots, Exmoor, and Heath breeds.

The *short woolled* are the Dorsetshire, Hereford or Ryeland, South Down, Norfolk, Cheviot, Shetland and Merinoes.

The old Leicester or Lincolnshire breed have no horns. The carcase is long and thin, and the wethers weigh from 20 to 30 pounds per quarter. The wool is from 10 to 18 inches long, and weighs from 8 to 14 pounds per fleece. The Teeswater are similar to the Lincolnshire, but the wool is shorter. Some of them have been fed so as to weigh 55 pounds per quarter. The Dishley or new Leicester breed have round, barrel shaped bodies, and no horns. They are peculiar for being fat. They yield from 6 to 8 pounds of wool, and weigh from 18 to 26 pounds per quarter. The Devonshire Nots have narrow backs and coarse wool.—The Exmoor sheep are small and flat sided. The Heath sheep are a race which ranges over the mountainous districts of Britain. They have large horns, black faces and legs, and coarse shaggy wool.

The Dorsetshire sheep are mostly horned, stand high upon small legs, and are long and thin in the carcase. The fleece weighs 3 or 4 lbs. Some have no wool upon their bellies. Many of the native sheep of New England resemble the Dorsetshire breed. The Herefordshire sheep are without horns and bear fine short wool, weighing about 2 pounds a fleece. The mutton is excellent, and weighs from 10 to 18 pounds per quarter. The South Downs have dark faces and legs and no horns. The fleece is fine and weighs from 2 1/2 to 3 pounds. The mutton is good, and weighs about 18 pounds per quarter. The Norfolk sheep have large horns and black faces and legs. The wool is fine, about 2 pounds per fleece. The Cheviots have long bodies, and no horns. The Hebridean sheep is the smallest animal of its kind, weighing when fat only five pounds per quarter. The Shetland sheep have hair and wool mixed together.

The Spanish or Merino breed bear the finest wool of the sheep species. They are not very numerous in England. The fleece is from 3 to 5 pounds. Mr. Loudon says the harder the fleece is, and the more it resists the external pressure of the hand, the more close and fine will be the wool. Here and there a fine pile may be found in an open fleece but this seldom occurs.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Birds of the Mississippi Valley.—Mr. Flint, in the last number of his Western Review, has an article upon the birds of the West. He observes that he has noticed no birds in the Atlantic country, which he has not seen in the western states. Some kinds that are always chattering in New England, are seldom heard to sing in the Mississippi Valley. The robin red-breasts of the west never sing the sweet notes of their song in New England. Thousands of robins winter in Louisiana, and perch by night in the thick cane brakes, where they are killed by hundreds with a stick. The blue bird is seen every pleasant day in the winter on the Ohio and Mississippi. The mocking bird, which imitates the note of all other birds is heard at all seasons of the year. It delights to sit on the top of chimnies, darting high in the air above, and then descending, all the while singing in the gayest manner. Parroquets are seen as far north as 40 deg. N. Lat. They fly in large flocks and prey on the apples and other fruits of the farmer. Their colour is a brilliant green. They are said to perch by hanging by their hooked bill

to a branch. The hooting and screaming of many varieties of owls are heard all over the Mississippi Valley. They imitate the cry of human distress and laughter and sometimes the shrieks of a babe. Mr. Flint says he has heard forty at a time on the lower courses of the Mississippi. The swan is well known for its stateliness and brilliant white. Sank-bill cranes are seen in countless numbers; sometimes across are covered with them; they seem at a distance like immense droves of sheep. Pelicans sometimes pass over the villages in flocks reaching a mile at length. Below their bill they have a pouch which will contain, it is said, two quarts. They are very noisy and prevent the boatmen from sleeping. The wild turkey breeds with the domestic one, and the former entices the latter into the woods. The New England quail is called a partridge in the west, and the partridge is called pheasant. Prairie hens are seen in great flocks in the prairies of Missouri and Illinois. They are larger than the domestic hen; they sometimes prey upon the farmer's corn-fields.—These birds are easily tamed.—*Ibid.*

WATER ROTTING FLAX.

It will be our object to show that flax water-rotted is superior to that which is dew-rotted.—1st. It is more durable. To ascertain this Mr. Goodsell placed on the ground a quantity of Flax that had been sufficiently water-rotted for dressing, by the side of an equal quantity of unrotted flax, and turned them once in three days, until the new flax was sufficiently rotted for dressing also; and, upon examination, he found that that which had been previously water-rotted had lost none of its strength: both parcels were suffered to remain on the ground, until the dew-rotted became worthless, while the water-rotted was found to be still strong and good. The same gentleman states that he repeated the experiment with dressed flax, and with the plant, and found the result the same. 2d. It will yield a greater quantity of fibre from a given quantity of the plant. The same gentleman states that dew rotted flax averaged from 12 to 16 pounds of fibre only, while the water rotted gave from 16 to 25 pounds.

In Ireland, Holland, and France, flax is invariably water-rotted; and it is stated by the manufacturers of canvass that 100 pounds of Dutch flax will yield 72 pounds of clean flax, Irish 65 pounds, while the like quantity of American dew-rotted will yield only 40 pounds. No reason can be discerned why the American flax should yield so much less than the Dutch, unless it be in the process of rotting, dressing, and preparing it for market. It is worth more: while the American dew-rotted flax brings in market but 9 cents per pound, and in that proportion.

To water rot flax, let it be totally immersed in water, and the surface covered with boards, straw, or any thing else, to exclude the rays of the sun. In summer, when the weather and water were both warm, it has been known to rot in seven days; in colder weather a long time will be required. When taken from the water, it must be spread to dry.—*Hamp. Sentinel.*

Governor Lincoln has appointed Thursday, the third day of April next, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in Massachusetts.

Governor Lincoln has been elected a Trustee of Amherst College, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Howe.

[Extracts from Loudon's Gardener's Magazine for Jan. 1828.]
On the various uses of rhubarb stalks, by James Luckcock, of Edgbaston, near Birmingham.

Mr. Luckcock refers to the Monthly Magazine for Sept. 1817, Aug. 1818, and Nov. 1819, for what he has said on the culture of rhubarb; he complains that the plant is now treated of in the third edition of Nicol's Kalendar;—but in Mr. Nicol's time, the plant was little attended to. He states that he has three sorts of which he knows the name of only one, called the Turkey rhubarb, rheum palmatum. The produce of this, according to his account, is much less than that of the other two sorts, which, from sketches he has sent us, are obviously some of the hybrid entire leaved varieties. Offering Mr. Luckcock our best thanks for his communication, we give the following extract from it, as the most likely to interest our readers:—Since the publication of the documents in the Monthly Magazine, the increase of produce and demand in this neighborhood has been twenty fold, perhaps fifty; and I feel a proud gratification, when I am sometimes told that this increase has probably been chiefly owing to my statements.

This has induced me to continue my observations, and to endeavor to point the public attention to its various merits. I need not appeal to the experience of others for its delicious flavor, but I can, from long attention, pronounce it to be equal to the choicest of our fruits in its effects on the human frame during the sultry months of the summer, being cooling, and slightly cathartic. I cannot recommend a more palatable or wholesome article, and more especially if taken cold in hot weather, than the pies we use in our family.—With a little yeast, put into the crust, we have it light and porous, about an inch or an inch and a half thick. This I believe to be the only kind of pastry that is good for the stomach, and decidedly so for that of an invalid; and there are few constitutions so feeble or delicate, but what may freely partake of it without any fear of bilious consequences, or of any flatulence or indigestion. It continues its produce in the gardens from the beginning of May to the end of August, and has another great advantage, that it will make an excellent preserve for the winter. It should not, however, be suffered to grow too old before it is cut; like every other vegetable, there is a point in its age when it is at its highest perfection. We cut it into squares, put it on a pan in single layers, and then place it in an oven so moderate in its heat, as to require about twelve hours for the process; it should have a very small portion of its moisture left; and then we put it into wide-mouthed bottles, with about a fifth or a sixth part of its weight of brown sugar. If in the course of a day or two, the dissolving of the sugar produces a small supply of liquid, the quantity of moisture is right, and by frequently shaking the bottle for a week or two, the article will be good for use, till the gardens give their next supply. The bottles should be covered with bladder.

I had supposed, from the great quantity of liquid contained in rhubarb stalks, that it might supply a new cider, but find, on trial, that it contains so little of any saccharine matter, that it will not ferment. I, however, made some wine from the juice without any water, and have a few bottles left of ten years' vintage, and it is really very good; but like all the home-made wines, it is neither more nor less than sugar wine, seasoned with the flavor which gives the name

An orchard in miniature; or, the culture of apple trees as dwarf standards, after the manner of gooseberry bushes.

Sta.—Observing in your Magazine for September Mr. Harrison's method of growing apples against a wall, allow me to obtrude my simple mode of growing them in open quarters, upon dwarf trees, which I have followed about seven years, the last three of which have successively strengthened my conviction of its utility.

By planting the proper sorts, apples may be grown in as small a space of ground as gooseberries; and a small or large square, according to the size of families, appropriated to apples, will grow every year enough to supply their wants. I am not vain enough to think that I am alone in growing them in this way, as I should think horticultural economy would prompt many besides myself to gratify their eyes, their pockets, and their appetites, in so easy a way.

Like most practicalists, I should, perhaps, find it much easier to tell and show than to write what I mean; but "I will do my best," as the author of Ivanhoe makes Hubert say; for my grandfather, though he did not draw a bow, drew a knife.

I have my ground, a strong clay, trenched two feet deep in December; as soon as it is settled, say a fortnight after trenching, taking advantage of a frosty morning, the holes are opened and left for the frost to mellow. February is the best month for planting on heavy ground; by that time the earth taken from the holes will be in a fine pulverized state. The holes need not be very large—two feet over, and one and a half feet deep, will be enough. With some rich loose soils there will be no occasion for trenching; but then the holes must be larger, say three feet over and two feet deep. The plants must be six feet apart every way. I arrange mine in quincunx. See plate.

With a six foot measuring stick this is done with scarcely any trouble. I do not know any sight more pleasing to a domestic mind (for what fruit contributes more to our comfort than the apple?) than this orchard in miniature, when covered with bloom, and again when laden with fruit, as they seldom miss bearing in abundance.

This plan will not extend to the strong growing sorts, as they are not easily kept within bounds; but the following six will amply repay the trouble and trifling expense of planting. I have placed them in the order of their ripening—manks' codlin, hawthornden, kerry pippin, down-ton pippin, christie's pippin, and the old golden pippin; to which may be added coe's golden drop, a most excellent late table apple. The trees must be chosen with stems not exceeding one foot six inches. In September I generally look over the trees, take off superfluous wood, and shorten the long shoots; this strengthens the bloom buds which are formed abundantly upon the young wood of all the sorts named; of course, in doing this, an eye must be had to the formation of the trees, which ought to be gradually brought into a handsome round bush. For the first years, a row of strawberries may be grown between each row of apples, or any other dwarf light crop; but strawberries are most in keeping, a word which, in every gardening operation, ought never to be



lost sight of. Let me add, they ought to be worked on Paradise stocks, or the small wild crab, (mine are on the last) not by any means on the free stock raised from apple pips, the very worst stock that can be used.

Now this cacothetes scribendi is upon me (it is a wet day), allow me a little more space, merely to give you one of the best receipts for keeping hares and rabbits from apple trees. I write from experience; for, till I used it, I had annually a great many trees destroyed in spite of every precaution. Take the commonest train oil and hog's lard (if stale it can be bought cheaper), mix them well, till they are of the consistence of thick paste, which the mixture will much resemble, and apply it rather sparingly with a painter's brush.—This will effectually keep off those destructive vermin, and not injure the trees, as the lard neutralizes the pernicious effects of the oil.

On the cultivation and management of Timber Trees.

Sta.—Allow me to impress on the minds of land proprietors, and managers of woods and plantations, the necessity of studying the cultivation of timber as a science. We see very little attention paid to the arrangement of the different sorts of forest trees in planting, whether it regards the different soils to be planted, the situation, or the effect to be produced in regard to landscape scenery; and if knowledge be wanting in the above cases, we see a still greater want of it displayed in the management of plantations, in regard to thinning, pruning, &c. It would be almost impossible to lay down a universal rule for the management of plantations, but there are certainly fundamental principles to be acted upon in the cultivation of forest trees.

The thinning of plantations is a matter of great importance, in regard to shelter and appearance. To make all the trees stand as much as possible in the angles of equilateral triangles, or, in other words, in quincunx, is one rule that should never be lost sight of, for it is evident more shelter will be afforded from trees standing in triangular positions than in squares or rows; besides, the above method disposes the trees regularly over the ground, in respect to their nourishment. How often does the woodman, for the sake of leaving a good tree, as he calls it, leave two trees within a few feet of each other, at least so near, that the one is crushing the other, and cuts away a third, that should have remained as a permanent tree.—The reason he assigns for so doing is, he wishes to leave the best trees, that is, the largest, not considering that the small tree, if it had a good leading shoot, and was otherwise a well formed tree, is as likely to make as good a tree at a future period as the one he has left, or perhaps better. I have seen many plantations disfigured by the above method of thinning, besides the loss to the proprietor. In the course of practice in thinning plantations, especially when under thirty years of age, I have never hesitated to cut down a larger tree than the one next to it, if by so doing I got my trees to stand in a more regular form, and the smaller tree was equally healthful. By following such a method of thinning, there is more to be made of thinnings, besides managing the plantation in a way for its future welfare.

Pruning of woods and plantations is another important part of their culture; but that subject would make my letter too long. I will therefore defer it at this time hoping the cultivation of timber will become more a professional pursuit.

RAISING HORSES.

There is, perhaps, no country where less attention is paid to the raising of good horses, than in New England. This is somewhat surprising, when it is considered that fine horses meet with a ready sale, and command a large price; and also, when it is considered that the country is peculiarly adapted for the raising of stock, rather than grain. The farmers well know that it costs no more to raise a handsome, spirited colt, than it does a homely, stupid beast. Still they go on in the old beaten track, raising inferior horses, which have neither beauty nor animation; and the young *Mias* is carried in a *gig* by a lineal descendant of the same dobbie that used to carry her grandmother on a pillion, joggling along at the rate of three miles an hour. This is chiefly owing to the want of care in selecting the breed of horses, though something is due to the manner of training them. The farmer who would make the raising of horses profitable, should provide himself with first rate blood mares; he should likewise see that the sire is of good lineage, and that he does not disgrace his ancestry. By paying attention to this first requisite, as well as by judicious feeding and training, the farmer might obtain from one to two hundred dollars a piece for his colts, at four years old, as readily as he now does fifty. We lately read an account in the *American Farmer*, of the mode pursued by Wm. E. Rodnoxe of Virginia, in raising blood horses. He weans his colts, the 1st of October, in a stable rather than a lot, because if left out, they are apt to run themselves poor, before they are weaned. He feeds them well the first winter, and forces their growth as much as possible; after which, being stout and vigorous, inferior keeping will answer the purpose. In order to elevate the neck and withers of a colt, he stables them with his rack and manger so high, as to strain him a little, to get food, as also with the windows very high, because he will be looking out at them; thus his shoulders will be thrown back and his neck and head elevated. There are three kinds of horses which it would be for the interest of the farmer to raise, namely, the elegant horse, &c.—spirited horse, fit for the saddle or the carriage—and, the stout strong horse, adapted to the draft of heavy loads. Horses of either of these characters, are constantly in good demand, and bring a generous price. The fine grazing soil of our mountain sides, and vallies, is well calculated for the raising of horses; and while neat cattle are cheap, and the price of wool is depressed, the farmer would be certain of making money by the production of good horses.—*Berkshire Amer.*

We have on our table, [says the Harrisburg *Argus*] a slip of paper, manufactured from straw, at the mill of Colonel Magaw, near Meadville. The specimen before us, though without sizing, may be written upon without the ink spreading in the least; it is somewhat rough, but being the first that was made, great improvement may be expected to be made upon it.

A patent has been taken out in England, for making roofs of thin sheet iron. It is said to be of less weight than slating, and to be less liable to damage by wind. [We believe the plan has been tried in this city, if we are right, upon Mr. Richards' house, in Third-street—which was so much injured by fire last winter.]—*U. S. Gaz.*

A desperate drunkard.—It is stated in the Portsmouth Times, (Ohio,) that a man came to that town, whose thirst for liquor was so insatiable, that he suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth, and sold it to him for sixty cents—with which he bought rum, and got drunk. Such a slave to his appetite would cut his throat for a gallon of whiskey, provided he could get it on twelve months' credit.

It is stated that the oyster-beds in Delaware Bay, Cumberland county, (New Jersey) yield annually 150,000 bushels of oysters.

Value of time.—In selecting this theme, it is not our intention to write a moral essay. We use it, merely to call the attention of the reader to a motto, which was adopted by an industrious man, who had been frequently robbed of some of his most valuable moments, by the interruption of fashionable visitors, who often broke in upon him, for the purpose of informing him, how extremely cold the weather was without. He had a label hung on his door, with this inscription:

"Time is my estate—if I lose an hour, I shall incur a debt which I can never pay."

This hint had its effect; may it be profitable to all who read it.

A great excitement has been produced in Mexico against masonic societies; and Mr. Poinsett, (the American minister), has rendered himself odious to many of the bigoted Mexicans, by favoring masons and masonry. They threaten to expel him from the country.

The man who boasted that he could wade the Mississippi, whip his weight in wild-cats, &c. is said to be a member of Congress, from Tennessee. He says he can whip any man in the House of Representatives. What an excellent Legislator.

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING IN GENERAL.

JONQUIL.—An elegant and sweet smelling bulbous rooted plant; propagated, and cultivated in all respects, like the hyacinth.

KALMIA.—An evergreen shrub of great beauty, and of several varieties; great quantities of which are seen in most of the rocky woodlands of this country.

KILL-CALF.—This is a dwarf shrub, and may be raised from seed, or from suckers; it is very pretty. When in bloom, it resembles a large clump of sweet williams. It is so pretty, that it is worth having in the green-house, where it will blow in April.

LABURNUM.—A tall and beautiful shrub, loaded when in bloom, with yellow blossoms, in chains; whence it is sometimes called the golden chain.—It will grow and thrive in this country. It is raised from the seed as easily as Indian corn.

LARKSPUR.—An annual, of no smell, but of great variety as to colors; and, when in a clump, or bed, presents a great mass of bloom. There is a dwarf and a tall kind; the dwarf is the best.—There is another sort which branches, that is good for nothing.

LILAC.—Desirable for its great masses of fine large bunches of bloom. There is a white, a blue, and a red. Is propagated from suckers, of which it sends out too many, and from which it should be kept as clear as possible. It is an ugly shrub when out of blossom. The leaves soon become

brown; therefore, there should be but few in a shrubbery.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.—It is a pretty little dwarf plant, that thrives best in the shade, where it produces beautiful blossoms of exquisite sweetness. Is a bulbous root, and propagated from offsets.

LUPIN.—A species of pea or tare, and frequently cultivated in the fields, and eaten in soup and otherwise, by the Italians, and in the South of France. It grows, however upon a stiff stem, and is upright, and branches out, like a tree in miniature. There is a great variety of sorts, as to colour of flower as well as to size of plant. The yellow dwarf is the best, and it smells very sweet.—This plant is, of course, an annual.

MAGNOLIA.—One of the finest of the laurel tribe. It can be raised from seed, or from layers. A very fine shrub indeed. There are several varieties of it.

MIGNONETTE.—An annual that bears abundance of seed. The plant and the flower do not surpass those of the most contemptible weed; but the flower has a very sweet smell. It may, if you have a green-house, be had at any time of the year. The plants may stand at four or five inches asunder; but, if they stand thicker, the bloom is inferior, and does not last so long.

MYRTLE.—The Myrtle is a native of climates where it is never cold. It will not endure even November all out, in Long Island.—To have it, therefore, it must be housed in winter. It may be raised from seed, cuttings, slips, or layers.—The leaf of the Myrtle has a fine smell; and, when the tree is in bloom it is lovely. But, it is a gloomy looking shrub. One Geranium is worth a thousand Myrtles. The broad-leaved myrtle is the best in every respect, and especially because it is easily brought to blow.

NARCISSUS.—A bulbous-rooted plant, managed precisely like the hyacinth, which see. It blows early, is very beautiful, and has a delightful smell. Nothing is easier, than the propagation and management of flowers of this tribe, and few are more pleasing. The narcissus is a very fine thing for a parlor, or a green-house.

PASSION FLOWER.—So called because the flower has a cross in the middle, and rays, resembling a glory, round the edges of it. It is a singularly beautiful flower. The plant is also beautiful. It is a climber, like the honey-suckle; and, like that, has a succession of blossoms that keep it in bloom a long while. It is raised from cuttings, which, treated as other cuttings are, easily take root.

PEONY.—A perennial, that may be raised from seed or offsets. A grand flower for shrubberies; each flower is usually as big as a tea-cup, and one plant will sometimes produce twenty or thirty.

PEA (Sweet).—There are a great variety in the annual sorts, as to color of blossom; and there is a perennial sort, called everlasting pea. This stands, year after year. The others are sown and cultivated like the common garden pea. They should have some sticks to keep them up. This is a very showy flower, and remains in blossom a long while.

PINK.—This flower is too well known to need describing. There are a great variety of sorts, as to the flower; but all are cultivated in the same way. The pink root will last a great many years, but the flower is seldom so fine as the first year of the plant's blooming.

(To be continued.)

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1828.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

Grafting is the taking of a shoot from one tree and inserting it into another, in such a manner that both may unite closely and become one tree. Its uses are, 1st. To preserve and multiply varieties of fruit trees, endowed with particular qualities, which cannot be with certainty transferred to their off-spring by seed. 2d. To accelerate the fructification of trees, barren as well as fruit-bearing; for example, suppose two acorns of a new species of oak, received from a distant country; sow both, and after they have grown one or two years, cut one of them over, and graft the part cut off on a common oak of 5 or 6 years' growth; the consequence will be, that the whole nourishment of this young tree of 5 or 6 years' growth being directed towards nourishing the scion of one or two years, it will grow faster, and consequently arrive at perfection much sooner than its fellow, on its own root, left in the ground. A French author found the advantage of this practice in a case of a new species of ash, to be as five to one in point of height. (*Cours Complet d'Agriculture*, &c. art. *Greffes*). The third use of grafting, is to improve the quality of fruits; the fourth, to perpetuate varieties of ornamental trees or shrubs; and the fifth, to change the sorts of fruit on any one tree and renew its fruitfulness.*

Scions. Grafts or scions, should be shoots of the former year; of healthy fruit trees, and from lateral fruit bearing branches, taking but one scion from the same twig. They should be cut off from the trees before their buds begin to swell—or about three weeks before the season for grafting. As soon as cut, they should be buried in the ground in a cellar, or out of the way of frost, half their length, and their tops covered with dry litter; or if they are to be transported any distance, their cut ends should be covered with grafting clay, or wax, or stuck into a potato, and the whole scion may be enveloped in swamp moss. If a small part of the former years' wood be cut off with the scion, it will keep the better. Mr. Preston says, "be sure in selecting the grafts to cut them in such a manner, as to always take the bulge between the years' growth to shave and set in the stock, as in that joint or bulge, the wood is curled, open, and porous to receive the sap readily from the stock."

Stocks. The best stocks are such as have been allowed much room in the nursery; those planted very close, have the wood soft; and the grafts on them, though they shoot strong, are not fruitful.

"The nature of the fruit is to a certain extent affected by the nature of the stock." Miller says, "that crab stocks cause apples to be firmer, to keep longer, and to have sharper flavor;" and he is equally confident, that if the breaking pears be grafted on quince stocks, the fruit is rendered gritty or stony, while the melting pears are much improved by such stocks." This, according to Neill, is scarcely to be considered as inconsistent with Lord Bacon's doctrine, "that the scion overruleth the graft quite, the stock being passive only;" which as a general proposition, remains true; it being evident that the scion, bud, or ungrafted shoot, is endowed with the power of drawing or forming from the stock that peculiar kind

of nourishment which is adapted to its nature, and that the specific characters of the engrafted plant remain unchanged, although its qualities may be partially affected.*

The proper season for grafting, is thus indicated by M'Mahon. "Grafting is always most successful, when done at the period that the buds of your stocks are swelled, so as to be nearly ready to burst into leaf; this is the time in which the greatest success may be expected, and should be very particularly attended to; however, if done a few days before, or even when the stocks display several expanded leaves, there may be a tolerable good hit, provided the operation is judiciously performed."

Kinds of grafting. These are very numerous. Loudon observes, that, "Professor Thonin has refined so much on the subject as to have produced or enumerated above forty modes of grafting, besides a great many kinds of budding and inarching;" and another writer, M. Louis Noisette, has published the description of 137 modes of grafting. Those kinds which are most common in this country are described in Thacher's Orchardist, M'Mahon's Gardener, &c.; likewise in the New England Farmer, Vol. II. pages 242, 250, 258, 265, and 313; Vol. IV. 281, and 290. Perhaps *left grafting* is as much used as any; and the following as important rules as any relating to it. "Be careful not to loosen the bark of the stock in splitting it; and the safest way to guard against that, is to slit the bark with a sharp pointed knife, before splitting the stock. The clay should be very fine and tough, and pressed and bound tight round the stock below the split, to retain all the sap that oozes out to support the graft."

SPRING WORK.

Mr. Preston, of Stockport, Pa. recommends setting posts with the top part placed in the ground; and intimates that they will, in that position, last three or four times as long as when the butts are placed down. The same judicious and experienced agriculturist advises, in making fences always to place the rails with the heart side up. The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground. If those parts of the posts which are to be placed in the ground are burnt in a hot fire till quite black they would last much longer than they would otherwise. Some farmers cut their posts so long and mortise them in such a manner, that when the lower ends have become rotten they can turn them upside down, and it is said that they will last nearly as long again when managed in that manner.

Get your agricultural implements, such as ploughs, harrows, carts, hoes, &c. in readiness for use. These you have doubtless kept under cover during the winter, and they will last longer if they are painted or covered with some suitable composition. "Dr. Lewis," says the Domestic Encyclopedia, "advises all wood that is exposed to the inclemency of the weather, to be coated with a preparation of pulverized pit coal and melted tar, reduced to the consistence of paint, which he has found by experience to be very efficacious." Covering wood repeatedly with train oil, or other greasy substance will have a tendency to preserve it. Or if more convenient, use some cheap sort of paint, such as Spanish brown, or red ochre.—Where machines are necessarily exposed in the field, a great part of the season, they require to

be new painted at least every second year. This applies as well to the iron as wood, which should be kept coated with paint or oil as far as practicable.

Particular attention should be paid to your cattle, especially to cows which have lately calved, or are about to calve. If cows are lean when calving, no management afterwards will bring them to yield, for that season, any thing like the quantity of milk they would have yielded had they been kept in good condition during the winter and early in the spring. The Germans in Philadelphia, who supply the market with milk regularly feed their cows at mid-night with short feed during the winter. The disease called the hollow horn, or horn distemper, is owing to scanty feed. Roots, such as sugar beet, mangel wurtzel, and carrots, should be given them during winter and early in the spring, with their dry food, and they will serve both for food and medicine. The quantity of roots allowed to each cow or ox, should be varied according to circumstances, and the quantity and quality of the dry food consumed by them, and the apparent keenness of the appetite of the animals. Cattle, especially if fed with roots, should have a proper quantity of salt. Some advise to place salt under cover, and to let cattle, and sheep always have access to it and eat as much as their appetites crave. Dr. Cooper, editor of the Philadelphia edition of the Domestic Encyclopedia, says, "a quarter of an ounce of salt per day to sheep, and one ounce per day to cows and oxen, is an allowance ample enough."

Rabbits in England.—The proprietors of some of the sandy soils of England stock them with rabbits; and these rabbit pastures are called warrens. The extent of warrens varies from 100 to 3000 acres. They are enclosed in walls of stone or turf. The varieties employed as stock are the common grey, and silver grey breeds. In severe weather in winter they are fed with hay, turnips, oats, &c. There are twenty warrens in the East Riding of Yorkshire, which contain together 10,000 acres. One warren at Brandon in Suffolk returns 40,000 rabbits in a year; 20 rabbits per acre is the usual produce; the carcass defrays the rent and taxes, and the skin is profit. One gentleman in Berkshire raises rabbits of a pure white, the skins of which sell high. Many of the silver grey skins are dressed as furs, and exported to China to be worn by the Mandarins. (Abridged from Loudon).—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Improvement in the management of Bees.—The improvement is that of having double skeps or hives, the one on the top of the other. When the lower skep is filled with honey, it is to be removed after the bees are admitted [through the passage which is made to open]—into the upper skep; into this skep food must be put, and the bees will remain there, and go on with their work in it. When it is filled with honey, the former skep, with food in it, may be replaced, and the bees again admitted into it. The full skep is then to be taken away. This change of the skeps must always be made about mid-summer; and by thus annually removing the full one, more honey will be collected than is usual, and the bees will not be destroyed.—*Eng. publication.*

Lime necessary for raising Peas.—It is observed, that the common pea, whether white or gray, cannot be reared to perfection in any field which

* Encyc. of Gardening. † N. E. Farmer, Vol. i. page 121

* Ed. Encyc. art. Hort.

has not been either naturally or artificially impregnated with some calcareous matter. And hence it is supposed to happen, that peas are rarely cultivated universally as a field crop, unless in those parts of the country where either lime, marl or chalk abounds, or upon strong clays; except, indeed, on the sea-coast, where shell-fish are of ten caught in abundance, and where the fields are manured with their shells in a state of mixture with dung. But it is remarkable, that a soil that could scarcely have brought one pea to perfection, although richly manured with dung, from their running too much to haulm, and after blossoming, dying away without becoming ripe; if it has once had lime applied upon it, is capable, when properly prepared in other respects, of producing plentiful crops of peas ever afterward. It is further remarked, on the result of an experiment, in which the ridge of a field had been missed in liming, produced no good wheat, while all the other parts afforded a good crop; that lime, or some other calcareous materia, is equally necessary for the production of good wheat crops as for those of the pea kind. The general observation that the wheat, where this sort of manure has been employed, is thinner in the skin, more plump, and yields better, seems also to favor the same conclusion. Impregnations of this sort appear likewise, particularly favorable for the production of barley crops, much more so, (if in large productions), than for those of oats.—*Dickson's Farmer's Companion.*

BARLEY.

For sale at the Seed Establishment connected with the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, a few bushels of plump *Seed Barley*, raised in Lexington, Ms.

COMPLETE GRAZIER.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the New England Farmer, one copy of the *Complete Grazer*; or *Farmers' and Cattle Breeder's and Dealer's Assistant*. Comprising Instructions for the Buying, Breeding, Rearing, and Fatening of Cattle. Directions for the Choice of the best breeds of Live Stock. The Treatment of their diseases, and the management of Cows and Ewes, during the critical times of Calving and Yearning. The general Economy of a Grass Farm. Irrigation or watering of meadows. Culture of the best natural and artificial grasses and plants for fodder. Various methods of cutting, mixing, and preparing food in severe winters and seasons of scarcity. The economy and general management of the dairy, including the making, curing, and preservation of butter and cheese, &c. Together with an introductory view of the different breeds of Neat Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Swine. Also an Appendix on the Shepherd's Dog, Horses, Asses, Mules, Rabbits, Bees, Farm Accounts, and on the Improvement of British Wool. By a Lincolnshire Grazer. 4th Edition.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH AND SUGAR BEET, &c.

Just received for sale, at the Seed Establishment, New England Farmer office, a small quantity of the New Zealand Spinach, the first ever introduced into New England; a particular account of this vegetable will be found in the New England Farmer, page 116 of the current volume, by a member of the New York Horticultural Society. Likewise, English Patience Duck, for early greens.

Also, 200 lbs. genuine Sugar Beet, raised, with much care by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury.

TO PRINTERS. The Establishment of the "Old Humphreys Post" is offered for sale. The office consists of an Imperial Wells Letter-press, large form of Double Point, Pica, Long Primer and Brevier, with a suitable proportion of Job and Ornamental Type. The Paper has at present about 700 subscribers, and a fair proportion of advertising patronage, job work, &c. Northampton is one of the most populous towns in the valley of the Connecticut, with prospects, arising from the plans of internal improvement now in progress or contemplation in the vicinity, of indefinite increase in population and business. There is another paper published in the town, which has a subscription list of nearly 2000. A printer or editor, with a small capital, would find this an advantageous location for a well conducted paper, devoted to politics and general intelligence. The establishment will be sold on liberal terms, and transfer made by the 1st of May. The editors of the Boston Courier, Christian Register, New England Farmer, Worcester Spy, and Connecticut Mirror are requested to publish the above.

Northampton, March 4, 1838.

FARM WANTED.

Any person having a large and good farm, that is capable, and does make, not less than one hundred tons of good hay, with a suitable proportion of tillage and pasture land, and a good supply of wood and orcharding, with good buildings, and a pleasant and healthy situation, as to good neighborhood, (and not exceeding 60 or 80 miles from Boston, would be preferred,) will please address a letter, giving a very particular description thereof, (postage paid) and the lowest price and terms of payment, to A. Z. Care of Mr Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England—of the crops of 1837. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed-growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

<i>Artichoke</i> , Green Globe	<i>Cucumber</i> , Long Prickly
<i>Asparagus</i> , Devonshire	Long green Turkey
<i>Gravemil</i>	Long white Turkey
<i>Batterson</i>	White Spined
Large white Reading	Small Ginkin, &c.
<i>Beans</i> , (26 varieties), including the English broad beans, dwarfs and pole.	<i>Egg Plant</i> , Purple
<i>Beets</i> , true Long Dutch	White
Early blood Turnip	<i>Endive</i> , Green
Early White Scarcity	White Curled
French Sugar, or Amber	broad leaved Batavian
Orange	<i>Garden Burart</i>
<i>Borecole</i>	<i>Garlic Sets</i>
<i>Broccoli</i> , Early White	<i>Indian Corn</i> , (several varieties)
Early Purple	<i>Kale</i> , Sea
Large Cape	Purple curled
<i>Brussels Spouts</i>	Green curly Scotch
<i>Cabbages</i> , Early Salisbury dwarf	<i>Leek</i> , London
Early York	Large Scotch
Early Dutch	<i>Lettuce</i> , 14 varieties
Early Sugarloaf	<i>Morjaron</i>
Early Lion, Estersee	Melon, 11 varieties
Early Emperor	<i>Mistard</i> , White and Brown
Early Wellington	<i>Nasturtium</i>
Large Bergen, &c.	<i>Okra</i>
Large Cape Savoy	<i>Onion</i> , 8 varieties, including the imported Madeira, Potatoe and Tree Onion
Large Scotch	<i>Parsley</i> , Siberian
Large Green glazed	Dwarf Curled
Large late Drumhead	Curled, or Double
Tree, or 1000 headed	<i>Parsnip</i> , Large Dutch swelling
Green Globe Savoy	<i>Peas</i> , Early Washington
Red Dutch	Early double blossomed
Yellow Savoy	Early Fane
Turnip rooted, &c.	Early Golden Hotspur
Choo de Milan	Early Charleston
Russian	Early Strawberry Dwarf
Late Imperial	Dwarf blue Imperial
Late Sugarloaf	Dwarf blue Prussian
<i>Carodon</i>	Dwarf Spanish, or Fan
<i>Carrots</i> , Altringham	Dwarf Marrowfat
Early Horn	Dwarf Sugar
Bleached Red (for West India market)	Matchless, or Tall Mar.
Lemon	King's Tall Marrows
Purple, (fine sort)	Tall Crooked-rod Sugar
<i>Cauliflower</i> , Early and Late	<i>Peppers</i> , 4 varieties
<i>Celery</i> , White solid	<i>Pumpkins</i> , Finest Family
Rose coloured solid	Connecticut Field
Celeriac, or turnip rooted	Mammoth
<i>Chervil</i>	<i>Radish</i> , 5 varieties
<i>Chives</i>	<i>Rhubarb</i> , for tarts, &c.
<i>Corn Salad</i> , or Vettikost	<i>Salsify</i> , or vegetable oyster
<i>Cress</i> , Curled or Peppercress	<i>Ski-red</i>
Broad leaved or Garden	<i>Scorzonera</i>
Water	<i>Spinich</i> , 5 varieties
Long Orange	<i>Sugar</i> , 7 varieties
<i>Cucumber</i> , Early Frame	<i>Tomatoes</i>
Green Cluster	<i>Turnips</i> , 15 varieties
Short Prickly	<i>Thyme</i>
	<i>Lavender</i> , &c.

Traders in the country, who wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at this Establishment with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds used in a kitchen garden, or a garden in all the terms as they can be purchased in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cts each—warranted to be of the growth of 1837, and of the purest quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be added on the same terms, when ordered, as well as PEAS, BEANS, EARLY WHITE SWEET CORN, &c. of different sorts. The smallest order punctually attended to.

Likewise, ESCULENT ROOTS and PLANTS, EARLY and LATE SEEDS, POTATOES, SWEET HERB SEEDS, MEDICINAL GRASS SEEDS, BIRD SEEDS, and more than 200 different kinds of ORNAMENTAL Flower Seeds.

Also—The Early Jefferson Corn; a very early White sort, for the table—with the common kinds of early and late Sweet Corn.

200 lbs. Sugar Beet, & Mangrel Wurtzel, raised by J. Prince, Esq.

200 lbs. Corn Beet, Red, White, and Yellow.

275 lbs. true Blood Beet, raised in Roxbury.

250 lbs. Radish, superior quality, &c. &c.

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquisitions of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green house Plants—Garden Flowers, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered at an unusually low price, but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, are desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting-rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and aquatics are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Excellent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, is mainly aimed at obtaining a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The cultivation of these kinds, liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Cornall, No. 31 Congress St., Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the seed, may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. D. & C. LANDRETH

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bu.	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot. 1st sort,	ton.	107 50	110 00
pearl do.	do.	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bu.	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, 260 lbs. new,	bu.	9 75	10 00
cargo, No 1, new,	do.	8 50	9 00
" No 2, new,	do.		7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14	10
CHEESE, new milk,	do.	7	10
skimmed milk,	do.	5	4
FLAX,	bu.	90	1 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bu.	5 75	5 87
Gencsee,	do.	5 75	6 00
Rye, best,	bu.	3 19	3 25
GRAIN, Rye,	bu.	68	70
Corn,	do.	58	60
Barley,	do.	60	67
Oats,	do.	40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	10	10
LIME,	cas.	70	1 06
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 75	78
PORK, new, clear	bu.	17 40	18 00
navy, mess, do.	do.	12 60	13 00
Cargo, No 1, do.	do.	12 50	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bu.	2 25	2 75
Clover,	do.	12	14
Orchard Grass,	bu.	4	00
Fowl Meadow,	bu.	4	00
Lucerne,	lb.	50	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash	do.	48	55
do do unwashed	do.	20	25
do 3-4 washed,	do.	28	36
do 1-2 & 3 do	do.	22	27
Native	do	40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort	do	30	35
do Spinning, 1st sort	do	30	30

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	do.	7	8
" whole hogs,	do.	6	6 1/2
VITAL,	do.	6	8
MUTTON,	do.	4	7
POULTRY,	do.	10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub,	do.	12	14
lump, best,	do.	20	25
EGGS,	do.	12	
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bu.	70	
" Indian, do.	do.	80	
POTATOES,	do.	40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bu.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

ODE.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's honors blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is rung;
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray;
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

(From Cusick's Recollections and private Memoirs.)

THE LAST HOURS OF WASHINGTON.

Twenty-eight years have passed away, since an interesting group were assembled in the death-room, and witnessed the last hours of Washington. So keen and unsparring hath been the scythe of Time, that, of all those who watched over the patriarch's couch, on the 13th and 14th of Dec. 1799, but a single personage survives. On the 13th, the general was engaged in making some improvements in front of Mount Vernon. As was usual with him, he carried his own compass—noted his observations—and marked out the ground. The day became rainy, with sleet, and the improver remained so long exposed to the inclemency of the weather, as to be considerably wet before his return to the house. About one o'clock, he was seized with chilliness and nausea, but having changed his clothes, he sat down to his indoor work; there being no moment of his time for which he had not provided an appropriate employment. At night on joining his family circle, he complained of slight indisposition; and, after taking a cup of tea, repaired to his library, where he remained writing until between eleven and twelve o'clock. Mrs. Washington retired about the usual family hour—but becoming alarmed at not hearing the accustomed sound of the library door, as it closed for the night, and gave signal for rest in the well regulated mansion, she arose again, and continued sitting up, in much anxiety and suspense. At length the well known step was heard, and upon his entering the chamber, she kindly chided him for remaining up so late, (knowing him to be unwell);—to which he made this memorable reply:—"I came as soon as my business was accomplished. You well know, that through a long life, it has been my unvaried rule, never put off till to-morrow, the duties which should be performed to-day." Having covered up the fire with care, the man of mighty labors at last sought repose; but it came not as it had long been wont to do, to comfort and restore, after the many and earnest occupations of the well spent day. The night was passed in feverish restlessness and pain. Tired nature's sweet restorer, (balmy sleep), was destined no more to visit his couch; yet, the nunny sufferer uttered no complaint—would permit no one to be disturbed in their rest, on his account, and it was only at day-break he would consent that the overseer might be called in, and bleeding resorted to. A vein was opened, but without affording relief. Couriers were despatched, to summon Dr. Craik, (the family), and doctors Dick and Brown, as consulting physicians; all of whom came with speed.—The proper remedies were administered, but without producing their healing effects, while the pa-

tient, yielding to the anxious looks of all around him waived his usual objection to medicines, and took those which were prescribed, without hesitation or remark. The medical gentlemen spared not their skill, and all the resources of their art were exhausted in unwearying endeavors to preserve this noblest work of nature.

Night approached—the last light of Washington! The weather became severely cold, while the group gathered nearer to the couch of the sufferer, watching with intense anxiety, for the slightest dawn of hope. He spoke but little. To the respectful and affectionate inquiries of an old family servant, as she smoothed down his pillow, how he felt, he answered—"I am very ill." To Dr. Craik, his earliest companion in arms, longest tried, and bosom friend, he observed, "I am dying, sir—but I am not afraid to die." To Mrs. Washington, he said—"Go to my escritoir, and in the private drawer you will find two papers—bring them to me." They were brought. He continued—"These are my wills—preserve this one, and burn the other." Which was immediately done. Calling to colonel Lear, he said, "Let my corpse be kept for the usual period of three days." Here we would beg leave to remind our readers, that in a former part of this work, we have said that Washington was old fashioned in many of his habits and manners, and in some of his opinions; nor was he the less to be admired on this account. The custom of keeping the dead for the scriptural period of three days, is derived from remote antiquity, not from fear of premature internment, as in more modern times, but from motives of veneration towards the deceased; for the better enabling the relatives and friends to assemble from a distance, to perform the funeral rites—for the pious watchings of the corpse—and, for the many sad, yet endearing ceremonials with which we delight to pay our last duties to the remains of those we have loved best. The patient bore his acute sufferings with manly fortitude, and perfect resignation to the Divine will; while, as the night advanced, it became evident that he was sinking, and he seemed fully aware that his hour was nigh. He inquired the time, and was answered, "a few minutes to twelve."—He spoke no more—the hand of death was upon him, and he was conscious that his hour was come. With surprising self-possession, he prepared to die—composing his form at length—folding his hands upon his bosom—without a sigh—without a groan—the Father of his country expired, gentle as though an infant died. Nor pang or struggle told, when the noble spirit took its noiseless flight; while, so tranquil appeared the manly features in the repose of death, that some moments had passed ere those around him could believe that the patriarch was no more. It may be asked, and why was the ministry of religion wanting to shed its peaceful and benign lustre upon the last hours of Washington?—why was he, to whom the observances of sacred things where ever primary duties, through life, without their consolations in his last moments? We answer, circumstances did not permit. It was but for a little while that the disease assumed so threatening a character as to forbid the encouragement of hope; yet, to stay that summons which none may refuse, to give still farther length of days to him whose time-honored life was so dear to mankind, prayer was not wanting to the throne of Grace. Close to the couch of the sufferer, rest-

ing her head upon that ancient book, with which she had been wont to lead pious communion, a portion of every day, for more than half a century, was the venerable consort, absorbed in silent prayer, and from which she only arose, when the mourning group prepared to bear her from the chamber of the dead. Such were the last hours of Washington.

An American printer having undertaken to publish an edition of Thomson's Seasons, was very much disconcerted with the following verses at the beginning of Spring:

O Hartford, fitted *or* to shine in courts
With unoffended grace, or walk the plain
With innocence, &c.

He satisfied himself, that the first "or" was superfluous, and after some exercise of ingenuity, substituted the following, which we hope will be noticed by all future editors among the "curious readings."

O Hartford, fitted *for* to shine, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the Proprietors of the above Nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of Horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with Fruit Trees of the finest sorts, and most useful.

And vigorous stocks the present season.
Bloodgood & Co. afford personally to the Planting and Engrafting of all their Fruit Trees—and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine. The subscriber, Agent of the above Nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS

The Trees will be delivered in this City, at the risk and expense of the purchaser—the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this Nursery is so extensively known, and has been so well sustained, that I take leave to refer those in want of Trees, to any of the Horticulturists in this City and its vicinity; and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the Trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this Nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

ICE Catalogues will be delivered gratis, on application to ZEB. COOK, Jr. Rogers' Buildings—Congress St.

TREES.



N. DAVENPORT offers for sale at his Nursery, in Milton, a fine collection of Fruit and Forest Trees, and Ornamental Shrubs, comprising Apples, Pears, Peaches, Prunes, Nectarines, &c. Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. A list of which can be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, or Agricultural Warehouse—and will be inserted in the New England Farmer occasionally. At this Nursery, however, it is not so much an object to present the imposing display of a great number of the names of indifferent fruit as to keep a choice collection of those sorts, whose excellence is well known and established.

Orders are respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention if left with J. G. NEWELL at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street; or with FRENCH & DAVENPORT, No. 713 Washington Street—or at the Nursery in Milton. Feb. 29.

Seeds for Hot Beds

For sale at the Seed Establishment connected with the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

A large variety of fresh Garden Seeds, suitable for spring sowing of Hot Beds, among which are Bush Sweet Marjoram, Early Compendious Lettuce, Sileno do. Head do. Royal Cape do. Round do. Ice Cress do. Green and White Coss do. Early York Cabbage, Early Panton do. Early Battersea do. Early Sugarloaf do. Early Dutch do. Green Globe Savoy do. Cape Savoy do.—Early White, Purple, and Cape Broccoli—Early and Late Cauliflower—White and Rose coloured Celery—Curled Cress—Early Frame Cucumber, Green Cluster do. Long Green and White Turkey do. Long Prickly do. White Spined do. Short Prickly do.—Green Curd Melon, Fine Apple do. Minorca do.—Purple Egg Plant—Superior Short Top Scarlet Radish, Early Frame do. Cherry do.—Early White Dutch Turnip, Yellow Molt do.—Spinach, &c.

Published every FRIDAY, at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year; but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1828.

No. 34.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ORCHARDING.

Notwithstanding the worth and excellence of a good orchard, there are comparatively few who appear to act as though they coveted its possession. The man of indolence says, I will not trouble myself to plant and cultivate an orchard, as it is uncertain whether I should ever realize any benefit from it, were I to make the attempt, and it is quite enough for me to get through the world without concerning myself for the ease and prosperity of those who come after me. But such reasoning must be considered as the offspring of a narrow mind and selfish disposition, altogether abhorrent to the views and feelings of him who is possessed of a spirit of philanthropy and enterprise. But there are instances within the observation of almost every one, which will go to show that he that planteth an orchard frequently reaps the reward of his labor, besides enjoying the reflection that those who succeed him will remember him with gratitude and veneration in view of what he did, not only for his own comfort and convenience, but for the promotion of their wealth and happiness, after he shall have bid adieu to this world and its enjoyments.

One instance from among several within the sphere of my own observation, I will relate, it being directly to the point under consideration. A respectable farmer about 35 years ago, just settling out in the world and having nothing to encourage him but his own industry and enterprise, conceived the project of planting and cultivating an orchard. He first sowed a nursery from which he afterwards took trees and set them out on a rough uncultivated piece of ground, which by proper management he raised to a state of fertility and productiveness. He then engrafted his trees with a variety of the best kinds of fruit, and by devoting the necessary attention to the object of his undertaking, his orchard in a few years began to produce abundantly and he is now receiving the reward of his labor and enterprise, as it affords him an annual income, besides furnishing a sufficiency of apples and cider for family use and convenience. Thus by undertaking and accomplishing an object so valuable, he not only laid a foundation for a source of profit and enjoyment to himself, but which will continue to be such to his children and others after he shall have finished his course, and gone the way of all the earth.—Perhaps in no way can he who possesses suitable advantages, better provide for the enjoyment and happiness of his children, or those who may inherit his estate, than by rearing and leaving for their benefit a valuable orchard. All should cherish so much of a philanthropic disposition, as sacredly to regard the welfare and prosperity of those who may come after them, not allowing their own interest or self-gratification, to be the object of their pursuit. Therefore every one who owns but a small portion of land, and especially he who possesses a large territory, and has hitherto neglected to plant and cultivate a suitable number of apple trees, ought now to give his attention to the

subject, and immediately set about a work of so much importance, and in this way prove to the world that he is not destitute of a spirit of benevolence and manly enterprise. A FARMER.
March, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MELONS AND CUCUMBERS.

Different kinds of water melon, on arbours, are cultivated in surprising quantities in the southern parts of Russia, from the Don to the Ural, and particularly along the banks of the Volga. Their cultivation requires but little trouble; they thrive in the open air, only to the 52nd degree of north latitude. The melon gardens from their size, might rather be called fields; they are inclosed with a slight fence, and are divided into long beds between which, in the oriental style, little canals are cut in the soil for watering the plants. For this purpose the gardens are always laid out contiguous to a pool, or to a streamlet of running water.

The white (skin) is eaten either raw, with powdered sugar, or ginger, or salted in the same manner as the cucumber.

Water melons are cultivated about St. Petersburg and Moscow under frames. What is principally necessary during their cultivation in this manner, is to take particular care not to injure the very strong and creeping shoots, which the plant sends out during its progress, but either to raise the frames and allow them to spread out into an adjoining one, or to keep them, by bending, entirely within its own, which, in that case ought to be long and roomy. The former way I should prefer. It is to neglecting this, that the gardeners in Russia attribute the general failure in the cultivation of the water melon in Great Britain. If the shoots are in any way checked, or injured, during their growth, the plant is observed to suffer considerably, and the future progress of the fruit towards maturity is either intercepted or totally destroyed; attention to this circumstance is of more consequence than heat, as is satisfactorily and daily proved in the northern parts of Russia. The skin of the melon may be eaten in the manner of celery.

THE CUCUMBER.

Large quantities are used in Russia, both during the summer in their fresh state, and during winter, when artificially preserved. The plant is generally cultivated in long rows along with cabbages; a cabbage and a cucumber plant alternately. It requires a rich soil, or soil well dunged. The Russians pay particular attention to this, covering the root of each plant with a small heap of horse or cow dung. For winter use the cucumber is preserved in salt. Before being eaten the outer skin is removed; the liquid which is charged with the salt and with the soluble portion of the vegetable matter, and which fills the cask in which the cucumbers are preserved, is used as a cooling laxative in fevers, about a tumbler to a dose. A cask of these was sent to a distinguished member of the Horticultural society in London, and the cucumbers were much admired for their fine flavour.

The following is the receipt for preparing and salting the cucumbers. Take 1000 cucumbers, weigh out 7 lbs. of salt, which has been previously well purified, and dried, mix the salt with a quantity of cold soft water, sufficient to cover the cucumbers, 500 of which may be put into a small light made cask. Having ready plenty of the following leaves, which have been gathered when the weather was dry; oak leaves, black currant-leaves, cherry leaves, dill leaves and heads; mix them together, and place a layer of them at the bottom of the cask; then a layer of cucumbers, and thus alternately until the cask be completely full: then pour on the salt and water till it rises to the brim, and close the cask tightly. Some people add a small bottle of vinegar, and a very small bit of garlic to each cask. In two or three months the cucumbers are fit to use. They are brought to table entire, floating among the juice and leaves which cover them while in the cask. A Russian will often eat several at a meal and no bad effect is ever known to arise from their use. The Russian cucumbers have less fibrous matter than the English, which perhaps would not answer as well for preserving in this manner. But the Russian cucumber has found its way into England, and has been cultivated with success. The cucumber plants are also cultivated somewhat like grapes on paling and trellises, and in this way are also remarkable strong and the fruit large.

Cambridge, March 6, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POISONED SHEEP.

MR. FESSENDEN,—This being the season which requires particular attention to sheep, perhaps I may render some service to my brother farmers, by making public through the medium of your paper, a few practical observations tested by experiments of my own, relating to these profitable and necessary animals. Many farmers or wool growers seem to treat them with too much neglect, and others with too much care; some confine them closely, while others permit them to range at large. Too much confinement does not contribute to their health, and too much liberty exposes them to various evils, one of which is poison. This I believe is the sole cause of the destruction of more of this species of animals, than all the dogs in the universe, although the loss by these is very considerable. It is not my design to write a treatise on the management of sheep, but to state briefly what I know to be the way or manner in which this poison is generally taken, and to point out a specific remedy. Poison is most prevalent among them in the spring of the year, and is taken by them, as the first green herbage to which they generally have access in sufficient quantities to satisfy their hunger, in what are commonly called *laurel* and *white bush*, either of which is greedily eaten by them at this season. The symptoms, or rather the disorder itself, cannot be mistaken, it is a kind of intoxication, or insensibility, which, without proper treatment generally terminates in death, though life, in some instances, continues for many days. The remedy is but to give the poisoned animal a small lump of *butter*, (or a quantity of *oil* or *grease* of the skunk, by some called *polecat*)

the latter is said by some to be preferable, but the first, if given while the animal has sufficient life, or warmth, to enable it to swallow, or receive it into the stomach, effects a cure. The operation of either, is this; a nausea or sickness is soon produced which dislodges the poisonous vegetables eaten, and the cure is done. A FARMER.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—I have noticed in your New England Farmer's Almanac a recommendation of Major Wheeler's wash for fruit trees which is there inserted; and first published, with his remarks, in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 4, p. 448. In his communication he says—"The reason that it has not been more generally used is, that it has been fashionable to daub with lime, clay, manure and other compositions which take two or three years to wash off before the trees look natural. When this solution of potash is applied, it has the desired effect immediately. It kills the moss and lice at once; and the first rain that comes washes the bark perfectly smooth, and gives it a fair, natural and healthy colour." He further states that once in two to four years is sufficient.

I had the same recipe many years ago from Mr. Austin, Inspector of Pot Ash at Charlestown. I at first used this simple wash; but objected to it for the reason which constitutes Major Wheeler's secondary excellence—that the first rain that comes washes the bark perfectly smooth. If the design of the wash is to give vigour to the tree as well as to remove the moss and destroy the lice, the longer it remains the better: unless by being suaked among the roots by the first rain, it produces the same beneficial effect. This it might accomplish were a due quantity applied. But this could not be obtained in an intermission of four or even two years. A repetition after every rain could alone be effectual. Nutriments of this kind may be taken in by the roots or imbibed through the bark. A limited quantity probably more readily by the latter, from atmospheric aid.

From this view of the subject I adopted the fashion to daub my trees with a composition of 2 lbs. of potash and 2 lbs. of unslacked lime, dissolved in 2 1/2 gallons of water, adding clay or cow dung to give it a firmer consistence and render it more porous. I also have no rule by which to renew it; but apply it early in the spring, whenever my trees appear to need it by having the substance washed off. To my view this fashionable coat is far from being an unsightly dress. Were it otherwise I should consult health and vigor even at the expense of a homely garb. From what I know of Major Wheeler's science and practical skill, I suspect the flourishing state of his trees is to be ascribed more to his spading and manuring than to his occasional wash, which, however and whenever applied is a potent and valuable auxiliary. A FARMER.

Worcester, March 11, 1828.

FRUIT TREES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—In stating facts and inferences deduced from them respecting the disease of fruit trees, I hope to call further attention to this interesting subject; and elicit truth without the heat of controversy.

I will concede to those gentlemen who believe it caused by an insect, and whose opinions are confirmed by having detected their adversary, that the same destruction may be effected by different

agents; and that the enemy which gives annoyance to them, is visible and tangible. If they can admit my theory I may presume they will allow that my foe is not of this palpable kind, since it has eluded a diligent and minute search, often repeated by myself and friends. Being thus baffled in my investigation I have sought its analogy to other diseases of the same insidious character, and have fixed upon the *Canker*. Here the same diversity of opinion respecting the cause presents itself. Mr. Forsyth is of opinion that canker is caused by injudicious pruning—from the fruit being left on the trees—from bruises—from dead shoots being left on the tree through the summer, &c.: but not from any thing peculiar in the soil. Sir Humphrey Davy attributes canker to the excess of alkaline and earthy matter in the descending sap. There seems to be some bearing in both these opinions on the disease in question. Some contamination or obstruction in the descending sap appears to me manifest. Canker, however, as it is generally understood, more commonly attacks the body or large branches of the tree; but if not eradicated in its incipient state, it will, like leprosy, corrupt and destroy its vitality.—Whatever may be the predisposing cause, this malady is hastened and confirmed by the direct agency of solar rays. I am led to this conclusion from noticing that the first appearance is found on the part of the tree exposed to the longest and the most direct influence of a summer's sun, bearing from a S. and S.W. point. If the tree declines from these points it becomes more exposed and seldom escapes infection. If there be a sudden bend to the N. E. and the tree again becomes erect, the intermediate angle will almost invariably suffer. If the rays of the sun are so potent as to penetrate thick bark and make it so closely adhere to the wood as to check the circulation of the sap, is it unreasonable to suppose that the same cause may produce a similar effect on the thinner covering of the extreme branches? This appears to be the question at issue; and further light is thrown on it by the fact that this disorder is confined to the most arid and hot season. It seems to be agreed that this disease is common to both apple and pear trees: but so far as I have noticed, is more extensive and destructive on the pear. On the pear tree, not only small shoots, but whole limbs are destroyed; whereas on the apple, like the quince it is confined to the extreme minor branches.

That the canker is contagious, and will produce the same destruction within its influence that is to be seen on the shoots of the apple tree, has been strikingly manifested in my nursery. A tree about ten years in bearing has been suffering with the canker for a few seasons past. Last summer while full in early fruit the branches all died.—The rows in my apple nursery extended under and beside it. After the leaves became dead, the tender shoots of the young trees under it turned black and perished. This I imputed to the dripping from the diseased tree of dew and rain, as the injury was confined to the circuit of its branches. The disease however was to be discovered in some other parts of the nursery.

Should further investigation determine the origin of this destructive malady it is still to be feared that the remedy will remain to disappoint our research. If I am correct as to its contagious character, the importance of severing the diseased parts is confirmed. But the whole subject seems

so involved in obscurity that I might be deemed too visionary, were I to be positive even in this opinion. Respectfully yours, &c.

Worcester, March 11, 1828.

O. FISKE.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

An Address delivered before the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society; at Northampton, Oct. 24, 1827, by EDWARD FITCHCOCK, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College.

It is an interesting evidence of Divine Benevolence, that there is intermingled with the immensely varied pursuits of men, so nearly an equal portion of enjoyment. So wisely adapted to our circumstances are the laws of habit, that we soon become contented, and even pleased, with a situation, which seemed at first, the grave of all our comforts. But this is not all. There are sources of enjoyment in every occupation that are peculiar; that exist in no other. Hence it happens, as a general fact, that men have no wish to change employments with their neighbors. We may covet some particular possessions, or circumstances of our neighbor; but when the question is, whether we will entirely change situations with him, the preference we feel for our own profession or art, will, in most cases, give a ready negative to the inquiry. What but necessity will bring the sea tossed and hard-faring sailor to settle down contentedly in the peaceful farm house with all its security, and all its plenty. On the other hand, what but irregular habits, or disappointed hopes, will tempt a man, who has become habituated to the pleasure of cultivating his own farm, to commit himself to the mercy of the waves and storms of the ocean. You may, indeed, draw the artisan abroad for a day or two in the summer, to relieve the pressure of the farmer. But he goes back again to his shop, gratified that an easier task is his, than to toil beneath a burning sun. I know that the hard laboring man not unfrequently looks with an envious eye and discontented feelings upon his rich neighbor, rolling past him in his coach; and upon the professional man, who is seen fanning himself in the shade, during the sultry heat of July, while he is compelled to go forth, unprotected, under the rays of a meridian sun. But let him only become acquainted with the corroding cares, the oppressive listlessness, the ennui, and the crowd of diseases that follow the chariot and watch around the dwellings of the affluent; let him be told how much of anxiety and labour and sleeplessness the intellectual efforts and collisions of the professional man require: let him see in the wasted form and languid countenance of the scholar, what a sacrifice of health the acquisition of knowledge often demands—

—how hard it is to climb
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar;
—how many a soul sublime
Has felt the influence of malignant star,
And wag'd with fortune, an eternal war;

let the laboring man but partially realize these things, and he will be thankful that he is neither very rich, nor very learned.

It cannot be denied, however, that some of the employments of men afford more numerous and certain means of happiness than others. Nor will many dissent from the opinion, that in this respect the pre-eminence must be awarded to agricultural pursuits. If, as the poet says,

"Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
"Lie in three words, health, peace, and competence;"

why has not the farmer the very essence of earth

ly happiness within his reach. So directly do his labours tend to promote health, that they are the resort of invalids from all other employments; and often form the physician's last and best prescription. Peace, too, if ever she finds a resting place in this disordered world, will fix her station in the retired mansion of the farmer. Nor will competence follow far behind, when health and peace and industry lead the way.

In the acknowledged fact that agricultural pursuits are more favorable to human happiness than any other, I see, if I mistake not, additional indications of the goodness of God. For this must be the employment of the great mass of mankind:—And to make it the easiest avenue to enjoyment, will, therefore, swell the amount of human happiness more, than if the like pre-eminence had been granted to any other art or profession. True, we have not now a paradise to cultivate: and the thorn and the thistle starting up on every side of us, are mementos of that curse which followed man from the Garden of Eden. Still, in that curse we perceive a mixture of mercy. The heart of infinite benevolence seems to have yearned to wards our guilty race, even at the moment when they were driven from Paradise, and the sword of a broken law turned every way to prevent their re-admittance. In the bitter cup that was given man to drink, there was mingled an antidote to the poison. Though he must henceforth eat his bread in sorrow and in the sweat of his face, yet would that very labor prove the greatest alleviation of his trials that could be granted to a fallen being.

In this light have almost every age and nation regarded agriculture. National and individual happiness has ever been known to be most intimately linked with the successful cultivation of the soil. We cannot say much, indeed, concerning the views and efforts of the antediluvians on this subject. We have but one history of those times, and this so concise, that it casts but a glimmering light on that long period of darkness. All the vestiges of science and civilization, that might have existed, have been swept away by the deluge: and the flood of the world has proved almost the flood of oblivion.

Nor are the ages that for a long time followed, involved in loss of obscurity. The building of the Tower of Babel indicates a state of prosperity, and an acquaintance with architecture; and hence we derive presumptive evidence in favor of a corresponding advancement in agriculture.

When the descendants of Abraham were securely settled in Palestine, they devoted themselves almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits, from the chiefs of the tribes to the lowest menial.

The Chaldeans made improvements in husbandry, before unknown. They seem to have ascertained some method of recruiting an exhausted soil, and were thus prevented the necessity of frequently changing situations, like most other Oriental nations.

The proverbially fertile soil of Egypt enabled its inhabitants every year to raise vast quantities of corn: and so highly was agriculture esteemed among them, that they ascribed its invention to their chief god, Osiris; and even paid divine honors to the animals employed in cultivation, and to the products of the earth.

In India, too, in ancient times, Bacchus was worshipped as the inventor of planting vineyards, and other agricultural arts.

The Persian kings, also, once each month, laid aside the splendor of royalty, and ate with their husbandmen. Agriculture was incorporated into their religion; and it was one of their maxims, that he who sows the ground with diligence, acquires more religious merit, than by the repetition of ten thousand prayers.

The Phenicians or Philitines, and the Carthaginians, were not unacquainted with agriculture: and Mago, a celebrated Carthaginian general, is said to have written twenty-eight books on the subject, which were translated into Latin by command of the Roman Senate.

The ancient nations of Europe seem to have been much behind the Asiatics in their acquaintance with the cultivation of the soil; for we find the early Grecians deriving their subsistence, like the wild beasts, from roots, herbs, and acorns.

The Athenians, however, ere long found that the bosom of the earth was not made merely to tread upon. Their princes recalled their subjects from predatory warfare to learn the peaceful arts of husbandry. The other States of Greece soon followed the example, and agriculture rose into a regular and important art. Their first writer on the subject was Hesiod, who embellished his work with the imagery and harmony of poetry. Zenophon, Democritus, Aristotle, Theophrastus and others, employed their pens upon the same subject.

The high regard in which agriculture was held among the Romans is well known. Even their most illustrious Senators and commanders in the intervals of public duty, devoted themselves to its pursuits. Regulus requested to be recalled from his command in Africa, that he might attend to the cultivation of his farm. And Cincinnatus received the summons to lead the armies of the republic when following the plough: and when that call of his country had been obeyed, and success had crowned his arms, he returned again to his interesting occupation. Cato, the Censor, composed a treatise on the subject. Varro followed him in a more regular work: and finally, Virgil gave immortality to Roman agriculture, in his Georgics. An art thus patronized by the rich and powerful, and occupying the attention of the learned, must have been carried to a considerable degree of perfection: though the want of anything like a correct theory of agriculture, and the substitution of numerous superstitious notions, must have greatly impeded its progress.

But the Roman power was now on the wane. Corruption had fixed upon the vitals of the State, and this vast fabric of empire, which was impregnable to all foreign assaults, must sink by the slow workings of internal disease. Long did Rome linger over her fall: But at length the huge pile of Gothic barbarity and ignorance was raised on her ruins. For more than ten centuries, a thick darkness brooded over the world. Religious intolerance and superstitious ignorance, those spirits of night, wielded their two edged swords over the human mind, and lopped the first bud-dings of genius and truth. Though here and there a feeble light was seen, breaking through the darkness, yet it was not till the middle of the fifteenth century, that science and art were seen rapidly rising from the chaos. In 1478, Crescenzio a Florentine, published a valuable treatise upon agriculture: and he was followed by many of his countrymen in the same track.

(To be continued.)

REMEDY FOR THE WHOOPING COUGH

Dissolve a scruple of salt of tartar in a gill of water, and ten grains of Cochineal finely powdered, and sweeten this composition, so as to render it palatable with fine loaf sugar. Give to an infant the fourth part of a table spoon full, four times a day. To a child 2 or 3 years old, half a spoon-full; and to one 4 years old and upwards, a spoon-full may be given. The relief afforded by this remedy is immediate, and generally a radical cure is effected in 5 or 6 days.

The above medicine has been used for several years past in cases of whooping cough, by eminent physicians, with the greatest success, and its salutary effects have been singularly experienced in many families.

The High Cranberry.—Few people seem to be aware that this shrub, or small tree, which grows plentifully in the marshes and swamps around us, yielding rich clusters of very handsome fruit, a delicious tart, may be cultivated with ease and success in our gardens and shrubberies. Without knowing that the attempt had ever been made, I tried it last spring, with some half a dozen shrubs, from Saratoga county, all of which bore the transplanting very well, for they lived, grew as vigorously as most vegetables do the first year, and some of them bore fine bunches of fruit.—The twigs, taken off, put out as cuttings also took, which shows with what facility we may stock our gardens with cranberries.

To cran moulding of carriages.—Take one table spoon full of rotten-stone, finely levigated, two ounces and a half of spirit of vitriol, two ounces and a half of spirit of wine, and one pint of water. Put the spirit of wine in last, and a few small pebbles to help in shaking. Apply it with a piece of thick flannel, then rub it off with a piece of moist leather, afterwards with a dry flannel.

Oneida Lake.—Among the documents received from our Albany correspondent, is a report in favor of lowering the Oneida lake, and the improvement of the navigation of the Oneida river. The object is two fold—1st To reclaim large tracts of rich sunken lands adjoining the lake, by which operation the healthiness of the surrounding country will be greatly improved; and, 2dly, The improvement of the navigation of the river, in such manner as shall admit of steam-boat navigation from Lake Ontario to the head of the Oneida.—This would be truly a vast and valuable improvement.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Horse-chesnut dye.—A permanent buff, or nankeen dye for muslin, linen, cotton, silk, or woollen cloths, may be obtained from the horse chesnuts. For the buff color, take the whole fruit, husk and all, when quite young, cut it small, and put it into cold soft water, with as much soap as will just cloud or discolor the water. When deep enough, pour off the clear part, and dip whatever is to be dyed, till it is the color required. For the nankeen color, take the husks only, cut or break them small, steep them in soft water, with soap, (as above) and dye it in the same manner. The husks may be used for the buff dye, after the kernels are formed; but it is only when they are the most imperceptible that the whole fruit is used—and the brightness of the buff color diminishes as the husk ripens, till when quite ripe the dye is most like nankeen.

[Extracts from London's Gardener's Magazine for Jan. 1833.]

An approved Method of obtaining a Crop of Early Cauliflowers, a week or ten days before those treated in the usual way. By J. M.

From a seed-bed which has been sown two or three days after rather than before the customary period, select a score or two of healthy plants.—Pot them singly into the smallest-sized garden-pots in rich loamy compost; water, and plunge them in a cold frame, shading for a short time, till they have taken root. Afterwards give air daily, drawing on the lights at night, and defending from severe frost with a mat or two; water frequently with tepid manured water, and keep clear from decayed leaves and weeds. Examine the state of the roots from time to time, and, as soon as they become in the least degree matted, immediately shift into 48-sized pots, with the before mentioned compost; and replace them carefully in the same frame, attending to them as before. When the roots have nearly filled these last pots, shift into thirty-twos, and, in due time, they will ultimately require twenty-fours; or, if they have grown rapidly, even eighteens. After being fairly established in these, they may be removed into a vineyard, peach, or other forcing house, there to remain till the end of March or beginning of April when they may be turned out into the open air between the asparagus beds, or any other warm and well sheltered spot. They will require to be put in pretty deep, and protected by hand glasses, or at least by boughs of trees, that they may not suffer from the sudden transition or inclement skies. It is hardly necessary to add that the whole success of this mode of culture depends entirely on the plants receiving no check in any stage of their growth, either from want of timely re-potting, water, air, or sufficient protection from frost. While in the house, if not supplied with water in pans, they are very liable to button, and thereby wholly defeat the end in view.

The Lincolnshire Agricultural Society has given a prize of ten guineas to one man, for having had seventeen children (ten living) and been forty years in the service of one master; and another of five guineas, for twenty five children gotten (ten living) and a service of forty-one years.—These premiums seem to have been well merited by the length of service; but, as to the children, there is something revolting in rewarding persons for calling twice as many beings into existence as they were able to nourish and bring up. Premiums for early marriages and large families may be very suitable for new countries like America.

The powder of horse chestnuts being mixed with a third of flour, is found to make better paste than that made from flour alone. (*Mec. Mag.* viii. p. 223.) We are glad to observe that these nutcases can be applied to some useful purpose, and hope some country shoemaker or bookbinder will take the hint.

Small farms are rapidly melting away on the Marquess of Lansdowne's property in Queen's county. The farm houses are constructed on an excellent plan, such as promises comfort, and gives temptation to cleanliness, a desideratum in the rural life of Ireland; and munificent allowances are granted by this nobleman out of the landlord's rent, towards insuring a sufficient interest, and an inducement to seek after the enjoyment of comforts.

An undescribed Shrub, which supplies wholesome and limpid water, has been discovered in our new Indian countries, from whose stem, when divided there issues a copious vegetable spring of limpid and wholesome water.

SUGAR from Beet Root.—At a dinner recently given by the town of Amiens to the King of France, there was placed on the table, opposite His Majesty, an immense column composed of sugar, manufactured from the Sugar beet root, at Franvillers, near Amiens. The column consisted of four different qualities of refined sugar, and chrystals of raw sugar formed the pedestal. The manufacture of sugar from beet-root seems to be making great advances in France.

Myrrh.—A reward of 25*l*, or a gold medal of equal value, has been offered by the Medico-Botanical Society, for an accurate description of the plant yielding the myrrh, which is supposed to be merely the produce of the *Amirys Kataf*.

Burnet, Poterium saguisorba, so much used by the French and Italians in their salads, is of so cheering and exhilarating a quality, that it has passed into a proverb in Italy, that no salad can be good without it.

Mulberries and Walnuts.—One of the characteristics of the present age is the quickness with which productions are obtained, for which formerly we were obliged to wait many years. A friend of mine, who has not planted his garden more than two years, has already gathered mulberries and walnuts; the latter are from considerable trees, which had borne in the nursery before removal, and which were obtained from Harrison and Co. from Brompton; the former are from standard trees from Luchanan's nursery, Camberwell, which contains the largest plants of this tree in the trade; many of them have born fruit for two or three years, and when removed to a private garden with care, will bear the first year.

A selection of names of hardy Fruit trees is just published, in one sheet or table, by Mr. Edward Lindsay, nurseryman, Belfast. It is accompanied by an engraving, representing the mode of training dwarfs and standards. Gentlemen in Ireland might write for it to be sent by post.—When a second edition is called for we would recommend Mr. Lindsay to compare the spelling of the names with that of the Horticultural Society's catalogue.

Extracts from Nuttall's Introduction to Botany.

Nearly all the fine fruit trees and flowers of the family of the *ROSACEÆ* which we generally cultivate, originate in temperate climates. The apple has been obtained from the wild Crabtree of Northern Europe; the Pear from the very unpromising wilding of the same country, but bears a warm climate better than the apple. The Quince (*Cydonia*) is found in wild hedges and rocky places in the south of Europe. The Plum (*Prunus domestica*) is likewise indigenous to the south of Europe, but scarcely eatable in its native state. That variety called the Damason, or the egg-shaped plum, was probably introduced from Syria. The Peach (*Amygdalus persica*) is the produce of Persia. The Almond occurs wild in the hedges of Morocco. The Cherry (*Prunus cerasus*) is the product of Cerasote; the Apricot of Armenia; the Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*) of Persia and Carthage.

One of the most important grasses, for cultivation in the middle states, is certainly the Orchard-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*), a stout and tall grass, bearing a panicle or irregularly branched flowering culm, terminating in many rough clusters of small, flat and pointed glumes, all in each lobe or cluster inclining one way, and nearly all the same form and consistence. The seed is small, and falls out of the glume when ripe, though not very readily. The leaves have almost uniformly a plaited or wrinkled margin when they first expand.

The Darnel, Tare or *Lolium*, produces its flowers in a spike almost in the manner of wheat, but the calyx consists of but a single outer valve, and contains a spikelet of many equal flowers like a *Festuca*. The common species, here naturalized, is perennial, and has beardless flowers; the annual kind, in Europe, though, I believe, seldom in America, overruns fields of grain, and where mixed in any considerable proportion with wheat, which it resembles, though less in size, produces a bread which is deleterious, and apparently intoxicating.

The delightful and well known vanilla odor of new hay is chiefly produced by the presence of the Vernal grass, or *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.—The flowers, when mature, form a yellow chaffy spike; the calyx, thin like that of the oat, includes a flower which, at a late period, assumes a brownish tinge, and falls out inclosing the seed; each of its valve produces an awn, one of them nearly from the base, the other from near the tip of the valve; there are also two minute abortive rudiments of flowers, near the base of the true flower glume. This grass is likewise remarkable for producing only two, in place of three stamens.

Without possessing anything specious in their flowers, no class of flowers add so much to the beauty of the landscape as the grasses: their presence marks the distinction between desolate sterility, and verdant plenty; a very important part of the food of man, and the whole of that of his principal domestic animals depend upon this important tribe of plants. The industry of man is requisite to the very existence of the grain he employs for food, while that part of this family necessary for the food of animals is every where spontaneous, and perennial, and scarcely denied to any climate in the world.

At a meeting of the Hartford Agricultural Society, holden on the 27th February, 1828, the following gentlemen were elected honorary members: Hon. Gorham Parsons, of Ms.—Hon. John Amory, of Md.—John S. Skinner, Esq. of Balt.—Hon. Jonathan Roberts, of Penn.—Hon. William Jarvis, of Vt.—Hon. H. W. Dwight, of Ms.—Hon. S. T. Hosmer, of Con.—J. Prince, Esq. of Ms.—Hon. J. Wells, of Ms.

The bills for the improvement of Connecticut River, and for the extension of the Hampshire and Hampden Canal have passed the House of Representatives in Massachusetts.

Monument to Governor Clinton.—A meeting was held at Buffalo on the 28th, to concert measures for the erection of two monuments to the memory of Dewit Clinton, to be located at the extremities of the Erie canal, at Buffalo and Albany; and to appoint a committee who shall act in concert with a like one of the city of Albany, in furtherance of the proposed measure.

TURNIP CABBAGE.

It is surprising that this valuable vegetable (the *Kohl-Rabi* of the Germans, *Chou-Rave* of the French,) of which large quantities are regularly sold the whole summer in the German markets, is not more cultivated in England, as it is little inferior to the cauliflower; and yet, from its requiring less care and room, can be grown at a price so much lower, that a given weight of cauliflower, in the market of Aix-la-Chapelle, costs five or six times as much as the same weight of kohl-rabi.—The mode of cooking, however, makes all the difference. Half-boiled, in the English way it would be little thought of, but when cut as in Germany into small oblong pieces, and thoroughly though slowly boiled, or rather stewed, it forms an excellent dish. The average diameter of the *bulb* (for one more appropriate, to the globular enlargement into which this variety of the cabbage tribe expands, just above the ground,) is from 3 to 4 inches, but is often grown much larger. One purchased in the market of Aix-la-Chapelle, in October last, measured 18 inches in circumference, and weighed (exclusive of leaves and root) 4 lbs. 9 oz. Prussian weight. It could not be estimated to have cost more than one half-penny English; and having been cooked separately, by way of experiment, made a large dish, more than enough for five persons, at dinner though no other vegetable was eaten, as it was preferred to all the rest at the table.—*Loudon*.

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL GARDENING IN GENERAL.

POLYANTHUS.—Every thing that has been said of the auricula, may be said of this. It is a very pretty flower and universally esteemed. Blows best out of the hot sun. Polyanthus are best in beds, for a great part of their merit consists of the endless variety which they present to the eye. They have a delicately sweet smell, like that of the cowslip.

POPPY.—A very bad smell, but is sought after on account of its great variety in size, height, and flower—and on account of its gayness. The seed pods of some are of the bulk of a 3 lb. weight, while those of others, are not so big as a small pea. The smallest, however, contains about one thousand seeds, and come up and flourish with very little care. A bed with two or three hundred sorts in it, is a spectacle hardly surpassed in beauty by any thing in the vegetable creation. It is an annual, and well known as a medicinal plant; but, is not so well known as a plant from the seed of which salad oil is sometimes made. The Germans, on the Rhine, cultivate whole fields of it for this purpose.

PRIMROSE.—A beautiful little flower, of a pale yellow, and delicate smell. Comes early in the spring, and continues a good while in bloom. Of the fibrous rooted flowers it is the next to the daisy in point of earliness. It is an universal favorite; and, in England it grows abundantly in woods, pastures, and banks. It is *perennial*, like the cowslip, and is propagated in the same manner.

RANUNCULUS.—A flower of the nature of the anemone, and is propagated and cultivated in the same manner. These two flowers are usually planted in beds, where they make a very fine show.

RHODODENDRON.—This is a beautiful shrub, with a long narrow leaf, and great bunches of blue pink or white flowers; the b'ls, or pods, containing which appear the year before the flowering.

ROSES.—It would require volumes to describe the variety and excellencies of this plant. They may be propagated from seed; but as the seed seldom comes up till the second year, they are (except the China rose) propagated by suckers.—These come out near the old stems, during the summer, and are dug up in the autumn and planted out. In the spring they are cut down near the ground, and the next year they blow. The China rose is so easily raised from cuttings, that little bits put in the ground in the spring, will be trees and have a profusion of blossoms before the fall. It stands the winter very well, and is beautiful for the green-house.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE.—A very stout shrub, with blossoms much like the orange, and with a powerful smell. Is propagated from suckers, of which it sends out a great many.

SWEET WILLIAM.—A pretty flower—makes a fine show—comes double by chance—and is very handsome, whether double or single. Is propagated from seed, the plants from which do not blow till the second year. The sweet William root does not last many years. It may be propagated by parting the roots; and this must be done to have the same flower again to a certainty, because the seeds do not, except by chance, produce flowers like those of the mother plant.

TUBE-ROSE.—This is a bulbous rooted plant, that sends up a beautiful and most fragrant flower. It is a native of Italy; propagated and managed precisely like the hyacinth.

TULIP.—Beds of these, vie with those of carnations and auriculas. A single root of the tulip has sometimes sold in England for two or three hundred guineas. There is an endless variety in the colors. The bulbs, to have fine flowers, must be treated like those of the hyacinth. The tulip may be raised from seed; but it is, as in the case of the hyacinth, a thousand to one against getting from seed a flower like the mother plant.

VIOLET.—This is a little creeping plant that comes on the banks under the shelter of warm hedges. It excels in sweetness. There is a purple and a white. The plant is *perennial*, and abundance of seed is borne annually by both. If you propagate from seed, the flower does not come till the second year; but, one plant, taken from an old root, will fill a rod of ground in a few years.

WALL FLOWER.—It is so called, because it will grow, sow itself, and furnish bloom in this way, by a succession of plants, for ever, upon old walls, where it makes a beautiful show. It bears abundance of seed, plants from which produce flowers the second year. Some come double. If you wish to be sure of double ones, you must propagate by slips of double-flowering plants. There are the yellow and the mixed, partly yellow and partly red. All have a delightful smell, blow early, and are generally great favorites.

RYE GRASS.

This is a more hardy sort of grass, and will grow on any land: but it thrives best on sour, clayey, and weeping grounds; it neither receives damage from the searching heats of the summer nor the piercing frosts of winter. It is the best of all winter food for cattle, the shorter it is eaten the better, and it springs earlier than any other. There is no danger of overstocking it, for if it be left to grow too much, the stalk will become hard and sticky. It is best for horses and

sheep, and very much prevents the rot in the latter. The best way of sowing it is with clover; and the common quantity of seed is two bushels to an acre; though in some lands where the clover is likely to succeed very well, they sow eight pounds of clover seed, and one bushel of rye seed to an acre, and this makes a crop that will last seven or eight years. Some mow it as hay, and thresh it for the seed. An acre of grass, will sometimes produce four or five quarts of seed. If at any time a field of this grass is found to grow thin, it is only necessary to strew on a bushel of the seed, and roll it with a roller, and the plants rising from this addition will make the whole crop sufficiently thick. Rye grass has this peculiar advantage, that it kills weeds without any other sown plant; even thistles cannot grow among it. When rye grass is cut far hay before perfectly ripe, the hay is the better; but the seed will not grow so well. When the seed is newly threshed, it must not be laid too thick, for it is apt to heat, and will therefore be unavoidably spoiled.

Cobbett's Nursery, Kensington, Feb. 7.—Some of our readers having requested us to give an account of his garden, we called there with a gentleman who was about to purchase some trees. We found the veteran writer sitting in his garden house, by a wood fire made in one of his cast-iron American stoves, a table beside him covered with newspapers, a few old books behind on a shelf.—The garden contains about four acres of deep sandy loam, admirably adapted for raising seedling trees, and almost the whole of it is so occupied. Among them is the Locust; the particulars respecting them are taken from the Register for Dec. 1825.

Locust, Robinia Pseud-Acacia. Recommended to be grown for pins for ship-building, and for hop-poles; also for fuel and hedges. The duration of locust is said to surpass that of all other timber; it grows faster than the ash, and while a pole of the latter tree lasts only three years, a locust pole will last twenty or thirty. At Earl's Court, near Kensington, a plantation was made, fifteen years ago, of locusts, Scotch pines, sycamores, limes, Spanish chesnuts, beeches, ashes, and oaks, and measured in October last. It was found that the locust grew faster than any other tree, in the proportion of 27 to 22. It is acknowledged, however, that the locust is not a tree to thrive to a great age; and two old specimens in Mr. Cobbett's garden, in the most favorable soil and situation, are striking proofs that it is not a tree to produce a great bulk of timber.

Remedy for Poison.—The following singular remedy is used much by the Hottentots, and by many of the colonists, who have borrowed it from them. When a person is bit by any of the more venomous snakes, a rowl is instantly procured, and the fleshy part of the breast being cut open, it is pressed fresh and palpitating to the envenomed wound. The virus is by this means, rapidly abstracted; and if the poison be very deadly, the fowl speedily exhibits clear proofs of its malignancy, becomes drowsy, droops its head, and dies. It is withdrawn and a second cut open and applied in the same manner; a third, if requisite, and so on, until it appears, from the decreased influence in the poison on the fowls, that its destructive virulence is effectually subdued. The worst crisis is then considered to be past, and the patient in most cases recovers.—*Lon. Weekly Rev.*

Poultry.—It is said that hens may be made to lay eggs during the winter season, when their laying powers are usually dormant, by the following cheap and simple means: Dilute and mix two ounces glauber salts in a dish of cold porridge, or any other food, and scatter the same well about the poultry yard, so that neither of them shall eat too much; if the effects are not apparent in two or three days, repeat the dose at short intervals, till the accumulation of eggs indicate that you have gone far enough.

[From the Winchester Republican.]

THE VINE.

Presuming it would not be unacceptable to your readers, I offer a statement of my progress in the cultivation of the vine. Having by long experience, discovered that the farming business is extremely precarious, owing to the ravages of the fly, together with unfavorable seasons, &c. Having perused various treatises on the cultivation of the grape, I determined on trying my success in a business to which I had been hitherto a stranger. In the autumn of 1824, I employed a vigneron from Switzerland, who represented to me that he had been long acquainted with the business; who during the succeeding winter, prepared about two acres of ground, of a south exposure, and of very thin, unproductive and slaty soil, but such as was preferred by him, although I protested against the location, and recommended other situations which I conceived would be far more productive; but being a stranger to the business, I yielded to his superior judgment. During the months of February and March 1825, I procured from Major Adlum, near Georgetown, 2000 cuttings, at thirty dollars per thousand, exclusive of a considerable number from gentlemen of this and the adjoining counties, amounting in all, to about 3000. These were planted during the aforesaid months in the following manner: The cuttings, (about two feet and a half long) were laid in rows seven feet apart one way, and three and a half the other, in a horizontal position, in trenches about two feet long, one foot wide, and about one foot deep, allowing from one to two buds to appear above the surface, and filling up and packing pretty close with the surface of the ground, which was carefully preserved for that purpose in excavating. The season proved unfavorable, and I presume that not more than about one half vegetated the first year, which produced a small quantity of grapes the next season, (1826); and, in 1827, my vigneron sold a considerable quantity of grapes, and made about fifty gallons of wine. I have now increased the size of my vineyard to between five and six acres, continuing to reset where the cuttings had failed to vegetate. All of them now appear in a flourishing condition. It will appear by the foregoing statement, that my first planting will have been only three years; and that planting, after deducting such as failed to vegetate, can only be estimated at about an acre. From the proceeds of the last, I think I can safely calculate on from five to ten barrels of wine the approaching season. Thus it will appear, that either the climate the soil, or both, are better adapted to the production of the vine, than any which had heretofore come under my observation: as those of the United States, who have preceded me in the business, generally state the bearing as very inconsiderable until the third year, whereas my first planting bore luxuriantly on the second. Ploughing and

the cultivation of the ground, I find, is attended with about the same labor as an equal quantity of ground in corn, and the cultivation of the vine is also easy and simple. **JOSIAH LOCKHART.**
Back Creek Valley, Frederick county, Va.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1828.

PEAS.

Of the small early kinds of peas, one pint will sow [according to Loudon] a row of twenty yards, for the larger sorts for main crops, the same measure will sow a row of thirty-three yards. The drills for the early sorts may be one inch and a half deep; and two feet and a half, three, or four feet asunder, according to the height to which the peas usually grow. Peas that are to grow without sticks, require the least room. For summer crops and large sorts, make the drills two inches deep, and four, five, or six feet asunder. The distances along the drill should be according to the size of the peas and the season. The frame, three in the space of an inch; the charlton, hotspur, and dwarf marrowfat, two in an inch; the Russian blue and middle sized sorts, three in two inches; the large marrowfat or Knight's, a full inch apart.

Soil and situation. The soil should be moderately rich, and the deeper and stronger for lofty growers. Peas are not assisted, but hurt by unreduced dung recently turned in. A fresh sandy loam, or road stuff, and a little decomposed vegetable matter make the best manure. The soil for an early crop can hardly be too dry.

To forward an early crop. Sow in lines from east to west, and stick a row of spruce, hemlock, or pine branches along the north side of every row, and sloping so as to bend over the plants, at one foot or eighteen inches from the ground. As the plants advance in height, vary the position of the branches, so as they may always protect them from the perpendicular cold or rain, and yet leave them open to the full influence of the sun. Some cover during nights and in severe weather, with two boards, nailed together lengthwise, at right angles, which forms a very secure and easily managed covering, but excludes light.

Sticking peas. All peas fruit better for sticking, and continue longer productive, especially the larger sorts. Provide branchy sticks of such a height as the sorts may require. For the dwarfs, three feet high; for the Charlton and middle sized, four or five feet; for the marrowfat and larger kinds, six or eight feet; for Knight's and other tall marrowfats, nine or ten feet. Place a row of sticks of each line of peas, on the most sunny side, east or south, that the attraction of the soil may incline the plants towards the sticks. Place about half the number on the opposite side, and let both rows stand rather wider at top than at the ground.

LEGISLATIVE BOUNTY.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to the Editor of the N. E. Farmer:

"The inclosed Bill has passed the Senate, and I think will become a law. Such a machine as it contemplates, would have in this State, effects similar to those produced by Whitney's Cotton Gin in Carolina."

By the bill alluded to the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is granted by the Pennsylvania Le-

gisature to "the person who on or before the first day of March A. D. 1835, shall before commissioners to be appointed for the purpose by the governor, exhibit and try the most perfect machine or machinery for dressing and reducing flax or hemp without dew or water rotting to the state fitted for manufacturing a cloth who shall satisfy them by such trials as they shall deem proper that the said machine or machines are fitted to effect the objects aforesaid, and that the expense of constructing, erecting, keeping in repair and working said machine shall not be too great for the purposes contemplated by this act, and who shall secure to the citizens of this commonwealth the right of employing said machine or machines free of any charge whatever."

We extract the following from Arthur Young's *Agricultural Travels in France, Spain, and Italy*; Vol. ii. page 165:—"When Louis XIV. beggared his people in order to place his grandson of France on the throne of Spain, and to acquire Flanders and Alsace, he would have rendered his kingdom infinitely richer, more prosperous, and more powerful, had he banished the naked fallows from half a dozen of his provinces, or introduced turnips in some others. There is scarcely a step he could have taken in such improvements of his agriculture, which would not have given him more subjects and more wealth than any of his conquered provinces, every acre of which was purchased at the expense of ten of his old acres rendered waste or unproductive; nor was one Fleming or German added to his subjects but at the expense of five Frenchmen."—*American Farmer.*

A gentleman from Bridgeton, N. Jersey, about 40 miles south of Philadelphia, informs us that Peach trees are in blossom, in the vicinity of that place.—*Penn. Gaz.*

It is said the question of the N. E. boundary of the United States, is referred to the umpirage of the Emperor of Russia, that an agent is to be appointed from Maine to manage the cause, and that Judge Preble is a candidate.

Cure for deafness.—Equal parts of the juice of house-leek, brandy, and sweet oil, put in a phial, and hung up exposed to the sun for a month or more. This dropped in the ear at night, and likewise on some wool to be kept in the ear, is a sure remedy for the above disease.

He who lives after nature shall never be poor: after opinion, shall never be rich.

To raise early potatoes.—Take the potatoes whole and cover them with horse litter of a moderate warmth—let them remain there till they put forth shoots of four or five inches in length, which they will do in two or three weeks—then take them carefully from the litter, and put them perpendicular, and equal with the surface, in a light dry soil, with more horse manure. If the season be tolerable, they will vegetate amazingly fast. In cold countries, the last week in April, or first of May, is early enough to venture them out.

Age and Industry.—Mr. Silas Wilder, of Stirling, in this State, aged eighty years, has made since the first day of January, 1828, twenty-three whole and twenty half rum barrels. His sight is so good as to enable him to read without the use of glasses.—*Mass. Spy.*

Drinking Songs.—The wine countries have fewer poets who have sung the virtues of this heart-rejoicing liquor than the beer countries; the fact is, while in the latter the people sing about it, they drink it in the former. It is the same as with love songs: a poet will often sing the beauty of his mistress, but rarely that of his wife.

Rose Bushes and Grape Vines.

For sale at the House of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester, 30 hundred-leaf Rose bushes—30 do. Province, or Cabbage 10 do. four seasons—300 do. Damask—30 do. Burgundy—3 do. Austrian—25 do. Marble—10 do. Tuscany—100 do. French—6 very large pots monthly Roses, sixteen years old, and in prime healthy varieties Double, Diluvius—Single, do.—8 Lagerstein—Crimin, diluvius, or Grape Myrtle, two of which are 20 years old—200 Grape Vines, (White Sweet-water)—Snow-ball Bushes—White Lilacs—Red and White Lilacs.

ROSE WATER.

20 Demijohns Double and Single distilled Rose Water, made entirely from Damask Roses. The above Rose Water is constantly kept for sale at Mr. C. Wadsworth, Porter Cellar, No. 12 Merchant's Row, by Demijohn or less quantity.

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March 14

Wanted

A MAN to take charge of a valuable Dairy and Farm, within five miles of Boston. To one who can produce undiminished quantities, liberal terms will be offered. Apply at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

March 7

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

The KENRICK NURSERIES in Newton, near Brighton, are the most extensive in New England. Gentlemen in want of Trees, are invited to call—view the grounds, and make their own selections. The Apple and Peach Trees are extraordinary in size, variety, and fruitfulness.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, and sent to the Newton Post-office, or left with Joseph Briggs, agent, in Court-street; where Catalogues may be had gratis—will be carefully attended to. Trees will be suitably packed for shipping or land conveyance, and delivered in Boston when desired. Gentlemen living at a distance, however, should have agents in the city to receive and pay for them.

Mar. 14

Greenwich Garden.

Carmine and Variegated, not five minutes walk from St. Thomas Church, Broadway, along Houston-street.

D. KENNEY, Proprietor of this Establishment, grateful for past favors, and the liberal encouragement he has received for a number of years, begs leave, to inform his friends and the public, that he has received his sub-annual importation of Bulbous Flower-roots—Garden Seeds—Fruit Trees, &c. of every description; all of which are in excellent preservation, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The importations are from the first firms in England, France, and Holland, and are warranted to be good and genuine, and no doubt will give general satisfaction, to the Agriculturist, Horticulturist, and Florist. A choice collection of Green-house Plants—also highly herbaceous Plants, many of which are very rare and scarce. Also, a choice collection of Rose Bushes, many of which, originally raised from seed by him; are new, and not in any other collection, for which a premium has been awarded by the New York Horticultural Society. Other Shrubs and Trees, in great abundance. The Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, &c. are now in bloom, will continue in succession the greatest part of the year; and will be well worthy a visit to the Garden and Green-house, by any lady or gentleman in or near the city.

[?] Botiques furnished, Grape Vines, Trees, and Shrubs raised, or trained, at the shortest notice. Asparagus Plants of the first quality. Catalogues may be had at the Garden gratis. Orders from any part of the Union will be strictly attended to. Gentlemen supplied with experienced Gardeners. Likewise, situations got for Gardeners of industrious, sober habits, and that perfectly understand their business, none other need apply. New York, March 14.

Fruit Trees.

WILLIAM PRINCE, the Proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple—202 do. of the Pear—76 do. of Cherries—130 do. of Plums—25 do. of Apricots—31 do. of Peaches—29 do. of Nectarines—10 do. of Almonds—14 do. of Mulberries—6 do. of Quinces—16 do. of Figs—16 do. of Currants—15 do. of Raspberries—47 do. of Gooseberries—20 do. of Strawberries—257 do. of Grapes—600 do. of Ornamental Trees, &c. Above 500 of the above kinds of Fruit are not to be found in any other collection in America. The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other Trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. R. Newell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street, gratis; and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention.

March 14

Gunpowder, &c.

Do Pont's Gun Powder, a 25 to 50 cts per pound—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad-street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

[?] No Dupont Powder is warranted genuine, unless marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston." Sold as above.

March 14

Turkey Rhubarb.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, No. 52 North Market-St. a few Roots of Rheum Palmatum, or True Turkey Rhubarb—being the medicinal sort. Raised by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury. Price, \$1 per root.

March 14

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

IN behalf of the Proprietors of the above Nursery, the subscribers solicit the orders of Horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with Fruit Trees of the finest sorts, and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present season.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and Engrafting of all their Fruit Trees—and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine. The subscriber, Agent of the above Nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, AND PLANTS

The Trees will be delivered in this City, at the risk and expense of the purchaser—the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this Nursery is so extensively known, and has been so well sustained, that I take leave to refer those in want of Trees, to any of the Horticulturists in this City and its vicinity; and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the Trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this Nursery for the last three years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

[?] Catalogues will be delivered gratis, on application to ZEB. COOK, Jr. Rogers' Buildings—Congress St.

Barley.

For sale at the Seed Establishment connected with the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, a few bushels of plump Seed Barley, raised in Lexington, Ms.

TO PRINTERS. The Establishment of the "Old Hampshire Post" is offered for sale. The office consists of an Imperial Wells' Lever-press, large fonts of Double Pica, Pica, Long Primer and Brevier, with a suitable proportion of Job and Ornamental Type. The Paper has at present about 700 subscribers, and a fair proportion of advertising patronage, job work, &c. Northampton is one of the most populous towns in the valley of the Connecticut, with prospects, arising from the plans of internal improvement now in progress or contemplation in the vicinity, of indefinite increase in population and business. There is another paper published in the town, which has a subscription list of nearly 2000. A printer or editor, with a small capital, would find this an advantageous location for a well conducted paper, devoted to politics and general intelligence. The establishment will be sold on liberal terms, and transfer made by the 1st of May. [The editors of the Boston Courier, Christian Register, New England Farmer, Worcester Spy, and Connecticut Mirror are requested to publish the above.]

Northampton, March 4, 1835.

New Zealand Spinach.

Just received for sale, at the Seed Establishment, New England Farmer office, a small quantity of the New Zealand Spinach, the first ever introduced into New England; a particular account of this vegetable will be found in the New England Farmer, page 166 of the current volume, by a number of our New York Horticultural Society. Likewise, English Potatoes Dock, for early greens.

COMPLETE GRAZIER.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the New England Farmer, one copy of the Complete Grazer; or Farmer's and Cattle Breeder and Dealer's Assistant. Comprising Instructions for the Breeding, Rearing, and Fatting of Cattle. Directions for the Choice of the best breeds of Live Stock. The Treatment of their diseases, and the management of Cows and Ewes, during the critical times of Calving and Yearning. The general Economy of a Grass Farm. Irrigation or watering of meadows. Culture of the best natural and artificial grasses and plants for fodder. Various methods of cutting, mixing, and preparing food in severe winters and seasons of scarcity. The economy and general management of the dairy, including the making, curing, and preservation of butter and cheese, &c. Together with an introductory view of the different breeds of Neat Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Swine. Also an Appendix on the Shepherd's Dog, Horses, Asses, Mules, Rabbits, Bees, Farm Accounts, and the Use and Improvement of British Wool. By a Lincolnshire Grazer. 4th Edition.

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquirements of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Jubous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently rest the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter sensorious parlours, sitting-rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esculent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The separation of those kinds liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress-St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15.

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D. & C. LANDRETH

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bid	2 00	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	107 50	110 00
pearl do. - - - - -		112 00	115 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 75	2 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bid	9 75	10 00
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 50	9 00
" No 2, new, - - - - -			7 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, lb.		14	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	19
skimmed milk, - - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -	bush	90	112
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bid	5 75	5 87
Groesee, - - - - -		5 75	6 00
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	68	70
Corn - - - - -		55	60
Barley - - - - -		60	67
Oats - - - - -		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	70	10
LIME, - - - - -	task	70	100
PLASTER PARIS retail at	ton	2 75	78
PORK, w/c clear - - - -	bid	17 00	18 10
navy, mess, do. - - - -		12 50	13 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		12 50	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1	75
Clover - - - - -	lb.	12	14
Orchard Grass - - - - -	bush	4	0
Fowl Meadow - - - - -	bush	4	00
Lucerne - - - - -	lb.	50	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		38	55
do do unwashed - - - -		20	25
do 3-4 washed - - - -		28	34
do 1-2 & 3 do - - - -		23	26
Native - - - - -		22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do 2d sort - - - - -		30	35
do Spinning, 1st sort - -		30	35
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		7	8
" whole hogs, - - - -		6	6 1/2
VEAL, - - - - -		6	8
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	7
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		12	14
lump, best, - - - - -		10	12
EGGS, - - - - -		10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	70	
Indian, do. - - - - -		80	
POTATOES, - - - - -		40	50
CIDER, (according to quality)	bid	2 40	2 05

MISCELLANIES.

THE WEATHER.

The season, 'tis granted, is not very gay,
But we cannot, in justice, complain of the weather;
For if changes delight us, we have in one day,
Spring, summer, and autumn, and winter together.

A Captain's wit.—Frederick the Great, at a grand review at Berlin, observing one of his soldiers whom he knew to be a brave man, but who, [as *Cowslip* says in the *Agreeable Surprise*,] would go to any lengths for beer or ale, to be very much cut and slashed in different parts of his body: "I say," asked the king, "at what tavern did you get those beautiful marks?"—"At the sign of the Prague, where your majesty paid the reckoning," answered the man. [It was at this city that Frederick was so signally defeated by Marshal Landon]. "Bravo! captain," replied the king, whose humor led him to approve of these sallies; "bravo, captain." And he did not use the term idly, for a commission was prepared in compliment, at once to the service and wit of his interlocutor.

The greater part of those whom the kindness of fortune has left to their own discretion, and whom want does not keep chained to the counter or the plough, play throughout life with the shadow of business, and know not at last what they have been doing.

The character of "covetousness is what a man generally acquires more through niggardiness or ill grace, in little and inconsiderable things, than in expenses of any consequence, a very few dollars a year would ease that man of the scandal of avarice.

To the honor of virtue be it said, that a man's greatest misfortunes are generally occasioned by his crimes.

Resolution to abilities is what the powder is to the shot. The shot does the execution—but the powder gives the impetus.

Inquisitive people are the funnels of conversation—they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.

The mistakes of a layman are like the errors of a pocket watch, which affect only an individual; but when a clergyman errs, it is like the town clock going wrong—it misleads a multitude.

An ancient writer, speaking of such as are enemies to innocent amusements, says, "had these people the government of the world, they would deprive the year of spring, and life of youth."

On the 26th of November last, at Rouen, [in France] a married couple celebrated the completion of the *fiftieth* year of their union, by a new wedding, as is customary there in such instances of conjugal longevity. The same priest that read the marriage ceremony on the first occasion, officiated at the second, being ninety-one years of age; and, what is remarkable, six other friends and several domestics, who were present at the original wedding, shared in the festivities of the second; and, the principal fiddler for the dance was the same on both occasions. A French paper of the 3d Dec. gives the names of the parties, and touches for the truth of it.

Whoever commits a fraud is guilty not only of the particular injury to him whom he deceives, but of the diminution of that confidence which constitutes not only the ease but the existence of society.

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

1 Which we are not willing openly to avow is a kind of mental assassination.

2 He is a brave man who dares to meet himself alone in the open field, to examine his heart, un-influenced by the world.

3 Opinions connected with our hopes of happiness, cannot be too strictly examined.

4 The love of money is an opiate, that often lulls conscience asleep, and binds the judgment in chains.

5 They who are the least apt to offend, are the most ready to forgive.

6 In religious disquisitions, the tongue does not always represent the mind.

7 The judgment clarified by charity, may be compared to the bee—which finds honey where the wasp and the hornet gather poison.

8 Habitual reflection on the uncertainty of time, tends greatly to fortify the mind against the snares both of prosperity and adversity.

9 A man without discretion, is like a ship without a helm.

10 Permanent rest is not expected on the road, but at the end of the journey.

11 He who makes conscience his counsellor, may expect to gain his cause.

12 True generosity remembers benefits received, and forgets those it has conferred.

13 We are to apt to covet what others possess, without considering that we possess what they do not.

14 Some are serious about trifles, and some trifle in serious matters.

15 It is not the possession of wealth that makes a man truly respectable, but the right use of it.

16 If love were never professed but when it is felt, it would be a scarce article.

17 Unassuming modesty and diffidence, engage that respect and attention which is often refused to positive assertion and confidence.

18 The heauty of christianity has been obscured by the frivolous contests and intemperate zeal of its votaries.

19 Those who fancy the book of nature contains all the instruction which is essential to their happiness, should consider what they will do when that book is closed.

Revolutionary relic.—A few weeks since the remains of a rifle were found in the Flatbush woods, about three miles from this village, on a part of the old battle ground of 1776. The rifle had been a very fine one, and the brass work and silver plate and sight were perfect. The plate was made of a coin on which 1446 is to be seen. The letters I. C. I. are rudely cut on it. The wood was entirely gone and the iron much corroded. It was found to be loaded with ball. The rifle is now in possession of William Bigelow of this village.—*Brooklyn Star.*

The Lon. Medi. Society has pronounced the tea raised in Brazil to be equal to the finest hyson.

Government has forbid the licensed traders, with the Indians, delivering them any spirituous liquors in sale or barter.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England—from the crops of 1827. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed-growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

<i>Artichoke</i> , Green Globe	<i>Cucumber</i> , Long Prickly
<i>Asparagus</i> , Devonshire	Long green Turkey
Gravesend	Long white Turkey
Battersea	White Spined
Large white Reading	Small Grkin, &c.
<i>Beans</i> , (26 varieties), including the English broad beans, dwarf and pole.	<i>Egg Plant</i> , Purple
<i>Beets</i> , true Long Blood	White
Early Long Turnip	<i>Endive</i> , Green
Early White Scarcity	White Curled
French Sugar, or Amber	broad leaved Batavian
Orange	<i>Garden Burrett</i>
<i>Borecole</i> , Early White	<i>Garlic Sets</i>
<i>Broccoli</i> , Early Purple	<i>Indian Corn</i> , (several varieties)
Large Cape	Kale, Sea
<i>Brussels Sprouts</i> , Early Salsbury dwarf	Purple curled
Early York	Green curly Scotch
Early Dutch 11 varieties	Leek, London
Early Sugarloaf	Large Scotch
Early Lon. Battersea	<i>Lettuce</i> , 14 varieties
Early Emperor	<i>Marrow</i>
Early Wellington	<i>Melons</i> , 11 varieties
Large Bergen, &c.	<i>Mustard</i> , White and Brown
Large Cape Savoy	<i>Nasturtium</i>
Large Green glazed	Okra
Large late Drumhead	<i>Onion</i> , 3 varieties, including the imported Madeira, Potatoe and Tree Onion
Tree, or 1000 headed	<i>Parsley</i> , Sicilian
Green Globe Savoy	Dwarf Curled
Red Dutch	Curled, or Double
Yellow Savoy	<i>Parsnip</i> , Large Dutch swelling
Turnip rooted, &c.	<i>Peas</i> , Early Washington
Chou de Milan	Early double blossomed
Russian	Early Fane
Late Imperial	Early Golden Hotspur
Late Sugarloaf	Early Charlton
<i>Cardoon</i> , Altringham	Early Strawberry Dwarf
<i>Carrots</i> , Early Horn	Dwarf blue Imperial
Blood Red (for West India market)	Dwarf blue Prussian
Lemon	Dwarf Spanish, or Fan
Long Orange	Dwarf Marrowfat
<i>Cauliflower</i> , Early and Late	Dwarf Sugar
<i>Celery</i> , White solid	Marblehead, or Tall Mar.
Rose coloured solid	Knights' Tall Marrows
Italian	Tall Crooked-pod Sugar
Celeriac, or turnip-rooted	<i>Poppies</i> , 3 varieties
<i>Cherrill</i> , Chirrs.	<i>Pumpkins</i> , Finest Family
<i>Corn Salad</i> , or Vetticell	Cucumber Field
<i>Cress</i> , Curled or Peppercress	Mammoth
Broad leaved or Garden	Radish, 9 varieties
Water	<i>Rhubarb</i> , for tarts, &c.
Long Orange	<i>Salsify</i> , or vegetable oyster
<i>Cucumber</i> , Early Frame	<i>Silver</i>
Green Cushier	<i>Scorzonera</i>
Short Prickly	<i>Spinach</i> , 5 varieties
	<i>Succa</i>
	<i>Squash</i> , 7 varieties
	<i>Tomatoes</i>
	<i>Turnips</i> , 15 varieties
	<i>Thyme</i> , &c.
	<i>Laurel</i> , &c.

Traders in the country, who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at this Establishment with boxes containing a complete assortment of the seeds used in a kitchen garden, at a favourable terms as they can be purchased in this country, neatly done up in small papers, at 6 and 12 cts each—warranted to be of the growth of 1827, and of the purest quality. ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS will be sold, under the same terms, when ordered, as well as FRAS, BEANS, EARLY WHITE SWEET, &c. of different sorts. The smallest order punctually attended to. LAKESIDE, ESSENTIAL ROOT- AND PLANTS, FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS, POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS, MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS, BIRD SEEDS, and more than 200 different kinds of ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS. 300 lbs. Onion Seed, Red, White and Yellow. 250 lbs. Radish, superior quality &c. &c.

FARM WANTED.

Any person having a large and good farm, that is capable, and does make, not less than one hundred tons of good hay, with a suitable proportion of tillage and pasture land, and a good supply of wood, and orcharding, with good buildings, and a pleasant and healthy situation, as to good neighborhood, (and not exceeding 60 or 50 miles from Boston, would be preferred,) will please direct a letter, giving a very particular description thereof, (postage paid) and the lowest price and terms of payment, to A. Z. Care of Mr Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer.

Published every FRIDAY, at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year; but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1828.

No. 35.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORSES.

Sir—In my first communication, for "relaxations of luxury," read "emulations, &c." a very different thing; in the ninth paragraph, as it is printed, for "last observation," read "last observation in the last sentence;" for "different," read "unnatural;" for "carries of the bones;"—which are," read "carries of the bones of the foot; which appear to be;" there should have been no dashes; in my second communication, for "a superior bone," read "a superior horse;" for "more than any other horse, read "more than at any other age." I will now make a few remarks upon the treatment of a horse kept for his work.

1. As to whether he should ever be turned out. It was once the received opinion of English sportsmen, that he should be periodically brought back to what some people considered his natural state, turned out to grass, deprived of his corn and his shelter from the weather. Hunters, consequently, excepting those of a few sagacious individuals, were regularly turned to grass to shift for themselves in the summer. This system has been, of late years, attacked by a very powerful and classical writer, who asserts, that as to perform the work of an English hunter, the horse's strength must be vastly increased upon nature by a long uninterrupted course of high keep in the stable, to turn him out, is not only to expose him to ruin from taking cold, but to throw away all his acquired strength. The continued summer rest of a hunter, which a horse not exposed to the same exertions does not require, he says, can be taken in a small inclosure at home, the dampness of the earth can be supplied by standing in wet clay, some hours every day, and the grass, if he must have it, can be put into his crib. The ultra stabulist has completely triumphed, and convinced the English nation, that where a horse is kept ten months of the year in a heated atmosphere, to sleep upon the dam ground, in a variable climate, the remaining two, can do him no good whatever. In our cities, when a horse gets weak or lame, who is used to a hot, dry stable, perhaps to being clothed, with a plethoric system begging for diseases of the lungs and throat, incalculably less accustomed to the night air than the generality of men, he is sent into the country to be turned out; particularly in the autumn, when the weather first changes to cold, and he is changing his coat! If any person will go into a large livery stable in Boston in May, before the windows are taken out for the summer, when the doors are opened at daybreak, he will find, that though he cannot remain an instant in it himself, the horses have been quietly sleeping, sometimes two in a stall, their own breath and effluvia chiefly confined to their contracted stalls, their nostrils the farthest possible from the air, that they are most of them in good health, and some in high condition. After the efforts nature must have made to bear this, will she instantly retrace her steps? That she will, is defended and acted upon by persons who think they understand horse-flesh. To such persons,

I would quote, if I had the book, the words of Vegetius, who wrote in the reign of Valentinian, when the whole world was interested in horse flesh, and who calls turning horses out at all seasons a Hunnish practice. He wrote for the climates of Syria and Spain. The benefit to a horse of regular work and nourishing food increases his powers for years in succession. He appears to grow thicker. A particular kind of horse, who, to use such an expression, carries his work in his legs and his carcass, and not in any original goodness of his own, a stage-coach proprietor must frequently notice this fact in; and he is the most valuable horse he can get. I mean a horse, naturally of moderate powers of performance for a single day, but who has a deep carcass, with an insensible foot and consequently has open to him a chance of receiving the highest degree of improvement to be derived from a succession of years of strong food and strong exercise.

2. As to how he should be confined in the stable. The universal practice in Massachusetts, as in most other places, is to tie him in a narrow stall with his fore feet higher than his hind ones. In some stables the declivity is very considerable. It is my opinion, that if there must be a declivity, it should be forwards. A horse worked every day on a fast trot over a hard road, as a coach horse, suffers enough in his fore feet when he is sound. One of the first signs of incipient disease in them, or rather of the crowded state which precedes disease, is his throwing his weight as much as he can on his hind legs. I am inclined to doubt the fact of his preferring to stand up hill under such circumstances. One reason for such an opinion is the manner in which his weight is thrown on his toes when he stands up hill, even if his heels are raised. Another great disadvantage of his standing so is that he throws the whole weight of his forehead upon the same muscles and tendons he uses most in draught. It is certainly of importance, that if he must have an unnatural strain any where when he is not at work, it should not be where the strain must be where he is. It is a vast comfort to a horse to be kept in a box. He should be able to choose his own position, at least to sleep in, and relieve what muscles he wishes to. In a stall, he must sleep, through life, with his head held in the air, and his legs under his body. His getting east in a box is not a common occurrence. Ten feet square will do well; if he cannot have a larger one. In a box he is freed from the torment of hearing walking and talking behind him.

3. As to how he should be fed. I have never yet met with a person having the charge of horses, who in my opinion attached sufficient importance to the impropriety of allowing a horse his usual allowance of corn when suffering from cold. Not only is the corn thrown away, but it must always do him some harm, and may do him a great deal. Many horses that suffer from a thickening of the windpipe, a disease for which we have here no name, many that are brokenwinded, many that are ruined in their feet, may have it ascribed to being fed on severe colds. The corn increases the disorder of the system by the difficulty with which it is digested, and when digested, it exag-

gerates what tendency may exist to local inflammation. Oats are the least dangerous corn, they being here so very light. There is another remark, which I would make, which is, that no horse should be fed higher than usual, when forced to any accidental violent exertion. He never ought to be forced to any, which he has not been, in some degree, prepared for; and his ability to make him, it should be looked for, from the previous preparation, not from any unusual means of supporting his strength. Oats appear to be the corn best suited to a horse's stomach; but he wants something better than ours for full work. There is to an experienced eye, a particular lightness and hollowness between the hip joint and the stifle joint, in worked horses that get nothing better than oats, which is not to be seen in those that get Indian corn. As I observed in my last communication, there is a great difference, generally, in the constitution of the round-chested, and the deep and narrow horse. The first has a much more comfortable one to deal with; the other is often stronger, faster and better winded; but varies infinitely from day to day; feels the seasons more; is not so good a feeder; nor ought he to be; for, his stomach is weaker and more readily oppressed.

4. As to how he should be worked. It is a common practice in Massachusetts to water horses just before they leave their stable. This is ridiculous; but a worse practice is to water them during their stage; which last is universal. They unquestionably may become accustomed to it, as to any thing else; but it injures many of them. If driven on again immediately, and thrown into new perspiration, it may possibly prevent the water from injuring them; but I entirely question the fact of its lessening the fatiguing effects of their work. I know that it is hard to tire a pedestrian that will drink but little; and that if he is to walk all day, every tumbler of water, drunk when hot, takes two or three miles from a pedestrian's day's work. It is also a common practice to drive horses through a stream of water when they are hot, to refresh them. The immediate effect, unquestionably, is to refresh them; but they soon feel an increased stiffness from it. It is the practice of some people to tie them up after they come in, in the strongest draught of air which can be found, (a damp brick yard where the sun never shines is still better), and wash their legs with cold water. This is going for the whole. The universal manner in which coach horses are driven in Massachusetts is reprehensible. They are started off at a pace much faster than they are expected to hold, and continually galloped for short distances, when the pace at which they are expected to perform their stage does not exceed six or seven miles in the hour. I do not believe that occasional galloping relieves the horses in slow coaches, where the hills do not render it necessary. I believe they should always be driven as nearly as possible at the same pace; and it certainly has a much more coachmanlike appearance.

No horse is worth breeding now, that will not be able to trot over a fair road his ten miles in the hour, with ease to himself; and to do this he

must have much and good blood. At some future opportunity I will make a few remarks upon the question of foot lameness. I should be very happy if any one else would give the result of his experience upon it, as there is a vast deal of such information afloat, which the public never gets the good of. I would ask any coach proprietor, most of whom have much experience of this kind forced upon them, if he has observed more horses to be lame in the near foot than the off one. It is my firm belief that there are, and there is a plausible reason for such an opinion. I have subjoined the pedigree of the two most distinguished stallions of the Northern States. I would here remark upon the corrupt use of the word stud. A stud means in English a collection of horses. Stud-horse may do well enough; but when the language contains an old established term such as stallion, which perfectly expresses the idea of a horse kept for the purpose of continuing his species, there is no necessity for our manufacturing a new one.

Eclipse, a light chesnut horse, foaled in 1814; bred in Long Island; got by Duroc; dam by Messenger out of the English Potbo's mare.—Duroc, was a Virginian horse, by English Diomed; dam a celebrated Virginian mare, but I do not know the pedigrees of the horses whose names are contained in her pedigree. Messenger was an English horse of the first blood; and proved in the States a most successful stallion. The Potbo's mare's dam was by Gimcrack; but I do not know the rest of her pedigree. Potbo's and Gimcrack are amongst the most celebrated names of English horses.

Henry, a dark chesnut horse, foaled in 1819; bred on the borders of Virginia and North Carolina; got by Sir Archie; dam by English Diomed; his grandam's pedigree is Virginian for several generations, but I know nothing of the horses contained in it but their names. Sir Archie is supposed to have been got by Diomed himself; his dam an English mare, bred by Lord Egremont, got by Rockingham out of a Trentham mare. It is impossible for any English pedigree to be higher than Sir Archie's; and he has consequently proved the most successful stallion ever bred in the States.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESTROYING BUGS IN PLUM TREES.

Take of tobacco juice one gallon, this may be had of the tobacconists, or you may make it by putting some tobacco in warm water, (not boiling, as that will take off a great part of the oil.) Oil of tar, one quart—train oil one quart—soft soap one and a half pounds, and a quarter of a pound of soot. Beat the oils together first, and then the soap and soot, till well united, then pour them all into the tobacco juice, stirring them gently together. When the liquid is cold, it is fit for use. It should be applied with a common paint brush, in the latter end of March or the first of April.

Previous to applying the mixture, I should recommend pruning; and when the trees are very much affected with the abovementioned disease; heading down at a, b, c, d, e, or f, according to the size of the trees; if any of the ulcers should remain after pruning or heading down, they must be entirely removed from the tree and then apply the composition.

In the month of March, 1825, the plum trees of the late Hon. C. Gore, of Waltham, were affected,

with this disease, and which I treated in the above manner. They were so much affected, that I was obliged to head down two of them during the summer of 1826. These trees have since made very luxuriant wood, and free from any of those bunches they have heretofore been subject to. In the summer and autumn of 1827, I had the pleasure of picking as good a crop of fruit (in quantity) from these trees as I have ever seen; and they promise as well for fruit this spring as last.

R. TOOHEY, Gardener.

Waltham, March 1828.

[From the Domestic Encyclopedia.]

MYRICA—Candle-berry Myrtle.

This is a genus of plants comprehending the following native species:

1. *M. Cerifera*. This grows upon boggy lands in the southern States, rising with many strong shrubby stalks to the height of six or eight feet—the leaves are stiff and spear-shaped, of a yellowish lucid green on their upper surface, but paler underneath; of a grateful odour when bruised.—

The catkins come out on different plants from the berries, and are about an inch long, and erect.—The female flowers come out on the sides of the branches in long bunches, and are succeeded by small roundish berries covered with a mealy substance, and afford a green wax by boiling.

2. *M. Cerifera humilis*, dwarf candle berry myrtle; a variety of the former; bark gray, leaves shorter and broader, and more serrated.

3. *M. Gale*, bog gale; also grows in swamps to the height of two or three feet; leaves lance-shaped, smooth, and a little sawed towards the points. The berries are dry, compressed at the apex, and three lobed. This species grows in N. Jersey, but abounds in the eastern States, and in Nova Scotia, according to Mr. Bartram.

The wax is obtained in S. Carolina and Georgia, by boiling the berries of the *M. cerifera* in water, and skimming it. Mixed with tallow, it forms excellent candles; a soap may be also made from it. The following receipt for the purpose, by Judge Bee, is inserted in a little pamphlet, published in the year 1788, by the Agricultural Society of Charleston, S. C. To three bushels and a half of common wood ashes, was added half a bushel of unslacked lime; these, being well mixed, were put into a sixty gallon cask, which was filled with water. In forty-eight hours, the ley was strong enough to bear an egg; it was then drawn off, and from six to eight gallons of it put into a copper kettle, capable of containing about twenty-five gallons; four pounds of myrtle wax were added, and the kettle kept boiling over a constant steady fire, from nine o'clock in the morning, till three in the afternoon. For the first three or four hours, a supply of strong ley was added, from time to time, until the liquor appeared like soft soap; then weaker ley was poured in occasionally, and the whole frequently well stirred. After six hours boiling, two quarts of common coarse salt were thrown into the kettle, which was left one hour more to simmer over a slow fire. The liquor was then put into two large tubs to cool, where it continued twenty-four hours; and then the soap was taken out, wiped clean, and put to dry. The next day it was weighed, and the produce was forty pounds, and two ounces, of solid soap. The loss of weight by drying is not mentioned; but Mr. Bee was informed by one who made the trial, that at the end of six weeks, it was very trifling.

From Dr. Bostock's experiments on myrtle wax, it appears, that when boiled with liquid caustic potash, the fluid becomes turbid; but, after some time, the greatest part of the wax rises to the surface, nearly without color, in a flocculent form. A small quantity of it only remains dissolved in the potash, and this may be precipitated from it by an acid. That part of the wax which rises to the surface, is converted into a saponaceous matter; it has lost its inflammability and fusibility, and forms an opaque solution with water. From this solution, it is precipitated by an acid in the form of white flakes, which, when collected resemble very nearly the wax before its union with the potash. In the Medical Repository, of New York, it is stated, that Dr. Joseph Browne, of that city, had discovered a cheap and easy process for bleaching myrtle wax, but it has not yet been published.—No doubt, however, the coloring matter may be destroyed by the process for bleaching common bees-wax; or by the vapor of alkalis, which, according to Chaptal, destroys the green color of all vegetable matter.

MACHINE TO BREAK FLAX.

November 25th, 1827.

JOHN H. POWEL,

Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

Well aware, from experience, of the difficulty attendant on the process of preparing flax in the usual way, I was much gratified to find, that, at length, a machine has been invented that appears to obviate all the difficulty. On a recent visit to New York, I stopped at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where I saw a machine propelled by a small steam engine, at work preparing the raw flax without any rotting or previous process. A French gentleman of the name of Frederick Roumage, engaged the farmers last spring, in that neighborhood to raise flax, for which he promised to pay \$15 per ton, as gathered from the field, after having the seed beat out of it. In consequence of this encouragement, he has now the produce of about 400 acres. So well satisfied is he with the machine, that he does not intend either to show or to patent it. All you see is the rough flax put on an endless canvass cloth—enter one side, and in a short time emerge on the other, with the woody fibre as completely separated from it, as is usually done by the best process of breaking, after the flax has been rotted. The fibre in this state has a yellow coloring matter in it, that in a few days may be so completely washed away, that it becomes as white as paper, and almost as soft as silk, a sample of which I enclose with his printed directions to the farmers for the cultivation of the plant. Should these machines be multiplied to a sufficient extent, there is every reason to hope that flax may come into as general use as cotton is now, as \$15 per ton would make it a productive crop.

REUBEN HAINES.

Mr. Powel, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures. Read Feb. 13, 1828.

An Act for the promotion of Agriculture and encouragement of Manufactures.

Whereas, the Agricultural interests of this Commonwealth have never been protected by Legislative aid—and whereas, the farmers as well as all our citizens, are made dependant upon foreign supplies for the rough materials, necessary for the manufacture of various articles, now made objects

of indirect bounty by the fostering care of the General Government. And whereas hemp and flax constitute important items of home consumption, and might become the basis of valuable manufactures for foreign trade, giving stimulus to agriculture, affording employment for the capital and labor of our own citizens, thus advancing internal improvement, augmenting the wealth and enlarging the enjoyment of all. Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be drawn by the warrant of the governor, in favor of the person, who, on or before the first day of March, A. D. 1835, shall, before commissioners to be appointed for the purpose by him, exhibit and try the most perfect machine or machinery, for dressing and reducing flax or hemp without dew or water rotting, to the state fitted for manufacturing, and who shall satisfy them by such trials as they shall deem proper, that the said machine or machines are fitted to effect the objects aforesaid, and that the expense of constructing, erecting, keeping in repair, and working said machines, shall not be too great for the purposes contemplated by this act, and who shall secure to the citizens of this Commonwealth the right of employing said machine or machines free of any charge whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That immediately after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to publish the same, and to give notice of the place where such machine or machines are to be exhibited, and a majority of them, shall examine and try the same, and if, in their opinion, any machine or machines so exhibited, after ample trials in the preparation of at least five tons of flax, neither dew nor water rotted, shall appear to them fitted to effect the objects of this act, they shall certify the facts, together with the name of the inventor or proprietor thereof, accompanied by a conveyance in due form from the said inventor or proprietor, authorizing the citizens of this Commonwealth to erect, use, and employ all such machine or machines and process or processes, necessary for the accomplishment of the intentions of this act, free of all charge whatever; and on the receipt of such certificate and conveyance, the governor shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer, in favor of such inventor or proprietor for the aforesaid sum of ten thousand dollars.

EXPERIMENTS ON SEA COAL AS A MANURE.

BY THOMAS EWELL.

In the proposals I have issued, for the publication of a new work on chemistry, to be adapted for the use of the public in general, it is stated, that I would relate some experiments, instituted to throw light on the art of enriching impoverished lands. The result of several of these has so far exceeded my sanguine expectations, that I hasten to publish them; hoping to turn the attention of farmers to a subject by which their interests may be incalculably promoted.

From a train of reasonings, I was led to believe, that the common sea, pit, or mineral coal, which is so abundant in the United States, when finely pulverized, might prove a useful manure. To as-

certain the truth of this, I made the following experiment.

In three small pots I put equal quantities of a yellow clay, which had lately been removed from several feet below the surface of the earth. To the first pot, a table spoonful of finely powdered pit coal was added; to the second, the same quantity of powdered charcoal [blacksmith's coal] obtained from the common oak; and the third was left without any addition. The same number of sound grains of corn were planted in each; the same quantity of water was daily added to each; and they were exposed in similar situations to the actions of light. The rapidity of the growth of the corn in the pot with sea-coal, exceeded any thing of the kind I ever witnessed. Many days did not elapse before this corn was four inches high, while at this time, that with the common charcoal was not two inches high, and that with the clay alone, had only sprouted.

After this experiment was made, I procured several small pots, and in each put the same quantity of clay. To the first, I added a drachm of sea-coal—to the second, a drachm of horse manure—to the third, the same quantity of plaster of Paris; and to the fourth, the same quantity of common ashes. The fifth was left without any addition. To each of these the same number of sound grains of wheat and corn were added. The precautions taken in the first experiment were strictly adhered to in this instance. In a few days my great expectations from the coal pit were somewhat lessened, by perceiving that the wheat in the horse manure was an inch high before that of the other pots appeared; however, it was but a short time; for the wheat in the pot with the sea-coal came up, grew to an equal height in a few days, and in a fortnight, although the weather was cold, exceeded it by two inches. The corn in the pot with coal, maintained a still greater superiority—it appeared more healthy, and was more than twice as large as the largest in the other pots. Several of my acquaintances were astonished to see this great difference in vegetation, produced in so short a time.

Pit coal must be cheaper than any article used as a manure, since it is found in so many parts of this country. The above experiments unquestionably show, that when powdered, its power, in quickening the vegetation of corn and wheat, is much greater than any manure with which we are acquainted. Our knowledge of the effects of chemical bodies of growing vegetables, is but in its infancy. Probably the discoveries which have been made are not as generally known as they should be. It may be owing to this cause—for example, that an ounce of sulphuric acid is not added to every cart load of manure; which has long since been found, in England, to render it doubly valuable.

I congratulate my fellow citizens on their prospect of renovating their large tracts of impoverished lands. By speedily using the coal in their inexhaustible mines, I hope the fertility of all their farms will soon be restored; and that the laboring poor, among my hospitable countrymen, in future, may not suffer so much as to be dependent for bread.

Asparagus, from the garden of Benjamin Austin, Esq. of Newton, was sold by Mr. Towner, in Faneuil Market, Boston, on Saturday the 8th inst. at \$1.25 per bunch.

From the United States Gazette.

BAG WORMS, &c.

Allow me through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of our citizens thus early in the season, before the leaves put forth and obscure from view, a foe which ought to be immediately removed, with the limb from which they swing, and to which they are so firmly attached, as to materially impede the flow of the sap; they are now in a torpid state, but will, with the return of vegetation, issue forth and destroy the leaves, and neutralize the growth of the trees so desirably situated on our footways for affording shade. The Lindens I believe are those most beset with this kind of worm. I would also suggest a careful examination of the body of the tree by opening the boxes and cutting off all the small limbs and suckers to the height of at least 7 feet from the pavement, as they inflict a serious injury if suffered to remain, by preventing the top of the tree from attaining to such a size as to afford a shade, the object for which they have been planted. Several cases of this kind are within my knowledge. Further, those who have not tried the experiment, are not perhaps aware of the impetus afforded to the growth of young trees, by irrigation, a bucket full of water poured on the roots once in 24 hours, or say 3 or 4 times a week, has a most wonderful effect, care should be taken to apply it after sun down and during the warm dry weather. In putting boxes round trees be careful that the last section be attached with screws (instead of nails) and those to be well greased, that they may be withdrawn with facility when it may be necessary to open the boxes to cut off suckers and limbs which so materially exhaust and impoverish the growth of trees.

Cement for Boilers.—It is stated by a correspondent in the London Mechanics' Magazine, that a cement of lime, (made from oyster shells,) and worked into a paste with the white of an egg, and used upon a cracked boiler ten years ago, which has been in constant use ever since, is now as firm as when first put on. It effectually stops the escape of gas through any aperture, when no other cement could be made to rest. The lime must be fresh and unslacked, and the cement applied as soon as mixed, otherwise it becomes solid. It will resist the united action of fire and water; and even the concentrated acids are stated to have little or no effect on it.—*Pen. Gaz.*

Silk.—One farmer in Connecticut, estimates, that when his mulberry trees, 500 in number, shall have come to maturity, that the females of his family will annually make 300 lbs. of Silk.—They made 50 lbs. last year, by about 100,000 worms, without feeling any loss of labour. Silk will be extensively produced in the United States, especially in the South.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Sun Flower.—In Portugal, they eat the young shoots of this plant, "seasoned with oil and salt; bread is made of the seeds, and also a sort of groats, that a useful & edible oil may be expressed from them, and that they are good for fattening poultry. The leaves of the plant form an excellent forage, especially for cows and sheep.—The stems will do for props for twining or climbing plants; afterwards they will make good fuel, and their ashes afford potash. In some parts of America they roast the seeds, and use them as coffee."—*Gardener's Magazine.*

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

An Address delivered before the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society; at Northampton, Oct. 24, 1827. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College.

[Continued from page 267.]

Concerning the state of agriculture in Great Britain, previous to the fifteenth century, we know but little. We may conclude, however, that when men begin to write books on any subject, an interest in it is excited in the community; and as early as 1534, Anthony Fitzherbert produced a philosophical and ingenious treatise upon agriculture. But in the succeeding hundred years, nothing appeared on the subject, worthy of notice.—Indeed, though rural economy, sometimes waxing and sometimes waning, was upon the whole slowly progressing, yet no remarkable epoch in its history occurred till near the close of the seventeenth century. In the early ages of Modern Europe, the Feudal system exerted a most unpropitious influence upon agriculture. No military was the spirit of that system, such a servile dependence did it produce on the one hand, and such a haughty aristocracy on the other, that both science and art were withered by its touch; and the system itself has long since been nominally extinct, yet its influence remained for centuries.

But a still more powerful obstruction to the progress of agriculture, was an almost entire ignorance of the scientific principles on which it is founded. Till near the close of the last century, the very sciences from which those principles are derived, can hardly be said to have had an existence. Previous to that period, therefore, treatises upon agriculture were merely a collection of common place maxims, partly true, and partly false, mixed with most extravagant hypotheses and wild and hurtful superstitions. And it is only justice to say, that the Agricultural Chemistry of Sir Humphrey Davy, contains more new and valuable principles to guide the agriculturist in making improvements in husbandry, than all which the experience and science of preceding centuries had developed. And it is to be imputed mainly to the application of these principles, by intelligent men, that agriculture, within the last half century, in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, has made such rapid progress.

I know, indeed, that there is a prejudice existing in some minds, against the application of scientific principles as guides in agricultural experiments. It is thought that they serve rather to bewilder, than direct. But if the agriculturist be not guided by scientific principles, what shall he follow? True, his own experience alone may do much to assist him; and it has accomplished wonders in times past. But will not a correct knowledge of the composition of soils, of the food of plants, and of the mode in which that food is converted into nourishment, will not this knowledge prove an important auxiliary to experience? The experience of one man teaches him it is important he should observe the position of the moon, or whether the day of the week be lucky, or unlucky, when he sows and when he reaps. But science tells him, that these, and a hundred other similar observances, are not only useless, but often defeat his experiments. In every other art we regard the most scientific artisan, as most likely, other things being equal, to make improvements. Why should it be different—it is not different—

in agriculture? In short, physical science is nothing but the result of the most accurate and enlightened experience.

If I mistake not, it is one important object of agricultural societies to give a right direction to the efforts of the experimenter, by furnishing him with correct scientific principles. Permit me, therefore, gentlemen, to spend a few moments in the exhibition of those principles that lie at the foundation of agriculture; and in their application to practical husbandry. In doing this, I shall avoid as much as possible the use of technical phraseology.

There are three sciences, Chemistry, Botany, and Geology, with which the theory of agriculture is most intimately connected. Chemistry teaches us what is the composition of plants, of the soil in which they grow, and of the atmosphere that surrounds them; and of consequence, shows us what is their proper food, and the best manner of applying it. Botany dissects the vegetable kingdom, and discloses those curious vessels by which the food of plants is taken up and converted into the numerous distinct principles and parts which they contain. Geology instructs us in the general nature of the soils in which vegetables flourish, and enables us to predict what varieties of soil will be most favourable to particular plants.

The first point that should engage the attention of the enlightened agriculturist, is to ascertain the nature and situation of those minute vessels by which plants absorb water from the soil and the atmosphere, and by which these principles are modified and circulated to every part of the vegetable, and are converted into the plant itself. So minute are these vessels, that even microscopic observation has not been able to detect all their intricacies. But their general structure and arrangement have been ascertained. And it is found that they bear a most striking analogy to those vessels of animals by which nutriment is conveyed, in ceaseless circulation, to every part of the system. In every plant we find one set of small vessels, running from the roots to the extremities, through which the sap ascends, while in its progress it is undergoing those changes that will fit it for becoming a part of the vegetable.—These vessels resemble the arteries in the animal system. When the sap is thus conveyed to the leaves and other extremities of the plant, it there comes in contact with the atmosphere, gives off its redundancies, and absorbs water, and perhaps other principles, essential to the health of the plant. The leaves of plants, therefore, perform nearly the same functions as the lungs of animals. A second set of vessels, exterior to the first and mostly confined to the bark, now conveys the food of the plant, thus prepared, to every part that needs nourishment; even to the very roots from which it proceeded. These vessels correspond to the veins. Other vessels are found in plants, corresponding, probably, to those similarly situated in the animal system; yet too complicated for explanation on this occasion. Suffice it to mention, that in the vegetable, as well as animal economy, we find the principle of life—itsself inscrutable—modifying and controlling every operation and keeping the wonderful machinery in ceaseless play.

So much for the botany, or rather anatomy, of the vegetable kingdom. We next enquire what are the simple substances that enter into the com-

position of plants; for until the agriculturist knows this, how shall he ascertain what materials are best adapted to their nourishment? And Chemistry stands ready to answer the enquiry.—Out of the fifty simple substances or elements, known to exist, we find vegetables almost entirely composed of three, viz. charcoal and two gases. A few others are occasionally present, and in some cases seem essential to the constitution of the plant; such as silex, lime, iron, manganese, &c. It is by variously combining these few elements that the numerous proximate principles of vegetables, such as sugar, gum, starch, and the like, are produced; and also the unnumbered forms and properties of the stalk, the bark, the wood, the leaves, the roots, the flowers, and the fruit. A beautiful example of the simplicity of nature!

The next point on which chemistry affords light to the agriculturist, is the composition of the soil and atmosphere in which plants are placed. That they derive their nourishment from the first, if not the second of these sources, is certain. It is necessary, therefore, that in these, should be found all those simple substances that are essential to the constitution of vegetables; and the whole subject of manures consists of little else than an account of the modes in which these principles are supplied. The analysis of the soil will show which, if any, is deficient; and thus point to the best mode of supplying those that are wanting.

In regard to those changes that the sap of plants undergoes before it is converted into the vegetable itself, and its various peculiar principles, upon these changes, although entirely chemical, chemistry sheds but a feeble light. We know that every plant must be a perfect laboratory; for we see the sap, which is nothing more than water, holding a few things in solution, entering the vessels of the vegetable, and having passed through them, we find a most wonderful conversion of this sap into pith, wood, bark, leaves, flowers, fruit, and numerous peculiar and compound products; such as gum, sugar, acid, and the like. Here is proof that the most complicated and delicate chemical processes are continually going on in all living plants; processes that infinitely exceed the skill of the most accomplished chemist; and yet, they are hid, from even microscopic observation, by the minuteness of the vessels and agents concerned. We know only that a certain degree of heat and moisture are requisite, and sometimes light also, to carry forward the operation. In these wonderful transformations, however, there is surely one thing the chemist can learn; and that is, a lesson of humility. While he is able, by putting in requisition all the resources of his art, to produce scarcely one of the simplest vegetable principles, twenty or thirty of these are annually formed in every plant.

By the science of geology we are made acquainted with the nature of the rocks that constitute the great mass of our globe. Now it is a well established fact, that soils are nothing more than rocks worn down or decomposed, and mixed with animal and vegetable matter. Hence, in most cases, the nature of a soil is determined by the nature of the rock beneath it. For instance, the soil along the Connecticut is in many places, of a reddish hue; because that is the colour of the rock beneath it. Not unfrequently, however, the materials that are worn away from one rock, are transported a considerable distance, and mingled

with those from other rocks; and thus a soil is formed extremely compound in its characters.

From this view of the subject it appears that we may expect to find as many different soils as there are different rocks; and even more. All rocks, however, may be arranged into a few classes, and the soils resulting from the rocks of a class, will bear a general resemblance. The oldest and most enduring rocks, such as granite constitute what is called the primary class; and the soils proceeding from their decomposition, may receive a similar designation. Nearly the whole of New England, except the valley of the Connecticut, is made up of primary rocks; and this same class of rocks extends in a southwesterly direction, gradually decreasing in width, through N. York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. All the towns in the old county of Hampshire, not situated in the valley of the Connecticut, are based on rocks of this class; accordingly we find in them all, a general resemblance of soil. The second class of rocks is called secondary; being newer, and generally less hard and enduring. The valley in which we are situated, extending from New Haven to the south line of Vermont, is of this description. Two of the most important members of this class are here abundant: viz. the old red sandstone—whose very name describes it,—and the peculiar rock, generally called *trap rock*, that constitutes the precipitous ridges of Holyoke and Tom. Secondary rocks are of immense extent west of the Hudson and North West of the Alleghanies, extending even to the Rocky Mountains.

The third class of rocks, or rather of soils, is called the tertiary; because they lie above the secondary, and were therefore subsequently formed. This class consists of regular layers, or beds, of sand, clay, and gravel. The extensive sandy plains, on both sides of the Connecticut, principally south of this village, are a good example of this class. Wherever the sand is worn away to a considerable depth, the clay lying underneath is made visible. All that extensive level country south of New York, along the sea coast, witnessing as you advance, and embracing a large part of the southern States, consists chiefly of the tertiary class of soils.

The fourth and last class of rocks, or soils, is the alluvial. This consists of all varieties of soil, mingled and spread over low grounds by the agency of water. This is the richest and most productive of all soils; and our own Connecticut and its tributaries, particularly the Deerfield, the Westfield, and the Farmington, exhibit many interesting tracts of this description along their margins. They are scattered, too, all over our country; and the world does not furnish a nobler example than is seen along the Mississippi.

(To be continued.)

From Glennings in Husbandry.

HOT BEDS.

These are in general use in the northern parts of Europe, without which they could not enjoy so many of the products of warmer climates as they now do, nor could they have tables furnished with the several products of the garden, during the winter and spring months.

Made with tanner's bark. This is preferable to that made with dung for all tender exotic plants or fruits which require an even degree of warmth to be continued for several months. The manner

of making them is as follows: Dig a trench three feet deep if the ground be dry; if wet, not above six inches, and raised in proportion, so as to admit of the tan being laid three feet thick. The length must be proportioned to the frames intended to cover it. The trench should be bricked up round the sides to the height of three feet, and filled with tan, such as the tanners have lately drawn out of their vats. It should first be laid in a heap for a week or ten days, that the moisture may drain out of it, which if detained in, will prevent its fermentation; then put it in the trench and beat it down gently with the spade without treading it, then put on the frame with the glasses, and in a fortnight it will begin to heat, at which time the pots of plants may be put into it.

When made with horse manure it must be fresh from the stable, and both the long and short forked up in a heap for a week or fortnight, turning it over once or twice in that time, when it will be fit to use. Make the bed the size of the frame, and cover it with rich earth, from six to ten inches deep. When the bed is too hot, it may be cooled by making holes in the sides with a stake, which must be closed when the beds are of a proper temperature; if too cold, line the sides with fresh manure. Cucumbers thrive when the heat of the mould is at 56 of the thermometer.

Besides tanner's bark and horse manure, hot beds are made with oak leaves, straw steeped in pond-water two or three days, coal ashes, grass; and also grains of malt after brewing thrown together in a heap and well watered, to make a ferment and heat.

Mushroom beds are made like the ridges of a house, composed of alternate layers of horse manure and earth, covered with litter; in the surface of these beds, when they have acquired a sufficient degree of heat, the seeds are planted.

[From Hints for American Husbandmen.]

On Rape—its cultivation and produce in Seed—Its value as Green Food for Neat Cattle and Sheep.

By JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq.

Powellton, Philadelphia county, 1827.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request, I have prepared a notice on the cultivation, uses, and value of cole or rape.

I am not aware that rape had been cultivated extensively in any part of the United States, until 1824, when Mr. Miller and Mr. Phillips of this county, obtained crops so extraordinary in product and value, as to induce them to recommend it to the notice of their neighbours, by the only sort of evidence, which operative farmers will receive.

I have no knowledge of its cultivation, except from my observations abroad. It is highly valued in many parts of Europe, as well for its product in seeds, as for the large quantity of green food which it affords throughout the greater part of the year.

It may be sown either broadcast, or as turnips, in drills—or, in beds, and be transplanted as other varieties of the Brassica or cabbage genus.—The usual and most successful mode, is to sow from two to three quarts of seeds broadcast in June or July, when intended for green food, but in August or September, when destined to produce seeds in the next year.

The process of transplanting is too expensive

in this country—the necessary hand-hoeing, unless the land has been well prepared by previous cleansing crops, would make rape, in the broadcast system, much more troublesome, than if cultivated in rows, admitting the introduction of a horse-hoe. In favourable seasons I should not hesitate, where land is cheap and labour is dear, to allow it, when intended for green food, to take its chance, without the aid of either hand or horse-hoeing.

It produces in ordinary seasons on rich alluvial, or other deep friable soils, from 40 to several bushels of seeds, determined in quantity, very much, by the accuracy of tillage and the condition and nature of the land. Great care and precision are necessary in harvesting the seeds in June or July, of the year succeeding that in which they are sown. When the pods assume a brownish cast, and some of the seeds become black, the crop is reaped with sickles—laid regularly in handfuls or *grips* in rows, where it continues until the straw becomes somewhat white—the seeds of the colour of which we find them in the shops. If they be allowed to become too dry, they fall out on the slightest motion—when carried too green, they are liable to be heated. At the proper time they must be thrashed in the field upon old sails or cloths, to which the crop should be carried upon sledges prepared with cloths, or by similar means. The seeds must be carefully spread in small quantities in granaries or on barn floors, and be occasionally moved.

Sheep and neat cattle are extravagantly fond of it—but of all plants, perhaps it is the most likely to cause them to be blown.

There is much difference of opinion as to its nutritive properties in the green state. I believe, that it quite equals the common cabbage, and very far exceeds turnips of all kinds in the quantity of nutrition it contains—in the value of the oil for various manufacturing purposes, and the excellence of the cake, after it has been expressed, for cattle food and the manure of drill crops, no question can be entertained.

It is not a cert in crop—as it is exposed to all the enemies which attack turnips and cabbages—and is liable to be injured at the season of blossoming by mildew and sometimes by frost.

The Season.—The extraordinary mildness of the present season, is the common topic of conversation. Our gardens and shrubberies have assumed the appearance of spring. The prevalent range of the thermometer has been from 58 to 68; occasionally it reached 70: Green peas, asparagus, tomatoes, with other spring vegetables, have been in our market the whole of the past month. A friend informs us that he saw growing in a gentleman's garden in the city, many *Tobacco* plants, thrifty and in full bloom, which had sprung up since November, from roots of old plants; also Green Corn, fully fit for the table, grown from last year's seed—*Southern Agriculturist*, for February, 1828.

Among the peculiarities of the season, says the *Macon Telegraph*, of the 31st Dec. may be mentioned the appearance of a load of *water-melons* in our market on Christmas day! They were brought, we understand, from Twigg's county, and sold at a good price. In the garden of Dr. Bird, of this town, *Strawberry vines* have been for some time in blossom.—*ibid.*

Every Family to make their own Sweet Oil.—It is reported a person is going to take out a patent for making a small hand mill, for every person to make their own sweet oil. This may easily be done, by grinding or beating the seeds of white poppies into a paste, then boil it in water, and skim off the oil as it rises; one hushel of seed weighs 50 pounds, and will produce two gallons of oil.—Of the sweet olive oil sold, half of it is oil of poppies. The poppies will grow in any garden; it is the large head white poppy, sold by apothecaries. Large fields are sown with poppies in France and Flanders, for the purpose of expressing oil from their seed, for food. When the seed is taken out, the poppy head is boiled to an extract (see New Dispensatory), which is sold at half a dollar per ounce, and is, in some respects, to be preferred to opium, which now sells very high.—Large profits may be acquired by the cultivation of poppies. Some acres of it are now sown near Cambridge.

[I have used during the summer of 1819 nothing but the oil of the bene seed, procured from South Carolina and Georgia. This oil may be obtained in quantities so large, as to be employed profitably in making soap. For salads, I aver from my own experience, that the bene oil furnished to me by Dr. Mease of Philadelphia, is fully equal to olive oil; and may certainly be afforded at less than a dollar for a gallon. I say the same also of the poppy oil made at the former Moravian settlement at Harmony near Pittsburgh. I have tried a bottle of it, and find it no way inferior to olive oil for any purpose. Half the salad oil used in Paris at this moment, is poppy oil.—T. C.]—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1825.

HOW TO RAISE MELONS.

The following method of raising early melons is given in a "Treatise on Gardening," by J. Armstrong, of Dutchess county, N. Y. Select a spot well defended against the north wind, and open to the sun throughout the day. If such is not to be found in your garden, create a temporary and artificial shelter producing the same effect. At the end of March, form holes two feet in diameter, and distant from each other seven feet and a half. Fill these with horse dung and litter, or a mixture of mould, dung, and sand. At the end of twenty days, cover the holes, which have been thus filled, with hand glasses. When the heat rises to 36° of Reaumur, [113 Fahrenheit] sow the seeds four inches apart; and when the plants have acquired two or three leaves, pinch off the end of the branch or runner. This will produce lateral branches which must again be pinched off, so soon as they respectively attain the length of ten inches.—When the plant has out-grown the glass, the latter becomes useless, and may be removed,—but should the weather be wet or chilly, substitute coverings of clean straw for that of glasses, until the young plant becomes strong enough to bear the open air. Two or three melons only, are left to each vine, and under each of these is placed a slate, without which the upper and under sides will not ripen together."

In another passage of the same work, the writer gives the following method of superseding the necessity of pinching off the ends of the branches or

runners of melon vines, namely: "If the branches be vigorous and long, stretch them carefully over a level surface, and bury every fourth or fifth joint. This is best done by means of a wooden crotchet. The object of pinching or shortening the stem, are thus completely fulfilled, without any of the risk attending that operation, and with advantages peculiar to this method, as whenever the plant is buried, new roots are formed for the better nutrition of the stem and the fruit."

Virginia Pumpkin.—A pumpkin of unusual size, grew on the farm of John Reynolds, Esq. a few miles from Clarkshburgh. Va. last season. It weighed 320 pounds, and measured round the middle 9 feet. All that grew on the same vine weighed 840 lbs.

Welland Canal.—The last Report of the Board of Directors announce the rapid progress of this great public work. It appears that the whole line from the Niagara and Welland rivers will be finished by October next, when the communication between Lakes Erie and Ontario, around the Falls of Niagara, will be completed. The importance of this undertaking will be seen, when it is stated that the canal is of sufficient magnitude to be navigated by vessels of 125 tons burthen, and that produce will soon be sent by the ordinary lake craft, from all the upper lakes to Prescott, 130 miles from Montreal, and to Oswego, 186 miles from Albany. The lockage, or fall from Prescott to tide water, on the St. Lawrence, is only 196 ft. and a canal of only 30 or 40 miles in length is required to connect the Lakes with the Ocean; which, if on the same scale as the Welland, would render the Lake Navigation, to all intents and purposes, a Sea Coast of greater extent than the whole Atlantic Coast of North America. It appears that 50,000*l*. is required to complete the canal, and that Mr. Morrill, the Agent of the Company, is on his way to England with an application to the British Government for a loan to this amount; which, there can be no doubt will be obtained.—*N. Y. Albion.*

Tooth Powder.—It may be gratifying to our fair friends as well as those who wish to "stand high in their good graces" on the score of cleanliness, to publish the following receipt for making a cheap and incomparably excellent dentifrice, which not only makes the teeth white, but also gives strength to the gums and an agreeable sweetness to the breath.—It is as follows:—Take half an ounce of Gum Myrrh, one ounce of Chalk, and one ounce of Charcoal. The ingredients must be finely pulverized and sifted through a fine sieve, when it is fit for immediate use.—*Am. Advocate.*

Singular Expedition across the Atlantic.—As a proof of the great celerity with which news is circulated at the present day, we may instance the following:—The American President's Speech, delivered at Washington, left New York in the packet ship *Silas Richards*, on the 11th December, arrived in Liverpool on Monday the 31st, was despatched, by express, to London at three o'clock, where it reached at three o'clock on Tuesday; was printed and published by five o'clock the same evening, in a second edition of the "Sun" Evening Paper, occupying nearly five columns, closely printed, and left London that night by all the mails at eight o'clock, arrived again in Liverpool on Wednesday at seven, copies of which were

next day forwarded to New York, which it would probably reach in about thirty days, thus affording president Adams an opportunity of perusing his own speech in the Sun paper, after having sailed across the Atlantic and back again, a distance of 7000 miles, in about forty-eight days!—*Liverpool Courier.*

RAIL ROADS.

We find in the last New York *Journal of Commerce*, the following remarks on a subject in which, we hope our fellow-citizens are deeply interested:

RAIL ROAD TO THE WEST.

"The plan of a rail road from the city of New-York to the waters of Lake Erie, which has been suggested to the public, appears to me worthy of attentive consideration. It is true that the Clinton Canal (I know that I shall be understood, and I wish the name might always be given) has realized the most sanguine expectations of those who planned it. But it is equally true, that it is closed at least four months in the year; and the legislature might as well pass a law that it should not rain, as the one which was lately proposed, declaring that the canal should be closed only from December to March. When it rains, we must even do as they do in Spain—let it rain; and when it freezes, we must let it freeze. Without attempting to resist the ordinances of nature, we must prudently accommodate ourselves to them, and making the best use we can of the canal in the warm season, we must contrive some other mode of transportation for the cold. I say we must; for with all the wonderful advantages of our local situation and acquired facilities, the neighboring states and cities are on the alert to take them away from us. Massachusetts has lost none of her wealth or enterprise. She will soon construct a rail road from Boston to Albany, which will make the transportation of goods much cheaper between those two places, than by the present circuitous route, through New-York city. If it be made only as cheap, it will at once prevent this city from being any longer the entrepot of the trade between Boston and the west, of which 100,000 bbls. of flour annually form one item. Still more, it will unquestionably enable the capitalists of Boston to compete with our merchants for the whole trade of the west. For they will then meet us on equal terms at Albany with foreign goods imported into Boston, and transported on the rail road, and for further transportation the canal is as free to them as to us."

Nothing is more delightful than an evening party in a private German circle. You assemble for this occasion immediately after tea, which is regularly taken at six o'clock. Some refreshments, such as pine-apples, grapes, &c. are handed round. The whist, quadrille, or ombre tables are arranged, and the company sit down to play. During the play, a band performs tunes of Mozart's, Weber's, and Rozini's operas; and if there are daughters in the family, whom their friends are coming to see, a dance is arranged before you are aware.—There is in every house not only the music master, but at least two or three servants who are excellent performers. Their rooms not being carpeted, but *parquetted* and polished with wax, are at any time ready for this occasion. It is in these evening parties that the amiable and fascinating character of the high classes of the Austrian empire shines out in all its charms.—*Austria as it is.*

Cure for sprains or bruises.—Take two ounces of cast-seal soap, half pint alcohol or spirits of wine, mix them together, then add half pint beef gall; put it into a bottle and stop it tight. The older it is the better. Bathe the parts affected with it and you will find immediate relief.

THAMES TUNNEL.

This prodigious undertaking, notwithstanding the serious casualties which have interrupted its progress, is still to be prosecuted with vigour.—Since the irruption of Jan. 12, which was less considerable than the former breach, the cavity has been filled, and the water, principally re-drawn from the tunnel. About 700 feet remain to be excavated—rather more than half the whole distance across the river. The company's funds are reduced to £21,000; and contributions are solicited from the public in further aid of this grand sub-marine turnpike. The younger Mr. Brunel, one of the superintendents, narrowly escaped the fate of the six workmen drowned by the last sudden incursion.—*Eve. Bulletin.*

INDIAN CURE FOR THE EAR ACHE.

Take a piece of the lean of mutton, about the size of a large walnut; put it into the fire and burn it for some time, till it becomes almost reduced into a cinder; then put it into a piece of clean rag, and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear as hot as the patient can bear it.

An apricot from the rear of Pine-street, New York, has already shed part of its blossoms, and the fruit has begun to form.

Post Office.—We understand there were upwards of 8,000 letters assorted and mailed at our Post Office yesterday—an instance of despatch seldom equalled. During the two last days, upwards of 11,000 were mailed.—*N. Y. Stat-sm.*

Large Cow.—A cow four years old, of extraordinary size, was slaughtered in Hallowell, Me. a few weeks since. She weighed 900½ pounds, and had 71 pounds of tallow. She was raised by Charles Vaughan, Esq. and was one of a breed imported by him in 1792.

An article from an esteemed friend in Cambridge, on the Cultivation and Forcing of Sea Kail, came too late for this paper.—An article on the Propagation of Salt Water Fish in fresh water, and the progress of the experiments made in Scotland, will soon appear.

40,000.

For sale, Forty Thousand engraved APPLE TREES, from two to four years from the graft—consisting of forty-three kinds of the most approved and superior Fruits; including early autumn and winter Apples. Also, other Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Orders may be sent to this place via Post office, directed to FRANCIS WINSLOW.

Brighton, March 21st, 1828.

Garden Seeds.

The subscriber has for sale a very large assortment of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, from the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, Boston.

Likewise, a few pounds Lucerne Seed.
Newburyport, March 21. E. STEDMAN.

Milk Cabbage.

For sale, a new Milk Cabbage—inquire of Walter Frost, No 18 Common street, Boston. March 21

Gunpowder, &c.

Do Pont's Gun Powder, a 25 to 30 cts per pound.—Shot—Balls—Fusils and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

Do Du Pont Powder is warranted genuine, unless marked—*E. Copeland, Jr. Boston.* Sold as above.

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March 14

Russian Flax Seed.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston—a few bushels genuine RUSSIAN FLAX SEED imported direct from Riga, by Charles Throckmole, Esq. of this City. This is the sort of Flax that was introduced a few years since, by Col. Buxton from Russia, and which is now extensively cultivated in Bristol county in this State—and is found far superior to the common Flax.

The following is an extract from Col. Perkins' letter, to the corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, accompanying a cask of the seed.

When in Ireland last summer, I conversed with some of the venders of Flax Seed, from whom I learnt that the growers of flax preferred the seed from Riga, to that of any other country, after that the seed from Holland, and last of all the seed from the United States; of this, the seed from the State of New York had the preference. Upon inquiry, I found the Dutch seed was preferred, from being more clear of tares than ours, and the increase was more attended to in the State of New York, than in Massachusetts. The whole importation into Ireland, was 54,606 casks, of which 51,251 came from the United States—10,882 from Holland, and 200 from Riga. The Riga seed commands in ordinary seasons, 20 to 30s. sterling more than the Dutch seed, and the latter 10 to 15s. more than ours. An experiment had been made of sowing in the autumn, in place of the spring as had been usual. On the 6th of July, I saw flax at Belfast, (which had been sown in October) four feet and an inch in length. This, I understood, was from Riga seed.

Early Potatoes.

A few barrels of superior Early Manly Potatoes, have been received. This is the same sort as those sold at this place last year, which gave universal satisfaction, as to uncommon earliness, and good quality.

Also, seeds of the Cuba Tobacco, Yellow Tobacco, Teazel, Lendils, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Barley, Rape, Broom corn, Spring Vetches, Castor Oil Bean, Cumin, (various sorts)—Weld, Yellow Linseed, White Mulberry, White Burreed, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, White and Red Clover, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

Just received from Europe, 1000 pounds of fresh Lucerne Seed.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

The KENRICK NURSERIES in Newton, near Brighton, are the most extensive in New England, and Gentlemen in want of Trees, are invited to call and examine for themselves—and, make their own selections. The Apple and Peach Trees are extraordinary size, variety, and thriftiness.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, at seat to the Newton Post Office, or left with Joseph Bridge, agent, in Court-street; where Catalogues may be obtained, will be carefully attended to. Trees will be suitably packed for shipping or land conveyance, and delivered in Boston when desired. Gentlemen living at a distance, however, should have agents in the city to receive and pay for them. March 14

Wanted

A MAN to take charge of a valuable Dairy and Farm, within 12 miles of Boston. To one who can produce undoubted recommendations, liberal terms will be offered. Apply at the office of the N. E. Farmer. March 7

Turkey Rhubarb.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, No. 52 North Market St. a few Roots of Rheum Palmatum, or True Turkey Rhubarb, being the medicinal sort. Raised by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury. Price, \$1 per root. March 11

Greenwich Garden.

Carmine and Varick-streets, not five minutes walk from St. Thomas Church, Broadway, along Housatonic street.

D. KENNEY, Proprietor of this Establishment, grateful for past favors, and the liberal encouragement he has experienced for a number of years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has received his subannal importation of Bulbous Flower roots—Garden Seeds—Fruit Trees, &c. of every description; all of which are in excellent preservation, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. The importations are from the first firms in England, France, and Holland, and are warranted to be good and genuine, and no doubt will give general satisfaction, to the Agriculturist, Horticulturist, and Florist. A choice collection of Green house Plants—also hardy Herbaceous Plants many of which are very rare and scarce. Also, a choice collection of Rose Bushes, many of which, originally raised from seed by him; are new, and in any other collection, for which a premium has been awarded by the New York Horticultural Society. Other Shrubs and Trees, in great abundance. The Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, &c. are now in bloom, and will continue in succession the greatest part of the year; and will be well worthy a visit to the Garden and Green house, by any lady or gentleman in or near the city.

For Bouquets furnished, Grape Vines, Trees, and Shrubs pruned or trained, at the shortest notice. Asparagus Plants of the first quality. Catalogues may be had at the Garden gratis. Orders from any part of the Union will be strictly attended to. Gentlemen supplied with experienced Gardeners. Likewise, situations got for Gardeners of industrious, sober habits, and that are fully instructed in their business, none other need apply. New York, March 14.

Rose Bushes and Grape Vines.

For sale at the House of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester, 30 hundred best Rose bushes—90 do. Province, or Cabbage 10 do. four seasons—300 do. Damask—30 do. Burgundy—3 do. Austrian—25 do. Marble—10 do. Tuscan—100 do. French—5 very large pots monthly Roses, sixteen years old, and in prime health—7 varieties Double Dahlia—Single do. do. Lycopodium India, or Grape Myrtle, two of which are 20 years old—200 Grape Vines, (White Sweet water)—Snow ball bushes—White Lilies—Red and White Lilies.

ROSE WATER.

20 Demijohns Double and Single distilled Rose Water, made entirely from Damask Roses. The above Rose Water is constantly kept for sale at Mr. C. Wade's Porter Cellar, No. 12 Merchant's Row, by Demijohn or less quantity.

6t

March 14

Isabella Grape.

Vines of the ISABELLA GRAPE may be had, on application to the Subscriber, in Dorchester, or at his office, 71 2 Congress Street. ZEB. COOK, Jr.

Wanted as above a first rate Gardener, who can produce satisfactory recommendations. 3t March 21

Barley.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, a few bushels of Seed Barley, raised in Roxbury, Ms.

FARM WANTED.

Any person having a large and good farm, that is capable and does make, not less than one hundred tons of good hay, with a suitable proportion of tillage and pasture land, and a good supply of wood and orcharding, with good buildings, and a pleasant and healthy situation, as to good neighborhood, (and not exceeding 60 or 80 miles from Boston, would be preferred,) will please direct a letter, giving a very particular description thereof, (postage paid) and the lowest price and terms of payment, to A. Z. Care of Mr. Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	2 60	2 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	107 50	110 00
PEARL, first sort,	do.	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel.	9 75	10 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	8 00	9 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	"	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	11	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	2	10
Skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 75	5 87
Genesee,	"	5 75	6 00
Rye, best,	"	3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	55	60
Rye,	"	68	70
Barley,	"	60	67
Oats,	"	40	42
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	pound.	10	15
LIME,	cask.	70	81
PLASTER PARIS retails at,	ton.	2 75	37
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	17 00	18 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	12 50	13 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	12 50	13 00
SELDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 50	1 75
Orchard Grass,	"	1 50	1 75
Fowl Meadow,	"	4 00	4 00
Rye Grass,	"	4 00	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	5 00	5 00
Red Top,	"	1 00	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	50	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	12	13
Red Clover,	"	12	13
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"	1 50	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	35	55
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	20	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	30	34
Merino, half and quarter washed,	"	20	20
Native, washed,	"	22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	41	5
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	35	35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	35	35

PROVISION MARKET.

FEP, best peeces,	pound.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8	8
Whole hogs,	"	6	7
VEAL,	"	6	8
MUTTON,	"	11	12
POTTERY,	"	1	11
BUTTER, Egg and tub,	"	11	11
Lump, best,	"	20	20
EGGS,	dozen.	12	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	70	70
Indian, retail,	"	30	30
POTATOS,	"	30	30
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

ON PLANTING A TULIP ROOT.

Here lies a bulb, the child of earth,
Buried alive beneath the clod,
Ere long to spring, by second birth,
A new and nobler work of God.

'Tis said that microscopic power
Might thro' its swaddling folds desery
The infant image of the flower,
Too exquisite to meet the eye.

This, vernal suns and rains will swell,
Till from its dark abode it peep,
Like Venus rising from her shell,
Amidst the spring-tide of the deep.

Two shapely leaves will first unfold,
Then, on a smooth elastic stem,
The verdant bud shall turn to gold,
And open in a diadem.

Not one of Flora's brilliant race
A form more perfect can display;
Art could not leigo more simple grace,
Nor nature take a hue away.

Yet, rich as morn of many a hue,
When flushing clouds thro' darkness strike,
The tulip's petals shine in dew,
All beautiful—but none alike.

Kings, on their bridal, might urrobe,
To lay their glories at its foot;
And queens, their sceptre, crown, and globe,
Exchange for blossom, stalk, and root.

Here could I stand and moralize;
Lady, I leave that part to thee,
Be thy next birth in Paradise,
Thy life to come, eternize.

Acquaintance table.—The following clever statistics we find in an old Magazine of many years' antiquity, but the numerical statements apply as well now as then:

Two	{ Glances Bows How d'y'e do's Conversations }	{ Bow. How d'y'e do. Conversation. Acquaintance.
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Receipt for a rout.—Take all the ladies and gentlemen you can collect—put them into a room with a slow fire—stew them well—having ready twelve packs of cards—a piano forte—a handful of prints or drawings, and put them in, from time to time. As the mixture thickens, sweeten with politesse, and season with wit, if you have any, if not, flattery will do, and is very cheap. When all have stewed well for an hour, add some ices, jellies, cakes, lemonade, and wines;—the more of these ingredients you put in, the more substantial will your rout be. Fill your room quite full and let the steam run off!

A grammatical pupil.—A country school master in the neighborhood of Cuedney, the other day, after giving one of his pupils a sound drubbing for speaking bad grammar, sent him to the other end of the room to inform another boy that he wished to speak to him, and at the same time promised to repeat the dose if he spoke to him ungrammatically. The boy being quite satisfied with what he had got, determined to be exact, and thus addressed his fellow pupil: "There is a common substantive of the masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, and in an angry mood, that sits perched upon the eminence at the other end of the room. wishes to articulate a few sentences to you in the present tense."

A landlord threatened a poor Irishman, the other day, to put a distress in his house, if he did not pay his rent. "Put a distress in, is it you mane?" said Pat;—"Och, by St. Anthony's sox, but you'd better take distress out—there's too much in already, by the nither that bore me!"

Compliment to Boston.—The Southern Review, in an elegant article on classical learning, thus alludes to the literature of the North. "These improvements, with so many more, are beginning to spring up and blossom, with great freshness and luxuriance, about the favored city of Boston, our western Florence, in which industry has been the willing tributary of letters and the arts, and which is, throughout all its institutions, its character, and its pursuits, one great monument of what commerce has done to civilize and adorn life."

The celebrated engineer, J. M. Brumel, superintendent of the Tunnel under the Thames, at London, is a native of the United States, and was the inventor of the block machinery at the dock-yards, Portsmouth.

Large Fruit.—The editor of the Detroit Gazette in speaking of the fertility of that territory says, that during the last month, he has seen several water-melons, each of which weighed upwards of forty pounds—and that it is not extraordinary to see a beet which will weigh more than eighteen pounds. The following are given as the weight and dimensions of a pear picked in a garden at Detroit. Weight 30 ounces; longitudinal circumference 17½ inches; longitudinal diameter 7½ inches; circumference 14½ inches.

TO MAKE A MARROW PUDDING.

Take a quart of cream and milk, and a quarter of a pound of Naples biscuit, put them on the fire in a stew-pan, and boil them up: take the yolks of eight eggs, the whites of four beat very fine, a little soft sugar, some marrow chopped, a small glass of brandy and sack, a little orange-flower water; mix all well together, and put them on the fire; keep stirring till it is thick, and put it away to get cold; have a dish rimmed with puff paste, put the above in, sprinkle currants that have been well washed in cold water, and rubbed clean in a cloth, marrow cut in slices, and some candied lemon, orange and citron, cut in shreds, and send it to the oven: three quarters of an hour will bake it; send it up hot.

THE GINSENG, or *panax quinquefolium*, L. is an exotic plant growing wild in North America.

The dried root of ginseng has a mucilaginous, sweetish taste, similar to that of liquorice, but accompanied with some degree of bitterness, and a slight aromatic warmth, with very little odour.—The Chinese ascribe extraordinary virtues to this plant, and consider it as a sovereign remedy in almost every disease to which they are subject. No proofs, however, of its wonderful efficacy have occurred in Europe.

This well known plant, according to Dr. Mease, is the only native production of the United States, which answers to export in order to procure the luxuries of China. It is not much esteemed in China, unless clarified, except in times of a great scarcity of the plant. The process of clarifying, though hitherto kept a profound secret, consists in the careful application of heat and moisture to the fresh roots, and afterwards dipping them in

hot rice water, or a solution of isinglass in water. It is observed that not more than one root in twelve will clarify. This plant grows abundantly near Philadelphia.

Fruit Trees.



WILLIAM PRINCE, the Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple—202 do. of the Pears—76 do. of Cherries—1 do. of Plums—25 do. of Apricots—84 do. of Peaches—22 do. of Nectarines—10 do. of Almonds—14 do. of Mulberries—6 do. of Quinces—16 do. of Figs—16 do. of Currants—15 do. of Raspberries—47 do. of Gooseberries—20 do. of Strawberries—257 do. of Grapes—600 do. of Ornamental Trees, &c. Above 500 of the above kinds of Fruit are not to be found in any other collection in America. The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other Trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. R. Newell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street, gratis; and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention.

March 14

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the Proprietors of the above Nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of Horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with Fruit Trees of the best sorts, and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present season.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the Inoculating and Engrafting of all their Fruit Trees—and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine. The subscriber, Agent of the above Nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS

The Trees will be delivered in this City, at the risk and expense of the purchaser—the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this Nursery is so extensively known, and has been so well sustained, that I take leave to refer those in want of Trees, to any of the Horticulturists in this City, and its vicinity; and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the Trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this Nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

My Catalogues will be delivered gratis, on application to ZEB. COOK, Jr. Rogers' Buildings—Congress St.

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquisitions of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Lush Root, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making a selection, with all who will consider the subject the slightest degree. Those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently rely the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting-rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esulent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject the slightest degree. The preparation of those kinds liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly ensures in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress St., Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15.

D. & C. LANDRETH.

[P] Published every FRIDAY, at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year; but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1828.

No. 36.

AGRICULTURE.

[From the London Quarterly Journal.]

EXTRACTED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF SEA-KALE.

The *Crambe maritima*, or Sea-kail, is an indigenous plant of this and other countries of Europe, and found on the sandy beach of the sea coast. It has long been introduced into our gardens, as a culinary vegetable, but it is only within the last thirty years, that it has been brought into general use, and subjected to a mode of cultivation, very different from that which was first bestowed upon it. The principal value of this plant, is its property of early growth; appearing at the table at a time when few such things can be had. It precedes asparagus, for which it is no bad substitute; and, as it makes a dish of itself, it gives a variety to the delicacies of the table; and if the opinions given of its medicinal virtues be correct, it is well worth cultivation; and the notice we are about to take of it, is describing an easy method of having it in great perfection throughout the winter months, and up to the time it may be gathered from the natural ground.

Prepare one or more beds [with alleys two feet wide between] for the reception of the seeds, in the following manner:—mark out the bed or beds two and a half feet wide, and of any required length, as near as can be from east to west; line off the sides and ends, driving a stake at each corner to ascertain the boundary; dig out the earth of the bed one spade deep, removing it to some distance; fill this excavation with the purest and finest sand which can be procured in the neighborhood, either from the sea shore, the bed of a river, or from a pit. It signifies nothing of what color it is, so it be pure, and as free from loam as it can be had; for in proportion as the soil of the bed is poor or rich, so will the flavor of the plant be when dressed. When this precaution is not taken, and when the plants are suffered to enjoy the rich and cultivated soil of a kitchen garden, or the situation made so, by rich dressings or coverings of fresh manure, the plants are stimulated into an unnatural luxuriance, which deteriorates the flavor, imparting to them that strong disagreeable scent and taste, resembling common cabbage, than which nothing can be a greater drawback on the value of the vegetable; but when grown entirely in pure sand, the flavor is mild and pleasant, and is relished by most palates.

When the bed is filled with sand, and raised therewith about six inches above the level of the ground, [and this should be done previous to the end of March, which is the sowing season,] draw a drill along the middle, from end to end, about three inches deep, in which drop the seeds pretty thickly, as they can be thinned out to the proper distance after they come up. If the sand or weather be dry at the time of sowing, give a little water in the drill and immediately cover up. If the seed be good, the plants will soon appear, and when they are advanced to a size large enough to enable the gardener to choose the most promising, let them be thinned out to the distance of six or seven inches, the distance at which they may

remain. During the summer the bed should be occasionally watered with *dung water*; and this, for the purpose of encouraging the growth of the plants on their first setting off; and as manure given in this shape is more fugitive than when applied in a more solid or concentrated form, it cannot impart rankness to the plants when they arrive at that age fit to be brought to the table. The plants cannot be forced, nor should any of their shoots be cut the first winter after sowing; but should be suffered and assisted to establish themselves, and gain sufficient strength to yield adequate crops the succeeding years.

About the month of November, in the second winter after sowing, a part of one end of the bed should be prepared for forcing. For this purpose, and in order that it should be done with facility and effect, a rough wooden frame should be made eighteen inches high behind, and one foot high in front, shaped like a common hot bed frame, and of any convenient and portable length; and in width the same as the bed. Wooden covers should be fixed with hinges to the back; these may be raised at any time, for the admission of light and air, and in fine weather may be thrown entirely back. When the frames are placed, dig out the alleys one foot deep to receive linings of dung, which may be banked up against the back and front of the frame. The surface of the bed within the frame must be covered with soft, short straw, or hay, nine inches thick, to arrest the heat which rises from the linings, and form that warm humid region into which the shoots will advance. The temperature of these dark frames must be regulated by due attendance. In very cold, or frosty weather, the frames at night will require a covering of mats or litter.

The required supply of the family—the time for it, and the length and number of the frames, must be judged of by the gardener, and who will act accordingly; but two frames are indispensable; because the second should be considerably advanced by the time the crop in the first is all cut. Young plants may be transplanted; and if they are to be had, they may be tried; but the safer way is to sow and plant both, to prevent disappointment; and in order that the roots be not too much exhausted by forcing, one bed should be forced in one year, and another the next.

The crowns of the roots have a tendency to rise—and as annual additions of sand will be required after the autumnal dressing, the beds by these additions become unsightly; but cutting off the most aspiring, with its flowering stem, every summer, will keep the whole within bounds. Instead of covering with dung or litter, to protect from winter frosts, the frames may be set on those parts intended to be forced, to answer that purpose. The uncovered parts of the beds may receive a coat of mould out of the alleys, to be taken off the sand in the spring.

The writer of this article, began to force sea-kale as long ago as 1798, using hot dung within as well as without, a frame with glazed lights;—but soon found, that neither the glass nor dung *inside* was necessary or suitable. He afterwards succeeded by the above plan, to produce the finest crops of this vegetable, at any time in the winter,

and can confidently recommend such management, especially to those who have no hot house or hot bed frames; because, when there is an early forcing house, or frames, if old roots are properly selected and potted in the autumn, and placed in such houses or frames, where there is sufficient heat, and well shut up from light by putting empty pots over them, a crop may be had in this way, without the trouble and expense of out-door forcing.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORSES.

SIR,—In my first communication, for “*are noble animals,—and*” read “*are noble animals; and*,” a colon with no dash. The printer’s accidentally cutting up an integral paragraph into three, has in some degree affected the sense of a large part of that communication: in my remarks upon the peculiar advantages and disadvantages of the thorough-bred horse, I did not intend to be understood that he never stumbled but in one way, or that he was liable to become unsound no where but in his foot; but that he was more apt than other horses to fall in a manner which I there described, more apt to catch behind, and rather more subject than other horses to foot-lameness: which last fact I ascribe to the peculiar manner in which this English variety of the Arabian, has for a succession of generations been treated. However, for coach work, which is so much on the increase in Massachusetts, we should have horses capable of violent occasional exertion, and to breed them, let a man try what he pleases, he will always eventually look to blood. A single careless incroachment upon his powers, the coarse horse is somehow or other, ever afterwards the weaker for. My observation that the true Cleveland Bay is confined to the County of York, is not entirely correct, he having been always to be found in the bordering County of Durham. It is going rather too far, to assert that all a horse’s diseases not arising from contagion, assume an inflammatory form, but it is very near the truth. I will now make a few remarks upon the question of foot-lameness.

The chronick lameness in one or both of their fore feet, and which never occurs in their hind ones, from which the superior orders of horses suffer more pain than from all other diseases put together, has given great occasion to inquiries and theories. It is rather remarkable, that most of the methods of accounting for it, have till of late years gone upon the ground of the deviation from nature of the form of hoof, which universally takes place, in some degree or other, when the horse is shod, and kept in the stable; and none of them upon that of the joints within the hoof being injured by the concussion and strains, to which they are exposed in fast work; and the disposition of all inflammation near a joint to be transferred to it. The sporting and the veterinary world both decided, that it usually proceeded from something wrong about the hoof, with which the internal foot, had no part of it originally any concern. They now go the other way, and assert that contraction of the hoof is generally consequent to internal disease. Foot-lameness should be a subject of some interest to the public, for it dooms a very large

proportion of our best horses to a life of comparative uselessness, and of excruciating misery.

1. They had a vague idea that it was connected with the horse's standing on litter in the stable. If this generally produced any real evil to the horse, it would be from the unnatural heat in the foot, and the dryness and consequent contraction of the horn occasioned by the absence of the dampness of the earth, the heat of the litter, and the increased heat of the foot within. The greatest objection to this explanation is that the contraction itself appears to be but slightly connected with the above causes, for the horse's hoofs, if he is kept shod, will contract nearly, or quite as fast, at grass as in the stable.

2. They then maintained that it probably arose from the frog's not receiving pressure, and that the very object of the frog was to prevent contraction by mechanical force. They shod the horse with a shoe lower at the heel than the toe, and with artificial frogs; broke down multitudes; found the hoof contract as much as before; and have at last, I believe, discarded the practice without reservation.

3. A distinguished master of the subject then ascended, and with vastly more appearance of reason, to shoeing the horse at all. It certainly would appear to be a tremendous trial of Nature's ability to accommodate herself to circumstances, to nail an iron ring round a living and elastic organ; and one, which as the wall of the hoof grows at the coronet, and is intended to be proportionably worn off by the earth, must be continually attempting to increase in size. Horses were never shod by the Greeks and Romans, with any thing but leather, or with shoes, which were tied on merely when the horse was at work; and nailing on shoes is still totally unknown in most parts of the world. The contraction arising from this fixed ring, tho' it may not ever be the immediately exciting cause of lameness, from the internal foot's in some degree adapting itself to its diminished area, I myself believe to be a great predisposer to it. That it cannot be the common cause, is evident from the fact that horses are never lame in their hind feet, be they ever so much contracted, and that the lameness itself is as often to be found in hoofs that are not perceptibly contracted at all, as in hoofs excessively contracted: which last fact I will demonstrate to any sceptical person, by examining the horses running in the coaches of any road in Massachusetts. I wonder that the very able defender of the theory of foot-lameness's arising from the modern system of shoeing, instead of explaining it by the crowding of the scissible foot, did not perceive that its far most dangerous action was, from the contracted area of the back part of the foot, and the increased convexity of the sole's interfering with the action of the very joint, the injury of which is now considered the most frequent cause of this dreadful disease.

4. They were finally compelled to own that contraction could not be the common cause; (so many horses being struck with it, who had been never shod before, upon their being first put to work, might have been conclusive evidence to the contrary,) and have now generally supposed it to be a disease, which may afflict a horse that is kept standing upon the earth all his life, and who is never shod, provided he is exposed to sprains and concussion. At the back of the coffin-bone, there is a small bone, placed horizontally across the foot, excepting that it is in the form of a crescent, ex-

actly resembling a very small shuttle. It is called the shuttle-bone, or from its resemblance to the shape of a boat, the navicular-bone. The outer side of the crescent lies backwards and downwards, and has a ridge in the centre of its surface. It is articulated both with coronet-bone and with the coffin bone. Its especial office is to form an additional pulley for the back-sinew; which passes over its convex side, and is kept in its proper place upon it, by a groove corresponding to the ridge upon the bone. A bursa mucosa, or sac containing and secreting the synovia or joint-oil, is interposed between the back-sinew and the bone; no way differing, I take it, in office or liability to disease from the bursa mucosa in other parts of the horse's frame. All the weight which the horse throws upon the leg is of course received by the coronet-bone, which, being articulated with the coffin-bone, which when the hoof is placed upon the ground can have no motion but that allowed by the cartilages and the laminae at its sides, sinks backwards and downwards, from its joint with the pastern bone, directly upon the navicular bone.—The navicular bone being articulated with the coffin-bone, which is nearly motionless, receives what weight is not thrown upon the coffin-bone, and rolls backwards and downwards also upon the back sinew. The back sinew being fast immediately almost below, and being perfectly inelastic, if the navicular bone cannot roll upon it, the joint, if it may be called so, is destroyed. The weight is now transferred to the back-sinew, and is partly received by the muscles into which it is inserted above, and they share it with the elastic internal frog below the back-sinew, and the back part of the foot generally; all of which, if the horse has never been shod, is highly elastic. As this joint is the most perpendicularly opposed to the resistance of the earth of any joint in the horse's frame, and as all the elasticity of the back part of the foot, which Nature calculates upon, is neutralized by the iron, and in fact its area much diminished in general, disease of it would really seem to be very often expected in a shod horse, exposed to the concussion of fast work upon a hard road.—That it seldom or never occurs in the hind feet is natural, when we consider that the weight thrown upon them is comparatively trifling, and that the resistance of the earth is not opposed to it perpendicularly, but in a very oblique direction.—That foot-lameness generally arises immediately from concussion, is almost proved from its never occurring in the hind feet, which are also exposed to strains: and that it generally arises from disease of this joint is supported by the fact of this joint's being most exposed of any in the foot to concussion in the fore feet.

This joint, therefore, appears to be very much exposed to inflammation from direct injury, or if predisposed to it, it may appropriate to itself any general inflammation of the foot, from whatever cause. The first step of the disease is in the bursa mucosa, or sac, between the bone and the back-sinew; the second is a destruction of the smooth surface, and a caries of the bone; a consequent impediment to the roll of the bone upon the back-sinew; and in extreme cases, I take it, an ossified union of them together. There can be no doubt that in every step of the disease, the least motion of the foot, but particularly work upon the road, must occasion the horse a great degree of pain.—As this chronic lameness in their fore feet is almost unknown in some breeds and in some fami-

lies of horses, and is distressingly common in others, and as we well know, that in mankind, not only are hereditary taints very apt to show themselves in the joints generally, but we have almost as an established fact that the generally carious teeth of civilized nations is in fact to be ascribed to a superinduced frequency in their ancestors, I must continue to believe that this disease, or a strong predisposition to it, is very often hereditary.

The only approach to a relief of this disease, that has yet been discovered, is the operation of neurotomy; or completely destroying all nervous communication between the foot and the brain. This entirely, of course, destroys the sensation of the foot; and enables the horse to go with considerable freedom till the nerves reunite; but it can have no effect upon the disease, but to facilitate its progress by making the horse use his foot more roughly than he would otherwise have done, and I cannot conceive how it is possible that any cure ever should be discovered for it, after it has passed the first stage and affected the surface of the bone. However, I should like to see the opinions of gentlemen of infinitely longer experience in horse flesh and more intimate acquaintance with the principles of anatomy and the resources of the surgical art. Yours, &c.

JOHN LANGDON ELWYN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASE IN HORSES.

Kennebunkport, March 14, 1828.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Will you or some other gentleman, inform me (through your paper) which is the best method to be pursued, and the best mode of treatment for a horse that is severely purged. A neighbor of mine has had a very valuable horse sick with this disease for about six weeks—falls away very fast, and is afraid of losing him, unless some remedy can be applied to relieve him. The day previous to his being taken, he was fed with corn, and rode about twenty miles. When he is kept still in the stable for one or two days, he becomes apparently well; but as soon as he is rode, the complaint returns. An immediate attention to the above, will confer a favor.

Respectfully yours,

J. N. LANGDON.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GRAFTING.

Hampden, March 11, 1828.

MR FESSENDEN,—I send you several samples of grafting by a process which I have not seen described, and therefore suppose may, possibly, be new to you.

I have had my grafting done in this way, for the last two years, by Mr. William T. Pull from England, and am fully convinced of its superiority over all other methods I have ever seen. The stocks are not exposed to the admission of water to the pith, as in cleft grafting. The scion cannot be easily displaced, and is in no danger of being broken off by violent winds. The scion and stock come in contact at four distinct points, and the chances of success are increased almost to certainty. The healing process commences immediately, and in nursery grafting, is entirely perfected in about six weeks.

The only points which occur to me as requiring particular attention are: that in raising the

bark of the stock, a little wood should be taken up with the knife, it should be removed. The cleft in the scion should terminate immediately below a bud, for two reasons; the scion will be less disposed to split further, and, should it be broken off above the bandage, this bud will shoot and save the grafts. The bandage should be removed in about four weeks, or, as soon as the young shoots have extended to the length of three or four inches. Should this be neglected, the stricture will impede the circulation and eventually destroy the tree. I give you a small sample of the last spring's grafting, from which the ligature was not removed. It exhibits the healing process; and also, the consequences of neglecting to remove the bandage. Yours, &c.

J. HERRICK.

By the Editor. The kind of grafting mentioned above appears to be a species of what is called *Saddle Grafting*. The head of the stock is cut off obliquely by a stroke of the knife, the incision commencing on one side and ending on the other side, which forms the point of a wedge. The scion is then split, or divided in the middle, longitudinally, about two inches from its lower end, and each half thinned and tapered to a tongue shape. The scion is then placed on the stock, its split sides embracing the wedge, and their lower ends introduced between the bark and the wood of the stock. The samples, mentioned by Mr. Herrick may be seen at the N. E. Farmer Office, and will give a better idea and plainer exemplification of this mode of grafting than can be communicated by words.

Extracts from "Prince on Horticulture."

PEARS.

Early Green Chisel.—This is a green pear of middle size, very full of juice, and the finest flavoured pear of its season; it ripens about the end of July.

Jargonelle.—This is a fine fruit, ripening shortly after the preceding; it is of a green colour, with a little russet on the side next the sun, and has a long neck; it bears remarkably well, and is sent in large quantities to the New-York market. In France it is called *Cuisse Madame*.

Autumn Burgamot.—This pear is rather of a small size, but is one of the finest flavoured melting pears; it is in perfection in October.

Crasanne Bergamot.—This is an extremely fine fruit; the flesh is very tender, and full of delicious juice; it is one of the finest pears in eating from November to January.

Seckel.—This incomparable little pear, which is now becoming so widely disseminated in our country and abroad, originated on the farm of Mr. Seckel, about four miles from Philadelphia. It is at least equal to any European pear I have met with, and is by far the highest flavoured pear that has originated in this country. The fruit is of a russet colour, with a red cheek next the sun, and grows in clusters of from two to seven in each. I have noticed, that much of its fine spicy flavour is contained in the skin, and in eating it this should not be taken off. It grows more slowly than any pear tree I am acquainted with—and, in fact, at maturity, forms a tree of only moderate size, but peculiarly compact and regular in its form. Although this pear has been figured in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, and both European and American gentlemen conversant on the subject have stated, that no fruit simi-

lar to it existed in Europe, still there is a pear which has been long cultivated in France and England, and almost every other country in Europe, so extremely similar to it, that I venture to assert, that beyond all doubt, it is the parent of the *Seckel*. The pear to which I refer is the "*Rousselet de Rheims, or Petit Rousselet*," called also in Europe "*the Musk or Spice Pear*." The growth of the respective trees is similar, and the fruit so much alike, that persons have mistaken them for each other. The difference consists in the part of the fruit next the stem being more pointed in one than the other, and in the spicy flavour of the *Seckel* being much higher than that of the *Rousselet de Rheims*. The colour and size are much the same.

Skinless.—A tree of strong growth and very productive; fruit of medium size, pyriform, green and yellow, with some touches of red; melting and high flavored; ripens in August.

French St. Germain.—This is a fine dark green melting pear, very juicy, and of delicious flavour; but the tree in some parts of the country does not produce well, and the fruit is apt to crack. They should be gathered in October, and laid singly on shelves, where they will continue to ripen in succession during the whole winter.

Prince's St. Germain.—This pear is a seedling of the French St. Germain, impregnated by the St. Michael, and was originated from seed by myself. It is of a larger size than either of its parents, of a yellowish green colour, with a red cheek. Its flavour is similar to that of the French St. Germain, but it has the advantage of always being a perfectly fair fruit, and a great bearer. They should be gathered in October, and laid separately on shelves, where they will gradually ripen for several months. Next to the *Seckel*, I consider this as the finest table pear our country has ever yet produced.

Franchepanne.—A pear of medium size, and oblong, of a fine yellow colour; half melting, sweet and sugary—finely flavoured; ripens end of October.

Imperial Oak Leaved.—A spreading tree, with fruit of medium size, resembling the *Virgouleuse*, to which it is rather inferior in quality. The tree is remarkable for its luxuriant foliage, and the fruit matures during the winter months.

Boston Epergne.—This tree bears the characteristics of a native fruit, and without doubt originated in the vicinity of Boston, where it has acquired much celebrity. It bears well when at an age sufficiently mature, and the fruit is about the size and shape of the French St. Germain, and by some considered equal to that and the St. Michael in flavour. It is yellow on one side, and red on the other, and ripens near the same time as the St. Michael. It is frequently called at Boston "*L'Epergne*," and has in consequence been supposed by many to be the French fruit of that name, until I detected the error, and explained it in my last Catalogue.

English Red Cheek.—This pear, cultivated at Rhode-Island under the above name, whence it was brought to Long-Island, is a bell shaped fruit, of a beautiful yellow colour, with a red cheek. It is not quite as large as the St. Michael or *Virgouleuse*, but is considered a very fine fruit, and bears well; it ripens in September.

Rushmore's Bon Chretien.—This is a native pear of very large size, and one of the greatest bearers. The growth of the tree is particularly

strong and rapid, and it soon arrives at mature bearing. When ripe it is a pale yellow, with a red cheek. The fruit is breaking when ripened on the tree, but becomes buttery when matured in the house. It is considered but a tolerable table fruit, but when this is taken in connexion with its being a most excellent pear for cooking, and ripe at a season when few other pears are so, and producing very abundantly, it may be considered as one of the most useful pears in a general view; it ripens in succession, from the end of August to the end of September.

Spanish Bon Chretien.—This is a good winter pear for baking or preserving; it is not so large as the common Pound Pear, but when ripe changes to a yellow, with a red cheek, which gives it a much finer appearance for a market fruit, and it is also more delicate, and possesses less of the roughness and astringency of the former; keeps till April and May.

Pound Pear.—This is one of the largest pears known, and on vigorous trees, in good soil, attains to an immense size. They are green, with a red cheek, when one side is exposed to the sun; they are good pears for baking or preserving, and become much better towards spring than when gathered from the tree; keeps till May.

Turkish Bon Chretien, or B. Turc.—This is the most beautiful of all the Bon Chretien pears, and the largest in size. It is also said to be superior to them in flavour, although it partakes of the general characters of that class.

Forty Ounces.—This is said to be the largest fruit of the pear kind known in France and the north of Europe; its principal use is for baking or preserving. A pear was exhibited in this vicinity, during the season of 1826, weighing 40½ oz., which was of the Bon Chretien family.

Red Flowering, or Sanguine d'Italie.—The blossoms of this pear are red, and of singular appearance; the fruit has within the resemblance of the Blood Peach, being marbled with red. It is a breaking pear, and esteemed as a curiosity.

Striped Dean.—A long pear, striped lengthwise white and green; it is a pleasant flavoured fruit, and a great curiosity; ripe in September.

Francreal.—A very large flat shaped pear, of a yellowish green colour, suitable for cooking from October to December.

Double Flowering.—This tree, in addition to its flowers forming a great ornament, produces also pears of a large size, proper for cooking; they are yellowish in color, and keep till February.

Bartlett.—This pear weighs about 10 oz. when at full size, shaped like a Bon Chretien, very yellow, and slightly tinged with red on one side; quite juicy, and by many considered a first-rate fruit. It is not, however, equal in flavour to the *Seckel*, or even to the Boston Epergne, but its size and beauty render it greatly admired. It much resembles in flavour and consistence the St. Michael, and is said to command a high price at market. It is no doubt a native, and appears to have originated in the vicinity of Boston; and it does not seem at all strange that many fine new pears should have originated there, as that city and its environs, have for a long period been inhabited by a great many gentlemen extremely intelligent on the subject of Horticulture, who took much pains, at an early date, to introduce the choicest fruits, and particularly the finest varieties of pears, of which fruit they are skillful connoisseurs.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

An Address delivered before the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society; at Northampton, Oct. 24, 1827. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College.

[Continued from page 277.]

From this sketch, Gentlemen, it appears that the region of country embraced by this society, contains almost every variety of rock, and therefore a correspondent variety of soil. And since different vegetables require for their perfect development, different soils; this circumstance must be regarded as highly propitious to the prosecution of experiments. Do you enquire for a soil resulting from the decomposition of granite? You have it in Williamsburgh, in Whately, in Belchertown, in Amherst and Leverett.—Do you need soils derived from the other primary rocks? You have them in nearly all the more elevated parts of the three counties. Do you wish for a soil whose base consists of disintegrated red sand stone? You have it in Gill, in Greenfield, in Deerfield, and in many other places. Does your experiment require what European writers denominate a basaltic soil? The eastern slope of the ridge, constituting Holyoke and Tom, furnishes an example nearly identical with this. Do you wish to compare the produce of land in the vicinity of the coal mines of Europe, with that of our own coal formation? Then you have only to perform your experiment in Granby, or South Hadley, in the eastern part of Longmeadow, or the western part of West Springfield. And as to soils of the tertiary and alluvial classes, you have a wide extent of the former in the plain extending from South Hadley through Springfield to Enfield; and in the plain between Northampton and Southwick: and what finer examples of the alluvial could you wish, than the rich meadows of Northfield, Deerfield, Hatfield, Springfield and Longmeadow?

But more than all this. Not only does the whole extent of these counties present so many varieties of soil, but in some instances a single township contains them nearly all. Northampton, for instance, has its fine alluvion on the east, and on the north and south, its tertiary. On the west we find granite and a granite soil. Along the western foot of Mount Tom, is the old red sandstone, with its peculiar soil: the mountain itself presents the basaltic variety; and along its eastern base, is the soil peculiar to the coal formation. A variety almost equally great, exists in Hatfield, Deerfield, Northfield, Montague, Amherst and Belchertown.

I am aware, indeed, that there is one variety of soil, and that not an unimportant one, which can hardly be said to have an existence along the Connecticut. I refer to what is called calcareous soil; or one proceeding from lime stone. Yet as a sort of substitute for this deficiency, I trust I shall be pardoned for alluding to the recent discovery of a variety of limestone along this river, capable of forming the water proof cement. It is interesting that this should be brought to light, just at the time when it seemed indispensable to the prosecution of a grand work of internal improvement, which, to say the least, will be to the western branch of the valley of the Connecticut, what that noble river is to the eastern. The discovery is interesting too, because, if I mistake not, the variety of limestone here employed, which is the bituminous, has never before been used for this

purpose. And finally, I might remark, that such are the associations of this limestone, that we may expect to find it almost any where along this valley, between New Haven and Vermont.

But to return from this digression. I have now given a general view of those principles of Botany, Chemistry and Geology, that form the groundwork of the theory of agriculture. There are other sciences, however, that have a less intimate, though not unimportant connexion with the subject.

Almost every person, for example, has noticed how very great is the influence exerted over the growth and colour of plants by light. Here then we perceive a relation to the science of optics.

Gravitation also, is not without effect in giving direction to the roots and branches; though some other controlling power—perhaps an instinct—must be called in to explain all the phenomena.

It is well known how the produce of the soil varies with the state of the atmosphere, in respect to its weight, its moisture, its temperature, and purity. Hence we see how important a relation exists between agriculture and meteorology; tho' it must be confessed that this branch of knowledge is yet extremely deficient even in fundamental principles.

The effect of electricity upon vegetation is much more powerful than is generally supposed. Indeed vegetable life itself, may be only a modification of this power; and it is an ingenious suggestion of one of the ablest living philosophers, that those numerous chemical changes which are constantly going on in plants, may be the effect of galvanic or electrical action. But apart from Hypothesis, we have facts proving directly, that electricity acts as a powerful stimulant to vegetation. For grain in low lands, exposed to powerful storms of lightning, is thereby blighted: and in similar circumstances buck wheat fails to be productive.

But to dwell no longer upon the theory of agriculture; permit me, gentlemen, by way of application of that theory to practical husbandry, to make a few suggestions in regard to the mode of conducting agricultural experiments.

The frequent failure, and apparently opposite results of such experiments, are facts not to be denied. Indeed, so frequent have been instances of this kind, that many persons have lost all confidence in experiments, and regard this part of the business of agricultural societies as useless. But if there are any fixed principles on which agricultural processes depend, (and how can this be doubted, when we see the constancy of nature's operations in every thing else,) why ought we not to impute frequent failures in experiments, to the imperfect mode of conducting them; or to presume that the details are not given with sufficient minuteness, to enable us to judge whether they are, or are not, contradictory to others? Those conversant with philosophical and chemical experiments, know very well, that the most trivial and unthought of circumstance often entirely defeats them, or conducts to an unexpected result. Much more then, ought we to expect similar occurrences in agriculture, where the processes are a thousand times more complicated and delicate, and scarcely understood at all. Hence then, it is an important enquiry, what is the best mode of conducting experiments in husbandry.

The first suggestion I would make, is, that such experiments be prosecuted according to the estab-

lished principles of philosophy. I know that many an agriculturist will feel that I am directing him to lean on a broken staff. But by philosophy I do not mean mere airy speculation; but established principles, drawn by induction from the most accurate and long continued experience.—I mean the laws that observation has discovered, by which the operations in the natural world are conducted. And shall the experimenter prefer his own limited and partial experience to the accurate and enlightened observations of the whole world? Or shall he pay a regard to the thousand groundless maxims and whims that are floating among the ignorant, and are alike repugnant to philosophy and common sense? It is to the observance of such unsupported fancies—the relics of superstitious and marvellous times—that we are to impute the failure of many experiments. For even in this enlightened land, many such notions sway the belief and control the practice of multitudes. What a mighty influence, for example, is imputed to the moon, in almost every operation of the farmer!—He cannot sow or reap; he cannot cut down his wood or his timber, or even kill an animal for food, until the moon has reached some particular point of her orbit. And even in the soap making process of the housewife, the moon has a most important part to perform, even if she be in the nadir. Surely, if this harmless planet has so much labor to perform in husbandry, she ought to be released from her cares as ruling among the stars of the evening; and instead of being called queen of the night, her title should be, queen of agriculture!

But to be serious: such notions are the lingering remnants of astrology; ill agreeing with the spirit of this age, and altogether opposed to sound philosophy and good sense. Every enlightened farmer, therefore, will disregard them, and a hundred others of a kindred character; permitting them all to join that chaotic company of phantoms, described by Milton:

"All these, upwhirl'd aloft
Flew o'er the backside of the world, far off
Into a limbo, large and wide; since call'd
The Paradise of fools—to few unknown
Long after——"

The second suggestion I have to make, in regard to agricultural experiments, is, that every circumstance which can mediately or immediately affect the result, should be carefully observed and recorded. The remark of a French philosopher, that "real and general advances will then only be made in the science of nature, when the dread of prolixity shall be overcome," may be pertinently applied to agriculture. The most trivial circumstance often reverses the result of an experiment: nor can we tell beforehand, so little do we know how to calculate the complicated operations of the vegetable world, what that circumstance may be; and often it finally eludes our search. Therefore, we must record every thing that can have any bearing upon the result; and thus shall we, in most instances, avoid the difficulty. But if the experimenter, after reasoning upon the subject, concludes this or that circumstance to be too trivial to be noticed, he will not unlikely, mislead himself and others in his conclusions. For in subjects of this kind, the philosophy of experience, and the philosophy of reason, are often at variance.

One very important circumstance in all experiments upon the produce of land, is the nature of the soil. Perfect definiteness, however, in the description of soils, is not attainable; because they

pass into one another insensibly. The rules adopted by Sir H. Davy on this subject, will, nevertheless, furnish us with convenient landmarks. "The term sandy soil," says he, "should never be applied to any soil that does not contain at least 7-8 of sand. Sandy soils that effervesce with acids, should be distinguished by the name of calcareous sandy soils, to distinguish them from those that are siliceous. The term clayey soil, should not be applied to any land which contains less than 1-6 of impalpable earthy matter, not considerably effervescing with acids. The word loam should be limited to soils containing at least one-third of impalpable earthy matters, copiously effervescing with acids. A soil to be considered as peaty, ought to contain at least one-half of vegetable matter."

Suppose the experiment relate to the application of manures. To judge of their effect, we should know the nature of the soil; the season of the year in which they were applied; the state of the weather at the time; whether wet or dry; cold, or warm; clear, or cloudy; whether decomposition is just begun, or has proceeded far; whether spread uniformly over the surface, or otherwise; whether ploughed in immediately, or not; and the state of the weather subsequently.

In the paring and burning of lands—processes but seldom attempted among us—the character of the soil is a circumstance of prime importance; whether recently brought under cultivation—whether sandy, clayey, mossy, or peaty; whether naturally wet and cold, or warm and dry; whether drained previously to the operation: the state of the weather at the time, and subsequently, &c. Similar particulars should be noticed in fallowing.

Suppose the process to be transplanting. Most obviously a minute account of the soil whence the plant was taken, and of that into which it is introduced, is requisite. Also the state of the weather; the relative situation of the plant, in regard to the meridian; its subsequent treatment, and the like. In engrafting and inoculating, besides the state of the weather, and the mode of performing the operation, we should state the age of the stock, and of the tree from which the scion or bud is taken.

In irrigation, not only the nature of the soil to be watered, and its previous state should be given, but also the character of the water brought over it; whether from a river, or a pond; a lake, or the ocean; and the character of the rocks and soils in their beds.

But not to dwell upon particular cases; I remark that there are certain circumstances of a collateral and more general character, that seem necessary to be made known, to enable us to judge correctly of an agricultural experiment. The most important of these relate to the state of the wind, the weather, and the temperature through the season. So important is the bearing of these circumstances upon the vegetable kingdom, that it is impossible we should rightly estimate the result of an experiment upon the productions of the soil, unless a meteorological journal, more or less perfect, accompany the result. One register of this kind might generally serve for a town; and how great would be the benefits of keeping one in each town, not merely to the interests of agriculture, but also to those of science! And since the state of the weather is a subject so deeply interesting to every class of the community, would

it not be easily practicable, to obtain in every town, the means of observation, and an individual to whom the keeping of the journal would be a pleasure. In the innumerable discussions that take place, every where, concerning the weather, how very satisfactory it must be, to be able to appeal to some fixed standard, by which one day, one week, one month, or one season, might be compared with another. This would be substituting facts for vague conjecture; and would tend, more than almost any thing else, to convince men that neither the moon, nor comets, nor shooting stars, nor eclipses, are the principal causes of change in the weather.

(Concluded next week.)

SWAMP MUCK, SUGAR BEET, &c.

[Extract of a letter from a correspondent in Catskill, N. Y. to the Editor of the New England Farmer.]

SIR,—I was much pleased with the remarks of a brother yankee, at the east, on the subject of swamp muck as a manure, in the 30th No. page 238, of the present volume of the N. E. Farmer. I am inclined to think that the muck he alluded to, is different from the muck in these parts. That which is obtained in awamps here, when removed to upland, becomes dry and crumbles fine. From a small trial of its utility five years since, I have found from that time to this, that its effects were visible in the improvement of grass. The muck was put on the top of a hill, (composed of yellow loam) in the fall previous to sowing a crop of winter rye. The following summer it was evident at a distance where the muck was spread, by the fertility of the crop. This experiment gave entire satisfaction, which led me to feel that my farm had within itself a competency to fertilize every part, when the different parts were applied on each other. The muck spread on upland, either before a crop of grain or grass in the fall, and the loam, spread on the low land, I have supposed were valuable manures, though capable of much improvement by addition of lime, ashes, or mixing with barn-yard manure. I had intended to have made a more thorough trial of it, but a variety of causes have prevented. This season I intend to make such trials as to be able to give a more full account of it in future.

With regard to the sugar beet, I am fully of the opinion of Mr. Prince, "that it is a more valuable root than the mangel wurtzel." 1st. As to its nutritive qualities, it is altogether before the mangel wurtzel, for stock. 2d. It is fully equal in quantity as a crop only. For winter use, it is much less liable to decay. I was pleased with Mr. Prince's remarks on the sugar beet, as I know them to be correct from experience.

W. H.

CLIMATE.

The climates of several countries are known to change. In England, the climates have become temperate; and in Charleston, [S. C.] it is otherwise—the sweet orange was once a common inhabitant near Charleston; the climate becoming colder, the orange has removed further south, except the very sheltered situations. The precise degree of cold that the sweet orange tree will bear, is not known—perhaps not much below 30 degrees, if of long continuance; the sour orange is more hardy, and the citron and lime are less so. The coffee tree, probably, will not bear a degree of cold equal to 41, which produced white frost. The plant delights in a hilly country, a level rich

soil causes it to run much into suckers, and the seeds are of a bad quality, as has been proved in English Napalina, in the island of Trinidad, where the planters neglected it, and destroyed the plantations before 1798. The olive tree perfects its fruit as far north as the Duchy of Milan. The city of Milan is in lat. 45, 2- north, the medium cold temperature of its climate is not known.—This is the coldest climate in which the olive tree is cultivated in Europe. It is not understood in what degree of cold the plant will bear; perhaps no greater than 17 degrees, at which the sap of the tree begins to congeal. The olive would be valuable in Georgia: the young plants should be imported by the government, as it would be too extensive for private adventure. The seeds will not germinate until they have passed through the digestive process in the stomach of the turkey—which divests them of their oil, and fits them for production. It is said that by mashing the skin and flesh of the fruit, and digesting them in a solution of alkali, answers the purpose. The greater palm, or date tree, the fruit of which is greatly valued as food for man in northern Africa, Arabia and Persia, would probably answer a similar purpose in most parts of Georgia; but we have no information of the degree of cold it will bear.—The sugar cane perfects its saccharine maturity in Georgia as far north as Milledgeville, in lat. 33, and perhaps further. The season for manufacturing the sugar is so short, that it has not been attempted as a crop, except on the sea board. In the West India, the saccharine maturity of the sugar cane is perfected by the long season of dry weather; in Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia, it is perfected by the cold weather of autumn and winter; when the cold is enough to freeze the cane, it renders the juice unfit to make sugar or syrup. The shea tree, from which the Africans obtain an excellent butter, as we are informed by Barke, and by the Africans themselves, would probably be valuable in some of our warmer climates. If some of our national ships would procure, when on that coast, a few of the plants of shea-butter tree, it would be pleasant to our industrious house wives to have an annual crop of butter from the orchard of fruit trees.

(From the New York Farmer.)

SIR,—In your paper of the 17th inst. I noticed a communication from Mr. Floy, relative to certain remarks contained in my publication, touching synonyms in fruits, part of which he supposes is an oblique hit at him; and he seeks to show that he has not committed the supposed error. I have only to say, that my remarks were general, and I was not previously aware that he was the person who had given the name referred to. As Mr. F. seems to accord with me, as to the inappropriety of re-christening fruit, I accede that if his new variety is distinct, he had a right to give it any name he thought proper. I have not seen differences, which I deem sufficient for that purpose, and have found others of the same opinion. It appears the investigations of the Horticultural Society of London have caused them to come to the same conclusion; for by reference to their catalogue of 1826, it will be seen that they have arranged the Emperor of Russia, (the serrated, and the unique) as synonyms for the same peach. It now rests with the public, to test their qualities, and decide whether they are sufficiently distinct to be called by different names.

WM. PRINCE.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1828.

POTATO.

Sir Joseph Banks (*Hort. Trans.* 1, 8,) considers that the potato was brought to Spain from the mountainous parts of South America, in the neighborhood of Quito. To England, however, this root found its way by a different route, being brought from Virginia by the colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1586.

Varieties. These are very numerous, not only from the facility of procuring new sorts by raising them from seed, but because any variety cultivated for a few years, in the same soil and situation, as in the same garden or farm, acquires a peculiarity of character and habit, which distinguishes it from the same variety in a different soil and situation. Dr. Hunter, in his *Georgical Essays*, has supposed the duration of a variety is limited to fourteen years; and Knight concurs with him in opinion. Potatoes, which are excellent in Ireland, Nova Scotia, and other high northern latitudes, do not answer a good purpose in New England. The potato taken from the South, prospers better, such as the River Plate, or red potato—which has succeeded well in Massachusetts. London asserts that the best mode to order potatoes for seed, is, to give a general description of the size, color, form, and quality wanted, and whether for an early or late crop, without being guided by the names attached to any varieties.

Propagation. The potato may be propagated from seed, cuttings, or layers of the green shoots, sprouts from the eyes of the tubers, [roots] or portions of the tubers containing a bud or eye, or by planting the tubers whole. The object of the first method, is to procure a new or improved variety; of the second, little more than curiosity, or to multiply as quickly as possible a rare sort; and of the third, to save the tubers for food. The methods by portions of the tubers, [the roots cut in pieces] or whole potatoes, is the best, and almost universally practised, for the general purposes of field and garden culture.

By seed.—"Take the apples in the beginning of October, [or whenever they are ripe] before the frost has hurt them, hang them up by the foot stalks in a dry closet, where they will not freeze; let them hang till March, or April; then mash the apples, wash the seeds from the pulp, and dry them in a sunny window. Sow the seeds in a bed about the first of May. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant them into ground well prepared, one or two plants in a hill." (*Dean*) Seeds from the same ball will produce a great variety of kinds, some of which may be of little value; and in order to make the most of such experiments, it will be well to proceed according to the following directions, extracted from some remarks by Col. Pickering, contained in a pamphlet published by the Essex Agricultural Society: this Society having awarded premiums for the best potatoes raised from the seed.

1 "Securing the seeds in the same ball will produce various sorts of potatoes, it will be indispensably necessary, that each young plant grows at the distance of eight or ten inches apart.

2 "In autumn, or as soon as the vines, or stems of the plants die, and the young potatoes are dug up, those of each plant are to be saved by themselves, and it will be easy to put each sort in a separate paper bag. Those potatoes will be very

small, perhaps from the size of a pigeon's down to a sparrow's egg.

3 "In the ensuing spring, the potatoes of each sort, that is, the potatoes of each bag, must be planted by themselves; and if not in distinct rows, then stakes driven into the ground, should mark the divisions of the several sorts in the same rows, leaving a space of about two feet between one sort and another, to guard against any mixture.

4 "In the time for harvesting them in the second year, the potatoes, [if grown in a good soil] will be large enough to be boiled to ascertain their quality. Each sort must be tried by itself. Such as are watery, and ill flavored, may be at once thrown aside, for the use of live stock. Every other sort, so valuable as to be thought worth cultivating, must be kept unmix'd, by putting each kind in a separate bag or cask."

The modes of propagating by layers, cuttings, suckers, sprouts, &c. are rather curious than useful, and are therefore here omitted, but may be seen in detail in the *Encyc. of Gard.* page 620.

By portions of the tubers. [or cuttings of the potato]. "In making the sets or sections, reject the extreme or watery end of the tuber, as apt to run too much to haulm, [vine] and having the eyes small, and in a cluster; reject also the root, or dry end, as more likely to be tardy in growth, and produce the curl. Then divide the middle of the potato, so as to have not more than one good eye in each set. When the potato-scoop, [an instrument for digging out the eye of potatoes] is used, take care to apply it so as the eye or bud may be in the centre of each set, which this instrument produces, of a semi-globular form. The larger the portion of tuber left to each eye, so much the greater will be the progress of the young plants."

By some experiments which were made by J. Whitlaw, Esq. and given in detail, in the *N. E. Farmer*, Vol. i, page 53, and Vol. iv, page 314—these two important facts were made apparent: 1st. Large potatoes are much better for seed than small ones. 2d. It is best to cut off the butt and top ends from each potato, and cut the middle pieces into quarters, before planting. Knight, the famous English horticulturist, has found that for a late crop small sets [seed potatoes] may be used; because the plants of the late varieties always acquire considerable age before they begin to generate tubers; but for an early crop, he recommends the largest tubers; and he has found that these not only afford very strong plants, but also such as readily recover when injured by frost; for, being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a re-production of vigorous stems and foliage soon takes place, when those first produced are destroyed by frost or other cause. He adds, "when the planter is anxious to obtain a crop within the least possible time, he will find the position in which the tubers are placed to vegetate, by no means a point of indifference; for these being shoots or branches, which have grown thick instead of elongating, retain the disposition of branches to propel the sap to their leading buds, or points most distant from the stems of the plants of which they once formed parts. If the tubers be placed with their leading buds upwards, a few very strong and very early shoots will spring from them; but if their position be reversed, many weaker and later shoots will be produced; and not only the earliness, but the quality of the produce, in size, will be much affected."

M'Mahon advises to cut seed potatoes "a week

before planting, in order that the wounds should have time to form a dry crust; for if planted immediately after being cut, they imbibe too much moisture, many of them rot, and the rest are greatly weakened thereby." Some advise to wet seed potatoes, and roll them in pulverized plaster of Paris, immediately before planting.

From an experiment made by a person in the employ of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, the particulars of which are given in *Mass. Agr. Repos.* Vol. v, p. 64, it appears that the product of certain rows, planted with whole potatoes, exceeded an equal extent of adjoining rows more than one third. A writer for the *N. E. Farmer* Vol. i, p. 330, gives an experiment, which tends to the conclusion that potatoes, planted whole produce more than those which are cut. The experiments of most cultivators, however, are in favor of cutting. Dr. Cooper in the last Philadelphia edition of Willich's *Domestic Encyclopedia*, says, "The best mode [with regard to seed potatoes] appears to be this; choose your potatoes for planting of a moderate size rather large than small, for there is no good reason to be assigned for breeding from diminutive parents, cut your potatoes into sets, two eyes to a set; throw away without hesitation into the hog trough all the inferior and diminutive eyes, choosing your sets from the middle of the potato, do not cut the potato down the middle. Loudon observes "In preparing the sets of potatoes some cultivators recommend large sets, other small potatoes entire. Others, on the ground of experience are equally strenuous in support of small cuttings, sprouts, shoots, or even only the eyes or buds. With all these different sorts of sets, good crops are stated to have been raised, though tolerable sized cuttings of pretty large potatoes, with two or three good eyes or buds in each, are probably to be preferred. A very slight exercise of common sense might have saved the advocates of shoots, scooped out eyes, &c. their experiments, and arguments; it being evident, as Brown has observed, to every one that has any practical knowledge of the nature of vegetables that the strength of the stem in the outset, depends in direct proportion upon the vigor and power of the set. The set, therefore, ought to be large, rarely smaller than the fourth part of the potato; and if the root is of small size, one half of the potato may be profitably used. At all events, rather err in giving over large sets, than in making them too small; because, by the first error, no great loss can be sustained; whereas, by the other, a feeble and late crop may be the consequence." Dean says, "the shooting parts exist in a potato, in the form of a tree, of which the stock is at the butt or root end. I therefore take care to cut athwart those parts as little as possible: though they will grow any way, the greater length of shooting stem there is in a set, the more strong and vigorous will be its growth at first."

Quantity of sets. Abercrombie directs, "for a plot of the early and secondary crops, eight feet wide by sixteen in length, planted in rows, fifteen inches asunder by nine inches in the row, a quarter of a peck of roots or cuttings. For full timed and main crops, a compartment, twelve feet wide by thirty-two in length, planted in rows, two feet distant, half a peck. For field cultivation, English writers say that it requires twenty bushels and a half to plant an acre with cut potatoes; and thirty seven bushels and a quarter of whole potatoes.

(To be continued.)

To CORRESPONDENTS.—A communication from Worcester, on *Bees*; Likewise, Communications on *Seeds—Insectivorous Birds—on Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster—on Tart Rhubarb—on Gourds—on the Prolific, or Tree Onion, and on the Lime Plant*, will soon appear, from the pen of a respected correspondent.

Horse Wanted.

A gentleman who is located in a section of Massachusetts where there are many depots of raising colts, wishes to hire for the season, a half blood or good framed Stallion, or if the owner prefer, would board the horse (and a groom if desired) at a very low rate.—Enquire at this office. March 28.

SUPERB BULBIOUS ROOTS.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a fine collection of superior Bulbious Roots, suited for spring planting. Consisting of black, purple, orange, violet, crimson, red, blue, bronze, and white colored DOUBLE MEXICAN DAILIAS. Also, Ferraria Tigrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower—Amaryllis Formosissima, or Jacobean Lily—Double Tuberosa, and Ranunculus; paintings of which may be seen at this place. The above collection of Bulbs is in fine order, and is from the same House from which we obtained the Bulbious Roots at home, which give such uncommon satisfaction.

Just received direct from Glasgow, Scotland, a large collection of SCOTCH GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, of the largest and finest fruit, done up in bundles of six roots each with the name marked—price \$1.50 per bundle. Specimens of the fruit, preserved, measuring four inches in circumference, may be seen at this place.

Just supplied the Roots of "WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRY"—measuring six and eight inches in circumference, is daily expected from Europe.

At this place is kept a large variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, (of 300 different sorts) in papers of 6 cents each, or \$5 per hundred, assorted; the names of which it is of course impracticable to give here. The collection comprises many French sorts, and the new ones introduced by Nuttall, from Missouri, and the Rocky Mountains.

A few barrels of superior Early Manly Potatoes, have been received. This is the same sort as those sold at this place last year, which gave universal satisfaction, as to uncommon earliness, and good quality.



N. DAVENPORT offers for sale at his Nursery in Milton, a fine collection of Fruit and Forest Trees, and Ornamental Shrubs, comprising Apples, Pears, Peaches, Prunes, Netaries, &c. Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. A list of which can be seen in the office of the New England Farmer, or Agricultural Warehouse; and will be inserted in the New England Farmer occasionally. At this Nursery, however, it is not so much an object to present the imposing display of a great number of the names of different fruit as to keep a choice collection of those sorts, whose excellence is well known and established.

Orders are respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention if left with J. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street; or with FRENCH & DAVENPORT, No. 713 Washington Street—or at the Nursery in Milton. Feb. 29.

Lundreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the requirements of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Bulbious Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the latest varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the preparation of the Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esculent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The preparation of those kinds liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence, undoubtedly conduces to an accurate degree, and obviates the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Colman, No. 31 Congress St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15.

D. & C. LANDRETH.

Farmer Wanted.

A young farmer with his wife, is wanted, to take charge of a farm about 10 miles from New Haven. A young Massachusetts farmer who thoroughly understands his business, and whose wife is acquainted with the management of a dairy, and who can furnish testimony of economy, neatness, and industry, will have an opportunity to make a permanent and advantageous bargain. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office. New York, March 23, 1828.

Isabella Grape.

Vines of the ISABELLA GRAPE may be had, on application to the Subscriber, in Dorchester, or at his office, 71 2 Congress Street. ZEB. COOK, Jr.

Wanted as above, a first rate Gardener, who can produce satisfactory recommendations. 31 March 21

Milk Carriage.

For sale, a new Milk Carriage—inquire of Walter Frost, No 18 Common street, Boston. March 21

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the Proprietors of the above Nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of Horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens with Fruit Trees of the finest sorts, and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present season.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the Inoculating and Engrafting of all their Fruit Trees—and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine. The subscriber, Agent of the above Nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND

PLANTS.

The Trees will be delivered in this City, at the risk and expense of the purchaser—the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this Nursery is so extensively known, and has been so well sustained, that I take leave to refer those in want of Trees, to any of the Horticulturists in this City and its vicinity; and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the Trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this Nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, on application to ZEB. COOK, Jr. Rogers' Buildings—Congress St.

Rose Bushes and Grape Vines.

For sale at the House of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester, 20 hundred leaf Rose bushes—50 do. Province, or Cabbage 10 do. four seasons—30 do. Damask—30 do. Burgundy—5 do. Austrian—25 do. Marquis—10 do. Turkey—100 do. French—6 very large and mostly roses sixteen years old, and in prime health—7 varieties Double Dahlias—Single do.—8 Lagerstemia Indica, or Crape Myrtle, two of which are 20 years old—200 Grape Vines, (White Sweet water)—Snoo ball Fushes—White Lilies—Red and White Lilies.

ROSE WATER.

20 Deonighs Double and Single distilled Rose Water, made entirely from Damask Roses. The above Rose Water is constantly kept for sale at Mr. C. Wade's Porter Cellar, No. 12 Merchant's Row, by Deming or less quantity.

6t

March 14

Greenwich Garden.

Camine & Varick streets, not 5 minutes walk from St. Thomas Church, Broadway, and a single street from the City Hall, is the residence of D. KENNEY, Proprietor of this Establishment, grateful for past favors, and the liberal encouragement he has experienced for a number of years, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has received his substantial importation of Bulbious Flower roots—Garden Seeds—Fruit Trees, &c. of every description; all of which are in excellent preservation, and will be sold at the most moderate rates. The importations are from the first firms in England, France, and Holland, and are warranted to be good and genuine, and no doubt will give general satisfaction, to the Agriculturist, Horticulturist, and Florist. A choice collection of Green-house Plants—also hardy Herbaceous Plants, many of which are very rare and scarce. Also, a choice collection of Rose Bushes, many of which, originally raised from seed by him, are new, and not in any other collection, for which a premium has been awarded by the New York Horticultural Society. Other Shrubs and Trees, in great abundance. The Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, &c. are now in bloom, will continue in succession the greatest part of the year; and will be well worthy a visit to the Garden and Green-house, by any lady or gentleman in or near the city.

Beauques, furnished, Grape Vines, Trees, and Shrubs, primed or trained, at the shortest notice. Asparagus Plants of the first quality. Catalogues may be had at the Garden gratis. Orders from any part of the Union will be strictly attended to. Gentlemen supplied with experienced Gardeners. Likewise, situations got for Gardeners of industrious, sober habits, and that perfectly understand their business, none other need apply.

New York March 14

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Balls—Plugs and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the *DuPont Powder Store*, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND.

¶ The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask. March 14



Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

The KENRICK NURSERY in Newbury, near Brighton, are the most extensive in New England. Gentlemen in want of Trees, are invited to call—examine for themselves—and make their own selections. The Apple and Peach Trees are extraordinary in size, variety, and fruitfulness.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, and sent to the Newbury Post office, or left with Joseph Bridge, agent, in Court-street, where Catalogues may be had gratis, will be carefully attended to. Trees will be suitably selected for shipping or land conveyance, and delivered in Boston when desired. Gentlemen living at a distance, however, should have agents in the city to receive and pay for them. Mar. 14

Garden Seeds.

The subscriber has for sale a very large assortment of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, from the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, Boston.

Likewise, a few pounds Lucerne Seed. Newburyport, March 21. E. STEEDMAN.

40,000.

For sale, Forty Thousand engrafted APPLE TREES, from two to four years from the graft—consisting of forty-three kinds of the most approved and superior Fruits; including early autumn and winter Apples. Also, other Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Orders may be sent to this place via Post office, directed to FRANCIS WINSHIP.

Brighton, March 21st, 1828.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- - - -	barrel,	2 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - - -	ton,	107 00
Pract first sort,	- - - -	"	112 00
BEANS, white,	- - - -	ashed,	1 75
BEEF, assw, new,	- - - -	barrel,	9 75
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - -	"	8 50
Cargo, No. 2, new,	- - - -	"	7 50
BUTTER, inspected No. 1, new,	- - - -	pond,	14 16
CHEESE, new milk,	- - - -	"	7 10
Skimmed milk,	- - - -	"	3 7
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - - -	barrel,	5 75
Genesee,	- - - -	"	5 75
Rye, best,	- - - -	"	3 00
GRAIN, Corn,	- - - -	bu. hel,	58 60
Rye,	- - - -	"	68 70
Barley,	- - - -	"	60 67
Oats,	- - - -	"	40 42
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- - - -	pond,	10 10
LIME,	- - - -	cask,	70 1 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	- - - -	ton,	9 75
PORK, new, clear,	- - - -	barrel,	17 00
Navy, mess, new,	- - - -	"	12 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - -	"	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - - -	busel,	1 50
Orchard Grass,	- - - -	"	4 00
Fowl Meadow,	- - - -	"	4 00
Rye Grass,	- - - -	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - - -	"	5 00
Red Top,	- - - -	"	1 00
Lucerne,	- - - -	pond,	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	- - - -	"	13
Red Clover,	- - - -	"	12
French Sugar Beet,	- - - -	"	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	- - - -	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - - -	pond,	38
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - - -	"	20
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - - -	"	28
Merino, half & quarter washed,	- - - -	"	28
Native, washed,	- - - -	"	22
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - - -	"	41
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - - -	"	30
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	- - - -	"	30

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - -	pond,	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - -	"	7
whole hogs,	- - - -	"	6
VEAL,	- - - -	"	6
MUTTON,	- - - -	"	7
POULTRY,	- - - -	"	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - -	"	12
Lump, best,	- - - -	"	10
EGGS,	- - - -	dozen,	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - -	busiel,	70
Indian, retail,	- - - -	"	80
POTATOES,	- - - -	"	40
CIDER, [according to quality.]	- - - -	barrel,	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

THE DEITY.

Not in the solitude
Alone may man commune with heaven, or see,
Only in savage wood
And sunny vale, the present Deity;
Or only hear his voice
Where the winds whisper and the waves rejoice.

Even here I do behold
Thy steps, Almighty!—here, amidst the crowd
Through the great city roiled
With everlasting murmur, deep and loud,
Choking the ways that wind
Mongst the proud piles, the work of human kind,

The golden sunshine comes
From the round heaven, and on their dwelling lies,
And lights their inner homes;
For them thou fill'st with air the unbounded skies,
And givest them the stores
Of ocean, and the harvest of thy shores.

Thy spirit is around,
Quickening the restless mass that sweep along;
And this eternal sound,
Voices and footfalls of the numberless throng,
Like the resounding sea,
Or like the rainy tempest, speaks of Thee.

And when the hours of rest
Come, like a calm upon the mid sea brine,
Hushing its billowy breast,
The quiet of that moment too is thine;
It breaths of Him who keeps
The vast and helpless city while it sleeps.

As Sir Walter Scott was riding (a few weeks ago) with a friend in the neighborhood of Abbot'sford, he came to a field gate, which an Irish beggar, who happened to be near, hastened to open for him. Sir Walter was desirous of rewarding the civility by the present of sixpence, but found that he had not so small a coin in his purse. "Here, my good fellow," said the Baronet, "here is a shilling for you; but mind, you owe me sixpence." "God bless your Honor!" exclaimed Pat, "may your Honor live till I pay you!"—*Literary Gaz.*

An Englishman's account of New England Farmers.—The whole country, (New-England, United States,) are going mad about manufactures, and water powers and water privileges. New-England, however, does seem to be admirably fitted for a manufacturing, and not for an agricultural nation. There is not much improvement in husbandry here, though the people have a strange look of property and comfort, and all the rocks, and rivers, and woods, of New England, are swarming with healthy and happy children. How they are fed, God only knows; for not a thousandth part of the soil is properly cultivated, and it is a very difficult thing for a farmer to sell enough from what is raised on his farm, or in his dairy or poultry yard, to pay his yearly taxes, which are little or nothing. And yet no one ever saw, or heard of, so happy a people. They are crowded with children—well educated, well clothed, healthy children—with enough to eat and drink, with a horse or two for every farm, a few cows, a few sheep, a few pigs, plenty of poultry, and two or three yoke of fine cattle; and so happy are they, and so far from feeling poor, that, in nine families out of ten, they would think no more of adopting a stray child that might come in their

way, than most people would of giving it a dinner. Wages on a farm are one dollar (4s. 6d.) a day, or 12 dollars a month the whole year round (2l. 14s.) or 120 dollars per year (32l. 2s.) In all these cases the laborer is found. In the haying season he may earn one dollar and fifty cents, or 6s. 9d. a day.—*Notes of a Tour through New-England in 1822.*

Mode of travelling in Russia.—As soon as winter sets in, that is, as soon as the sea which is now agitated by the slightest wind, becomes a solid mass, the road is marked out on the ice which leads from Petersburg to Kronstadt; this is done by a line of large buoys. About every league are stationed six sentry boxes, well armed, and the centinels, during foggy weather, keep up fires at certain distances, and, by the tinkling of bells, serve as a security and guide to the traveller.—About half way is established a restaurant. The innumerable crowds of people, of all ages and both sexes enveloped in their large pelisses, and gliding with indifference upon the fragile surface, which alone separates them from the abyss beneath, offer to the inhabitants of a southern country a strange sight, and impress him with a feeling of terror quite unknown to a northern people. But it is when they begin to run the *bouers*, that the road to Kronstadt presents the most animated picture. These bouers are boats fixed on two plates or blades of iron like skates, with a third which is adapted like a rudder. Seats are arranged round this hack, which has one, two, or sometimes three masts. Driven before a wind which always blows with violence during this season, and directed by an able pilot, these boats, distinguished by their variety of rigging and flags of different colours, skim along the surface with inconceivable rapidity. A pale sun lends its rays to the scene, but imparts no heat; the sails are unfurled; the north wind whistles; the boat darts forward; and the sailors, by skillful manœuvres, endeavor to pass each other; and thus, in less than an hour, you glide through a space of ten leagues.—*Arctico's Travels in Russia, in 1820.*

An English merchant, established at Hammersfelt, has founded a colony of 25 Laplanders and other Northern Europeans, at Spitzbergen, to collect furs. The brother of the undertaker is at the head of the establishment. They have convenient houses; the climate is very healthy, and not too cold to prevent hunting; no one has been sick for the three years that the colony has existed.—Every year a ship brings provisions and takes away the furs.

Never make an enemy, or lose a friend, unnecessarily.

Fruit Trees.



WILLIAM PRINCE, the Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple—22 do. of the Pears—76 do. of Cherries—39 do. of Plums—25 do. of Apricots—34 do. of Peaches—2 do. of Nectarines—1 do. of Almonds—14 do. of Mulberries—7 do. of Quinces—16 do. of Figs—16 do. of Currants—13 do. of Raspberries—17 do. of Gooseberries—2 do. of Strawberries—257 do. of Grapes—6 do. of Ornamental Trees, &c. Above 5 of the above kinds of Fruit are not to be found in any other collection in America. The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are imported from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other Trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. R. Newell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, gratis; and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention.

March 14

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New-England:—of the crops of 1827. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

Artichoke, Green Globe	Melon, Pine Apple
Asparagus, Devonshire	Green Cucumber
Grassseed	Persian
Battersea	Nutmeg
Large white Reading	Large Canteleupe
Beans, (26 varieties,) including	Pomegranate, or Musk
the English broad beans,	Carolina Water
dwarfs and pole.	Long Island Water
Beets, true Long Blood	Apple seeded, Water
Early blood Turnip	Marjoram
Early White Scarcity	Mustard, White and Brown
French Sugar, or Amber	Nasturtium
Orange	Mangel Wurtzel,
Green, (for soups, &c.)	Okra
Borecole	Onion, Potatoe
Broccoli, Early White	Tree
Early Purple	White Portugal
Large Cape	Yellow
Brussels Sprouts,	Madeira
Cabbage, Early Salisbury dwarf	Strasbourg
Early York	Large Red
Early Dutch	Parsley, Siberian
Early Sugarloaf	Dwarf Curled
Early Lion, Battersea	Corier, or Double
Early Emperor	Parsnip, Large Dutch swelling
Early Wellington	Silver Skinned
Large Bergen, &c.	Peas, Early Washington
Large Cape Savoy	Early double blossomed
Large Scotch	Early Fane
Large Green glazed	Early Golden Hopsper
Large late Drumhead	Early Charlton
Tree, or 1000 headed	Early Strawberry Dwarf
Green Globe Savoy	Dwarf blue Imperial
Red Dutch	Dwarf blue Prussian
Yellow Savoy	Dwarf Spanish, or Faa
Turnip rooted, &c.	Dwarf Marrowfat
Russian	Dwarf Sugar
Late Imperial	Matchless, or Tall Mar.
Late Sugarloaf	Knight's Tall Marrows
Cardoon.	Tall Crooked pod Sugar
Carrots, Altringham	Peppers, Long, or Cayenne
Early Horn	Tomato, or Squash
Blond Red (for West India market)	Cherry
Lenon	Pumpkins, Finest Family
Long Orange	Connecticut Field
Cremor	Mammoth
Cauliflower, Early and Late	Radish, Early Frame
Celery, White solid	Short top Scarlet
Rose coloured solid	Long Salmon
Italian	Purple Short Top
Celeraie, or turnip rooted	Long white, or Naples
Chervil	Cherry
Chives.	Violet colored.
Corn Salad, or Veticost	White Turnip Rooted
Cress, Red or Peppercress	Black Ball, or Spanish
Broad leaved or Garden	Rhubarb, for tarts, &c.
Water	Ruta Baga,
Long Orange	Salsify, or vegetable oyster
Cucumber, Early Frame	Sis Kale,
Green Cluster	Skirrel
Short Prickly	Scoronera
Long Prickly	Saffron
Long green Turkey	Spinach, New Zealand
Long white Turkey	Prickly, or Fall
White Spined	Roadleaved summer
Small Girkin, &c.	Eg. Patience Dock
Egg Plant, Purple	Sage,
White	Squash,
Endive, Green	Early bush Summer
White Curled	Long Crook Neck
broad leaved Batavian	Vegetable Marrow
Garden Burnet	Porc's Valparaiso
Garlic Sets	Acorn
Indian Corn, (several varieties)	Tomatoes
Kale, Sea	Turnips,
Purple curled	Early White Dutch
Green curly Scotch	Early Garden Stone
Leek, London	White Flat, or Globe
Large Scotch	Green Round
Lettuce, Early Curled Silesia	Red Round
Large Green head	Swan's Egg
Royal Cape	Large Eng. Norfolk
Imperial	Long Taukard
Hardy Green	Long Yellow French
Brown Dutch	Yellow Dutch
Grand Admiral	Yellow Maltese
Tennisball, or Rose	Yellow Aberdeen
Drumhead	Yellow Stone
Magnolia Bonum Coss	Yellow Swedish
Bail Coss	Thyme—Sweet Basil—Boneset,
Ice Coss	Laender—Rosemary—Hyssop,
White Coss, or Leaf,	Wormwood—Summer Savory,
Green Coss	Penny royl—Spikenard—Dill,
	Balm—Tansy—Bene, &c.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1828.

No. 37.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SEEDS.

Sir.—In order to obtain genuine seed, the parent plants of the same tribe or family, should be set at some distance from each species; otherwise, the different kinds will be liable to be crossed or mixed. No plants, but the most perfect should be planted for seed, and no inferior plant of the same species should be allowed to flower near them.

Intermarriages are not confined to the animal creation—they are very frequent in the vegetable kingdom; and in such cases, the offspring is different from either of the parents'. Thus the union between a *pumpkin* and a *squash* will produce a progeny resembling neither the one parent, nor the other; as is well known to every observing farmer. There can be no intermarriages between a cabbage and a beet; but cabbages of different species, and beets of different kinds, seem to have a strong inclination to the union in their respective families, and the same may be said of many other tribes of vegetables.

And after all the care and precaution, various kinds of plants are liable to be crossed, more or less, in consequence of bees and other insects conveying the farina, or fertilizing dust, from plant to plant.

The soundness of seeds may be, generally, ascertained by putting a few of them into warm water. If they sink, there can be no doubt, as to their soundness. But as many kinds of seeds are very light, or covered with hairs or a light buoyant substance, or have light appendages attached to them, will not sink immediately; therefore, let a few remain in the water an hour, or until they are thoroughly wet, and if they then fall below the surface of the water, the presumption is that they are good. The unsoundness of seed is generally caused by unripeness, blight, mouldiness, or being improperly exposed to the air.

Seeds should be gathered when perfectly ripe, in a fair day, and spread in a dry room; and after they are thoroughly dried, should be cleansed, and put into paper bags, and the bags, into tight boxes, and the boxes kept in a dry place.

What is said in Cobbett's American Gardener, as to the durability of the vital principle of certain seeds, contained in his list, we consider very incorrect. The durability of the vital principle depends, very much, on their ripeness when gathered, and the manner in which they are preserved.

The integument, which surrounds the seeds of vegetables, is calculated from its durable nature to preserve their principle of vitality, and consequently their principle of germination a long time, when they are kept from the action of the air and moisture. How long the vital principle of seeds, and of course the power of germination, may be preserved, under favorable circumstances, has not yet been accurately ascertained. Instances may be produced, where seeds have germinated after the lapse of thirty or forty years, and even a much longer time. Melon seeds found in the cabinet of lord Mortimer, evidently collected in 1660, were planted in 1762, [102 years afterwards] germinat-

ed and produced fine fruit. But in these cases it must be presumed, that the seeds were well preserved from the effects of the air and moisture.—The power of germination lay dormant, until it was brought into action by the combined powers of heat, air, and moisture; and, in some respects, like the torpid vital principle of toads, immured many hundred years, in the centre of solid rocks of granite, perfectly secluded from the common air; yet, notwithstanding this great length of time, on being exposed to atmospheric air, aided by the influence of the sun, resume their former, (perhaps antiluvian) vigor and activity.

After all that has, or can be said, generally speaking, seeds of the last year's growth are to be preferred: for they will germinate one or two years, should they not be very nicely preserved.

VERITAS.

Mansfield, March 27, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—These are to the farmer and gardener of great value. They were designed by the Creator to check the too great increase of insects; and no farmer ought to suffer them to be wantonly destroyed on his premises. The number of insects destroyed by the robin, swallow, sparrow, mock-bird, and other small birds, is astonishing. One little family will destroy several hundreds in a single day. Some little time since, a pair of these small birds built a nest on a lilac, which grew close to one of my windows. In the time of incubation, there was a long and severe storm, and a strong wind. The eggs were in danger of being thrown overboard by the wreathing of the bush. Conscious of this, the female kept on the nest to prevent any accident which might follow on her leaving it, to collect food. Her mate, like a good provider, was busily engaged during the day in collecting food (insects) which he carried to his companion, and she received it of him with apparent affection. This circumstance excited particular attention: and of course this little society was closely observed. In a short time the eggs hatched; but from the roughness of the weather, or tenderness of the brood, the female chose not to leave the young. During this time, the male with surprising industry, brought small insects, in the larva state, to the nest, but was not suffered to feed the nestlings. The female received the food, and divided it among her little charge. When the young had gained sufficient strength, the male was permitted to feed them: and from this time, both parents were mutually and incessantly, (by day) employed in collecting small insects from every quarter; and, on a moderate calculation, to the number of about seven hundred in a day.

One great cause of the increase of many insects, so destructive to vegetation, is the decrease of those little friends to the agriculturalist. Should a few of them innocently trespass on the property of the farmer, to the amount of a few cents, let him remember, that he is greatly indebted to them for services rendered; and not wage a war of extermination.

They are not merely useful, in destroying insects—for they call the farmer and the gardener to their business—cause the groves to resound with music, and usher in the morning with melodious praise.

R. GREEN.

Mansfield, March 27, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEEES.

Mansfield, April 1, 1828.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Every thing respecting the preservation of these profitable insects is interesting. I was much pleased with the remarks of Medicus, published in the New England Farmer, Vol. vi. No. 26. He observes that the "*bee moth seldom or never promisculates to any considerable height in the atmosphere.*" I had confidence in his plan of converting the garret into an apiary. I suggested the same to an experienced apiarian, who resides in this vicinity; and he informed me, that he had no confidence in it—for on felling a large tree in the woods, he found, more than thirty feet from the stump, the remains of a swarm of bees, with all the appearances of the bee moth—their cocoons or cots were numerous.

Salsafy, or Vegetable Oyster.—This plant (*Tragopogon parifolius*) is biennial, and the root is of easy substitute for the real oyster. It is of easy cultivation in a deep rich soil. The young plants are not so liable to be destroyed by insects, as most other biennials. The roots are white, and shaped like a parsnip. They may be taken up late in the autumn and secured in moist sand from the air; or be suffered to remain out, and dug up when wanted. Every lover of oysters, who lives at a distance from the sea-shore, will wish to cultivate this plant, after he has once eaten them, when properly prepared for the table.

Mode of cooking.—Wash the roots and cut them transversely into thin pieces—boil them in a little water, or milk and water—when boiled soft, mash them, and thicken the whole with flour to some degree of stiffness—then fry them in the fat of salt pork or butter. They are a luxury.

Lime Plant.—This plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*) is a singular production of nature. The stem, foliage, flower, and fruit are formed in the earth; and after the plant has come up, there is nothing more, than the extension of parts. The stems, at the height of from eight to twelve inches, branch out in two arms, at the extremity of each is a large palmated leaf. In the fork proceeds the fruit stem. The first that is seen in the spring is a delicate membranous cap, which is soon burst open by the flower bud, which is large, white, and round. The shoulders and arms, lying close to the stem or trunk soon appear, and as the plant rises, the fruit stem elongates and the arms elevate themselves. The fruit is about the size of a large lime, green while growing, and yellow when ripe: has the flavor of a pine-apple; and as to eating, but little inferior to that fruit. The plant requires a moist soil in a shady situation. May be propagated by seed, but best by dividing the roots, which are creeping and jointed. The root is medicinal.

Tart Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.—The cultivation of this useful plant has been greatly neglected. It is hardy, delights in a deep rich soil, and is easily propagated by seed, or off-sets. Many tons of the stems are annually sold in the city of London.—The leaf stems, which are long and large, are only used for culinary purposes. They possess an agreeable acid, much admired, and are a good substitute for sour apples—requiring much sugar. If the seed stalks be broken off while young, the leaf stems will be larger and more numerous.—The young plants are delicate and require some little attention the first year.

For Pies. Strip off the rind, and the stems are in the same state of preparation, as paired green apples—the remaining part of the process is the same.

For Tart. Strip off the rind, and cut the stems transversely—stew and press out the pulp, and then proceed according to art.

Pies and tarts properly made of this vegetable, are inferior to none.

Prolific, or Tree Onion.—These onions are very early, and produce bulbs of a good size the first year—and in the second year, a bunch of small ones on the top of the seed stalk, about which, small heads of seed frequently shoot out, resembling the seed of other species of onions. The bulbs which proceed from the top, are from the size of a large pea to that of a large horse chestnut. Those of the middle size are better for planting, than those that are larger, as they will not throw up seed stalks the first year, of course the bulbs will be larger and better. They should be planted very early in the spring, in rows ten or twelve inches asunder, and set two or three inches apart, and one inch deep; taking care to place the bottom of the bulb downwards. They soon spring up, and from their size and vigorous growth, are not liable to be destroyed by insects. Should they put forth seed stalks, (as many of the larger ones will) break them off soon after they appear, otherwise the bulbs at the bottom will not be so large. These onions are mild, and are, generally, raised with less trouble than the common species.

Gourds.—There are several species. They are great runners, and when they do well, make a handsome appearance. They are not liable to be injured; for no creature will eat them. They should be planted early and near some wall or fence, which they will soon cover. The large Bottle Gourds, (*Cucurbita lagenaria*) are from ten to fifteen inches in length, and the shells will hold from one to three quarts. They are light and make good dippers, and with good usage will last years. If, after a few gourds have set, the ends of the vines be pinched off, the fruit will be larger and better. The Bicolored Gourd (*Cucurbita bicolor*) is a small, beautiful round fruit, one part a deep green and the other a bright yellow. Only ornament 1.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

The following directions for the management of Gooseberry bushes, were written by an English cultivator in Lancashire, England, and accompanied some bushes sent to a gentleman in this city, who has politely offered them for publication in the *New England Farmer*.

If upon a clay bottom let there be from two to three feet good soil upon the clay before you

place the plant upon the said soil, but to form a convex of about two or three inches so that the bottom or lower extremity of the trunk may be two or three inches higher than the extremity of the roots,—if it be a heavy soil it would be better to get some coarse sand out of a water course and mix it well with the soil, in such proportion as may make it appear lightish, probably 20 per cent of sand,—after setting the plant and spreading the roots upon the soil as before described, lay a covering of the same soil upon the top of the roots from four to five inches thick, which will settle down so as not to be more than three inches probably in a short time—this covering should be thicker or thinner as the soil is light or heavy—either before or after you set the plant, let it be well pruned so as there will not be more than two or three buds in a shoot, and particularly as these will be out of the ground some time, they should be cut harder than usual. Gooseberry plants will not thrive unless they are moderately drained or laid dry, this should always be done in a heavy soil, in a light one there is no occasion; in proportion as the soil is light or heavy, so should be the proportion of soil upon the top of the root. It is common here to set them in beds about a yard and a half wide and the plants a yard asunder, varying the depth of the walk as the ground is wet or dry; if it be about right, the roots after setting down ought to be about level, or rather if any thing above the middle of the walk; do not lay any manure upon the surface or any other part of the bed in winter, about the middle of March is about the right time if the weather be favourable. Commanding out of a midden, will do, but it is better to mix it in the winter with soil half and half, and give it a turn or two before using; never take any soil from the root to make room for the manure, but lay it upon the top with a light covering of soil, as well to make it look neat as to keep the sun from parching it.

If after the trees are landed they should live and seem as if they would answer, I shall be glad to give some other instructions more minute. I do not know whether you will understand all the above, as I have written in very great haste.

Yours, &c.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that if the trees are strongest grown and a good weight of manure placed upon them for that purpose, it is quite necessary to take the manure off again when or after the fruit are gotten, or the roots will probably rot in the winter. This second hand manure will do very well mixed up again in the manure for the succeeding year.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

Mr. FESSENDEN,—Feeling anxious to obtain information relative to the management of bees, I would cheerfully communicate to others, any facts or information I may possess, which might have a tendency to promote an object so interesting and important. Should the following narration and accompanying remarks, produce such an effect in any degree, the object of the writer will be accomplished.

In the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. iv. page 138 is an account of an extraordinary product of honey, obtained by Mr. E. Williams of Ashfield, in which it is stated that he so managed a hive of bees, as to prevent their swarming, and having kept them

six years, took them up, and after making half a barrel of methueglin, had 293 pounds of strained honey, and 91 lbs. of excellent honey in the comb, making 384 lbs. He also made 47 pounds of beeswax. Mr. Williams some time since related to me some particulars respecting this extraordinary production, the substance of which I will now state.—He bought a swarm of bees, of middling size, and having no convenient place near his house, where he could set them, he built a shelter several rods distant, so situated that they might swarm and go off without being discovered. To prevent their swarming, he added other hives to the original one in the following manner: first making a large hive with a hole through the top, three or four inches square, on which he placed his hive of bees, having a hole two inches square through the right and left sides of the new or lower hive, at the bottom, then made other large hives with holes through two sides similar to the first, with cleets nailed around each of these holes, so as to come in exact contact with each other when placed on the stand, and in this way connected them together, giving the bees a chance to pass and repass through the whole range of hives, having them go in and out at the front of each one, as they found most convenient. By this kind of management, his bees spread and increased, and soon became a numerous and powerful community, and eventually yielded the extraordinary and valuable production which has already been stated.

In regard to wintering bees I will venture a few remarks. Many a hive of bees is undoubtedly lost merely for the want of proper management,—they are left to starve and die, when a little care and attention might preserve them from destruction and prevent the loss. If bees are kept in a dark cellar through the winter, they will spend but very little if any of their stock of provisions, as they immediately become dormant, and so remain until they are removed to a different situation. In this way I have frequently preserved them through the winter, when they would probably have perished within a month, after they were unable to obtain their living abroad, had they been left to take care of themselves.

I once had a swarm of bees come out late in the summer, and when the season of their labors was over, the crown of a common hat would probably have contained the bees and all they had collected. I put this swarm of bees into a cellar, where they lived through the winter, and the next season they filled their hive and swarmed twice. This may appear incredible to some, but those who doubt the correctness of what I have stated if they try the experiment, I doubt not will find that I have not overleaped the bounds of truth. I could relate other similar instances but I deem it unnecessary, as a word to the wise is sufficient.

Worcester, March 30, 1828. A FARMER.

Mr. FESSENDEN,—The enclosed is from Henderson's Treatise on Swine, and is an amusing account of the "Early Days of the Porcellian Club" in Scotland. I thought at least that it would entertain you, and is at your service to use as you please.—Yours, &c. Salem, March 28.

"Though swine were kept so early in the south of England, it appears from the following anecdote that they were very little known in the north of England and south of Scotland.—Within the

last century (probably about ninety years ago), a person in the parish of Ruthwell, in Dumfriesshire, called the 'Gudeman o' the Brae,' received a young swine as a present from some distant part, which, from all the information I could get, seems to have been the first ever seen in that part of the country. This pig having strayed across the Lochare into the adjoining parish of Carclavroc, a woman who was herding cattle on the marsh, by the sea side, was very much alarmed at the sight of a living creature, that she had never seen nor heard of before approaching her straight from the shore as if it had come out of the sea, and ran home to the village of Blackshaw screaming. As she ran, it ran, snorting and grunting after her, seeming glad it had met with a companion. She arrived at the village so exhausted and terrified, that before she could get her story told she fainted away. By the time she came to herself a crowd of people had collected to see what was the matter, when she told them, that 'There was a de'il came out of the sea with two horns in his head (most likely the swine had pricked ears) and chased her, roaring and gaping all the way at her heels, and she was sure it was not far off.' A man called Wills Tom, an old schoolmaster, said if he could see it he would 'cunjure the de'il,' and got a bible and an old sword. It immediately started up at his back and gave a loud grumph, which put him into such a fright that his hair stood upright on his head, and he was obliged to be carried from the field half dead. The whole crowd ran some one way and some another; some reached the house tops, and others shut themselves up in barns and byres. At last one on the house top called out it was 'the Gudeman o' the Brae's grumphy,' he having seen it before. The affray was settled, and the people mostly reconciled, although some still entertained frightful thoughts about it, and durst not go over the door to a neighbour's house after dark without call to set or cry them. One of the crowd, who had some compassion on the creature, called out, 'give it a lock of straw to eat, it will be hungry.'

Next day it was conveyed over the Lochare, and it seemed to find its way home. It being near the dusk of evening, it came grunting up to two men pulling thistles on the farm of Cockpool.—They were much alarmed at the sight, and mounted two old horses they had tethered beside them, intending to make their way home. In the mean time the pig got between them and the houses, which caused them to scamper out of the way and land in Lochare moss, where one of their horses was drowned, and the other with difficulty relieved. The night being dark, they durst not part one from the other to call for assistance, lest the monster should find them out and attack them singly; nor durst they speak above their breath for fear of being devoured. At day break next morning they took a different course, came by Cumlongon castle and made their way home, where they found their families much alarmed on account of their absence. They said that they had seen a creature about the size of a dog, with two horns in his head, and cloven feet, roaring out like a lion, and if they had not galloped away, it would have torn them to pieces. One of their wives said, 'Hout man, it has been the Gudeman of the Brae's grumphy; it frightened them at the Blackshaw yesterday, and poor Meggie Anderson maist lost her wits, and is ay out o' ane fit into another sin syne.'

The pig happened to lie all night among the corn where the men were pulling thistles, and about day-break set forward on its journey for the Brae. One Gabriel Garion, mounted on a long tailed grey colt, with a load of white fish in a pair of creels swung over the beast, encountered the pig which went right among the horse's feet and gave a snort. The colt, being as much frightened as Gabriel, wheeled about and scampered off sneering, with his tail on his rigger, at full gallop. Gabriel cut the slings and dropt the creels, the colt soon dismounted his rider, and going like the wind, with his tail up, never stopped till he came to Barnkirk point, where he took the Solway Frith and landed at Bowness, on the Cumberland side. As to Gabriel, by the time he got himself gathered up, the pig was within sight, he took to his heels, as the colt was quite gone, and reached Cumlongon wood in time to hide himself, where he staid all that day and night, and next morning got home almost exhausted. He told a dreadful story! The fright caused him to imagine the pig as big as a calf, having long horns, eyes like trenchers, and a back like a hedge hog. He lost his fish, the colt was got back, but never did more good, and as to Gabriel, he soon after fell into a consumption and departed this life about a year after.

About this time also a vessel came to Glencaple quay, a little below Dumfries, that had some swine on board, most likely for the ship's use; one of them having got out of the vessel in the night, was seen on the farm of Newmains next morning. The alarm was spread, and a number of people collected. The animal got many different names, and at last it was concluded to be a brock. Some got pitchforks, some clubs, and others old swords, and a hot pursuit ensued; the chase lasted a considerable time, owing to the pursuers losing heart when near their prey and retreating; Robs Geordy, having rather a little more courage than the rest, ran 'neck or nothing' forcibly upon the animal, and run it through with a pitchfork, for which he got the name of 'stout hearted Geordy' all his life after. There is an old man, nearly a hundred years of age, still alive in the neighbourhood where this happened, who declares that he remembers the Gudeman of the Brae's pig, and the circumstances mentioned; and he says it was the first swine ever seen in that country."

Almond and Mulberry Orchards have been set out in Alabama. The Olive Tree flourishes at Mobile. It is intended to raise Silk Worms.

Bleaching.—Amongst the various purposes to which steam has been applied, perhaps there is none that will be of greater advantage to the people of the United States, than the discovery recently made of its application to the purposes of bleaching linen and muslin. It will be of essential service to our infant manufactories. We have samples left at our office of thick linen drilling, which were bleached in the short space of ten hours, without the least injury to the fabric; and of cotton, which was bleached in a much less time.

We understand that a patent has been obtained for this improvement, and that a company are making application to the legislature to be incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, that its benefits may be tested by the community.

Albany Argus.

SAUER-KRAUT.

The following directions for making it, given by Dr. Willich. In Pennsylvania it is a very fashionable dish among the Germans, and when prepared with neatness, is highly palatable, especially when eaten with salt pork.

The soundest and most solid cabbages (the Red Dutch Cabbage is the best for this purpose) are selected, cut very small, put into a barrel in layers, about a hand high, over which is strewed a handful of salt and caraway seeds: in this manner, the layers are closely rammed down, one upon another, till the barrel is full, when a loose cover is put over it and pressed down with a heavy weight. After standing for some time, the mass begins to ferment; and as soon as it subsides, the head is fitted into the barrel, which is then finally closed, and its contents preserved for use. After being once opened, the *kraut* must be carefully compressed with a loose cover, and fresh salt and water every time substituted for that which is become foul, floats on the top, and should be removed. As this preparation has been found of considerable efficacy as an antiscorbutic, in long sea voyages, particularly those round the world, performed by Captain Cook, it deserves to be more generally known in this country (England): and though its flavour is far from being agreeable to those who taste it for the first time, yet we are convinced from experience, that it will soon be relished, even by delicate ladies, whose reason is superior to prejudice or custom. We could not recommend a more antiseptic and wholesome dish, especially if it be managed with care and strict attention to cleanliness.

A Spanish Botanist pretends that the soil of the south of Spain is suitable to all the shrubs and trees that grow in the whole world. The coffee tree vegetates abundantly, and produces a superb bean in the climate of Malaga. The mabegany and American cedar-tree, and the cactimienter, a tree known at the Havana, bearing on account of its toughness, the name of quibra bacila, or ax breaker—i. e. hardwood, is likewise successfully cultivated there.

The Bath Inquirer invites the attention of farmers in Maine to the cultivation of Hemp.

A tanner in the neighbourhood of Treves applies with success myrtle (*vaccinium myrtillus*) to the tanning of hides.

"Airy Sleep."—A patent has been granted in England for a newly invented *air bed*, or *mattress*. The ticking is formed of cotton cloth, with a coating of prepared gum elastic, and an outer covering of silk. It is so portable that it may be carried in the pocket, and may be filled and emptied at pleasure.

Hear this, ye sluggards, and rejoice. How convenient it will be, whenever the "drowsy fit is on ye," to take your bed out of your pocket, blow it up, and take a nap on your aerial couch, more soft than eider down. When the age of improvements will cease we cannot determine, but may soon expect to see a pipe of wine rendered portable as well as potable. Soon we may consider it no novel spectacle to see a traveller carrying his bed posts in a side pocket, as a carpenter does his square and compasses—a bed in his coat tail, and a bolster and pillows in his watch fob.—*Noah.*

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.

An Address delivered before the Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society; at Northampton, Oct. 24, 1827. By EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College.

[Concluded from page 285.]

In order that such a journal should answer the purposes of agricultural experiment, it should embrace a great variety of particulars. It should give a daily account of the temperature of the air, according to the thermometer; and of its weight, according to the barometer. It should notice the direction, force, and changes of the wind; the state of the sky, whether clear or cloudy; the quantity of rain, hail, sleet and snow in each month; the number and relative severity of storms of lightning, and the moisture of the atmosphere, as measured by appropriate instruments. That these circumstances have very great influence upon the growth of plants, the following paragraph from the writings of an able observer will show. "In the same tree he observed that in a cold cloudy morning, when no sap ascended, a sudden change was produced by a gleam of sunshine of half an hour; and a vigorous motion of the fluid. The alteration of the wind from south to north, immediately checked the effect. On the coming on of a cold afternoon, after a hot day, the sap that had been rising, began to fall. A warm shower and a sleet storm produced opposite effects."

Do these suggestions seem to any who hear me, to partake too much of mere philosophical speculation, and to be too refined, for the adoption of the practical farmer, even if he be an intelligent one? Far be it from me, gentlemen, to propose as your guides, mere philosophical conjecture, or abstract reasoning. So far as these suggestions are not based upon experience, let them be disregarded. But I would have this Society aim high. Agricultural experiments, imperfectly conducted, and partially detailed, are not wanted. Enough of them have been already made: and they have served only to fill up the records of husbandry with contradictory and perplexing results. And where can a Society be pointed out more favorably situated than this, for setting a better example; for bringing to this work minds versed in the principles, as well as hands skilled in the art, of husbandry? Think of the extent of territory, amount of population, embraced by this society. Consider too, that here is almost every variety of soil and situation on which to operate. Neither forget how widely industry and intelligence are diffused in this centre of New England. With such materials, ought this society to content itself with feeble and immethodical efforts? How easy for it to take a high stand among kindred institutions, and to make its light go out over the land, and descend upon unborn generations?

And permit me here to say, gentlemen, that the objects you have in view are worthy of all the zeal, and effort, and perseverance, you may embark in the enterprise. These labours are not calculated to build up the fortunes of a few, upon the degradation and poverty of the many. They are not undermining the foundations of our free institutions, and paving the way for anarchy or despotism. On the other hand, they tend directly to elevate the character, and increase the happiness, of the great mass of the citizens: If pursued successfully, they will spread over these hills and valleys, an air of comfort, and independence, and intelligence, far superior to that they now

exhibit, with all their loveliness. By the blessing of Providence, this society has it in its power to double and to treble the present population of these counties without diminishing their enjoyment; so that the future traveller shall see our roughest mountains and glens smiling with cultivation and fertility. By giving a spur to industry, and fixing a stigma upon idleness, it will take away one of the grand sources of vice, ignorance and misery: so that an increase of numbers shall not be an increase of corruption. And while that increase will strengthen the arm of a virtuous ruler against foreign enemies, it will band together a firmer phalanx to resist the encroachments of designing men upon our liberties and rights.

The objects of this Society are likewise worthy of vigorous pursuit, on account of the personal enjoyment their prosecution affords. Earthly happiness is not a phantom; it has a positive existence, confused and disordered as the world is. And we all of us taste more or less of this happiness, as we are hurried along through life. True, it is not heavenly happiness in its kind; nor is it unmixed. The fountain has been poisoned and the streams flow out contaminated. Still we all thirst for the waters, and earnestly seek that region where they flow most pure and abundant. The ambitious monarch believes he shall find them by desolating the earth; and that every cup of happiness he dashes from the lips of others, will be poured into his own. But he soon finds that he has filled his cup with wormwood and gall. The warrior's heart beats high in anticipation of the pleasure he shall feel, when the battle and the wreath of glory are won. But he finds that he has mistaken a sea of blood for a sea of happiness. The youthful Statesman, as he rises from one station to another in the councils of his country, but faintly realizes how far away from the regions of happiness, the surges and the storms of public life are driving him. The man who strives for pre-eminence in the learned professions, knows not, till the desired elevation has been reached, how high it stands above, not merely the follies, but the enjoyments of life. And so in many other pursuits; when the charm of novelty has passed away, when time has cooled the passions, and possession has robbed the object of its false splendor, then it is found that the streams of happiness, like the streams of the desert, are almost dried up; leaving only their empty channels to mock desire. It is then that men begin to sigh for pursuits more calm, and peaceful, and retired. Hence it is, that so many, from the highest stations in life, have spent the evening of their days in the pursuits of agriculture; in the prosecution of experiments for increasing the produce of the soil. Here they found that contentment and satisfaction, which in vain they had sought, in the possession of power, and wealth, and reputation, and learning. For when all artificial pleasures have become insipid and even disgusting, rural scenes and pursuits have still the power to make new chords of happiness vibrate in the soul. We need not wonder then, that so many, after faithfully serving their God and generation, till exhausted nature demanded repose, have sought these scenes as a resting place from their toils; have landed on this peaceful shore, from the tempestuous voyage of public life. Says Washington, "I was summoned by my country, whose voice I can never hear but with veneration and love, from a retreat, which I had chosen with the fondest predilection, and, in

my flattering hopes, as the asylum of my declining years."

It is not therefore, a mere poetic dream, that invests agricultural scenes and pursuits with a peculiar charm. Imagination may here resign her pencil into the hands of experience, nor fear that the picture will want in vividness and interest.

Wool.—Mr. Mallary, of Vermont, [a wool-growing State] in his speech on the tariff bill, reported by the committee on manufactures, opposed the proposed additional duty on wool costing eight cents per pound and under. He said such wool was not and would not be produced in this country. The farmers of Vermont would not grow wool worth ten or twelve cents, when they could as well produce that which may be worth forty or fifty cents. This coarse imported wool is made into negro cloths, and inferior baizes and flannels. The manufacture of it is established, and ought not to be driven from the country and given to foreigners. The proposed duty would amount to more than one hundred per cent, and would ruin the manufacturer of coarse fabrics at a blow, without benefitting the farmer. If the latter should raise wool worth eight or twelve cents, he could not find a market for it. He was also opposed to the other provisions of the bill respecting wool and woollens. The charge on wool was too high, or that on woollens was not high enough; and this disproportion would inevitably ruin the manufacturer, and with him the wool grower. If the former could not purchase the wool of the latter, it would be in vain to produce it. The markets of Europe are full of wool, and prices are very low. The English wool growers are petitioning parliament for a duty on foreign wool, but their petitions will not be granted. The English woollen manufacturers will receive every encouragement, and will be able to sell their goods at the lowest rate possible, so long as there is a prospect that they can break down the American manufacturers. Should they succeed in accomplishing that object, they will then raise their prices and we must pay them.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

Growth of Silk.—It appears that the East India Company are likely to prove perfectly successful in their attempt to form a profitable establishment in the island of St. Helena, for the production of raw silk. A specimen has recently arrived from that island, and it is considered to be a very fine quality. It is entirely free from any disagreeable odour, which speaks much in its favor. The mulberry trees thrive remarkably well, and have a luxuriant appearance. The slips, when planted, are generally from one to two feet in length, and in a single season they frequently attain a greater height than ten feet. The climate and soil, however disagreeable and fruitless in other respects, seem in this instance to be propitious; no doubt is entertained that sufficient food will be procured to supply all the worms that can be hatched. In August last, the number of worms in progress, was 218,000; which were in a very healthy condition, and expected to spin in a few days. By the common process of nature, the worms would multiply with great rapidity; but it appears that artificial means, to accelerate the quickening of the insects may be advantageously had recourse to. The experiment has been tried, and it is proved that by steeping the eggs in water, heated to a certain degree, they can be hatched at any period.—*New Monthly Magazine*.

The formation of a new territorial government west of Lake Huron or the territory of Michigan, is contemplated. Michigan will soon claim admission in the union as an independent State. The increase of this republic in wealth and population is unparalleled. In a few years, at least three more States will be added to the confederacy.—Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida. And west of the two former, new territorial governments will necessarily be established. So we are destined to progress, until the whole country between this point and the mouth of Columbia river will be divided into States, and subject to the dominion of civilized man.—*Kentucky paper.*

Cornish copper mines.—In the parish of Gwennap alone, the copper ores sold in the last seven years amount to £1,920,000. The last year the amount was upwards of £37,000;—besides what was received for tin, fluor-spar, &c. and which may be estimated at £50,000 more.

Mode of keeping apples.—It seems not to be generally known, that apples may be kept the whole year round, by being immersed in corn. If the American apples were packed among grain, they would arrive here in much finer condition. In Portugal it is customary to have a small ledge in every apartment, (immediately under the cornice) barely wide enough to hold an apple; in this way the ceilings are fringed with fruit, which are not easily got at without a ladder; while one glance of the eye will show if any depredations have been committed.—*Lon. Quart. Jour.*

New potatoes were brought into this market and sold, (says the Pennsylvania Gazette of the 22d of March), two or three days ago. We have before us a dozen, all about the size of walnuts. They were raised in Jersey, three miles from this city, in the open ground, in the ordinary way, without artificial heat or forcing. Shad, also, are abundant, at 3½ cents each.

Improvement in stock.—Mr. Erastus Harris, of Chesterfield, has raised a bull calf, which on the 6th inst. (at the age of one year) weighed, alive, seven hundred and thirty-two pounds.

Dog Mill.—An ingenious Mechanic—Mr. Mathias, of this city, has in operation in King-street, a Mill for sawing timber for Sashes and Window-Blinds, driven not by steam power nor water, nor cattle power, but by *Dog power*. Four dogs belong to the establishment. They are worked two at a time, for about fifteen minutes, when the *team* is taken off, and a relay of the two other dogs put to labour. They travel on the circumference of the *inside* of a wheel about 12 or 15 feet in diameter, which gives motion to the machinery which drives a circular saw with great velocity. It requires some days and some art to *break a dog in*. It is really amusing to observe the sagacity of these animals. They are taught a practical lesson that, industry is necessary to animal welfare. The cost of keeping four dogs is estimated at only 6d. per day.—*Troy Sent.*

Essex Beef.—A yoke of oxen seven years old, from West Newbury, were slaughtered at Newburyport last week, and sold at seven dollars per hundred. The nett weight of one was 1509 lbs. The other, 1571 lbs. and each had upwards of 180 lbs. of tallow.

Potatos.—Mr. Wm. Wilson states in the New York Farmer, as the result of twenty years' experience, that the driest and best flavored potatoes, and the most abundant in crops, are produced on strong heavy loams. He tried seven years to raise them on sandy soil, but did not succeed; the drier the season, the more soft and watery was the produce of the sandy soil.

Cost of iron in Europe.—Russia old sable iron costs from 57 to \$62 per ton—the freight is \$10 the duty \$18, and it sells from 95 to \$100 per ton. Swedes iron costs \$57 per ton—the freight is \$7, the duty \$18, and it sells from 94 to \$98 per ton. Rolled iron costs in England \$44 per ton—the freight is \$3, the duty \$30, and it sells at about \$82 per ton. The annual consumption of iron in the United States is 97,000 tons—and of this, 29,635 tons are imported.

Teasels are becoming quite an article of trade. A single woollen factory, in the flourishing and active manufacturing village of Sommersworth, N. H. which consumes annually 100,000 lbs of wool, uses 900,000 teasels a year, worth, at \$3 a thou-and, \$2,700.

The Mercer Potato.—The best of all roots of the potato kind, called by this name, is the production of a neighboring State. It has been a question among our farmers for many years, whether it was produced by an improved mode of raising them, or whether it was a foreigner. We are at length enabled to settle this question, by the assistance of a kind friend. He says the species of potato called Mercer, was originally raised in Mercer county, Penn. by a gentleman of the name of Gilkey, and are there called Nophanocks, from the name of a creek which passes through that county. About twenty years since, this gentleman planted the *apple*, or ball of a potato, from which has sprung this delightful root.—*Dela. Adv.*

Good Beef.—Mr. Artemas Lawrence, of Jaffrey, N. H. has raised, and lately butchered a cow and her calf, weighing as follows: The cow, 9 years old, hide, 106—tallow, 155—quarters, 995—total, 1256 pounds. The heifer, 30 months old, hide, 104—tallow, 56—quarters, 677—total, 877 lbs.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1828.

POTATOS.

(Concluded from page 286.)

Soil. "The soil," says Loudon, "in which the potato thrives best is a light loam, neither too dry nor too moist, but if rich so much the better.—They may, however, be grown well on many other sorts of land, especially those of the mossy, moory, and other similar kinds, where they are free from stagnant moisture. The best flavored potatoes are almost always produced from a newly broken-up pasture ground not manured; or from any new soil, as the site of a grubbed up copse or hedge, or the site of old buildings or roads. The best climate for the potato, is one rather moist than dry—and temperate or cool rather than hot.—Hence the excellence of the Irish potatoes, which grow in a dry loamy, calcareous soil, and moist and temperate climate; and hence, also, the inferiority of the potatoes of France, Spain, Italy, and even Germany. In short, the potato is grown no

where in the world to the same degree of perfection as in Ireland and Lancashire, and not even in the South of England, so well as in Scotland and the north and western counties; all which is, in our opinion clearly attributable to the climate."

Although a *light loam* is a proper soil for the potato in a cool and moist climate, a strong and heavy loam is most suitable for the same root in a dry and hot climate. In a paper read before the New York Horticultural Society, in 1823, by Wm. Wilson, an experienced horticulturist, are the following remarks on this subject: "Those soils, which prove the very base of the potato here [in the United States] are just such as prove the most congenial for them in Britain. And so on the contrary, the best soils, by far for producing the driest and best flavored potatoes here, and altogether the most abundant crops are those of a strong heavy loam." These assertions are corroborated by a number of experiments, mentioned in the paper from which they are extracted. Mr. Ducl of Albany, likewise asserts, that "the best potatoes, are grown upon cold, moist, but porous and rich soils."

Methods of Planting. These are various. If the land is rough, hard, or strong, the common mode of planting in hills, is, perhaps, the most expedient. But if it be somewhat mellow, drills are to be preferred. Dr. Cooper says, "if your soil is stiff and wet, plough it in ridges; if sandy and dry, plough it flat. Plough it deep. Plant your sets in drills marked out by the plough or the hoe. The plants should be dibbled in, six inches deep, on long dung, scattered not sparingly, along the drills—then covered with about four inches of mould.

The drills should be in threes \equiv one foot apart; the plants should be eight inches apart, with an interval, on each side of each set of three drills, of two feet, which will admit of horse hoeing between the sets of drills, and of hand weeding between each drill,

To have a good crop, you must not spare dung, or spare labor in weeding. Some persons prefer sets of four or five drills instead of three; or where horse-hoeing is not convenient, the intervals may be reduced to one foot between each set of drills for the convenience of hand weeding; but upon the whole, the method here first proposed is as good as any. Forty loads of dung per acre will pay better than a less quantity.

If small potatoes are wanted for feeding, the sets may be at six inches apart, and the rows at nine inches; but the method first here proposed, admits what is essential, accurate weeding, and sufficient air to circulate between the plants."

Dean says the sets may be either in single rows, three feet or double, one foot apart, and from seven to nine inches asunder in the rows.

"An expeditious way of planting potatoes, is as follows: After the ground is prepared, by ploughing and harrowing, cut furrows with the horse plough, forty inches apart, drop the sets in the furrows; then pass the plough along the back of each furrow, which will throw the earth of both furrows upon the sets; and afterwards level the ground with the back of the harrow, or with a harrow that has short tines; but it is of no great consequence whether it be leveled at all. Another

or method of planting, is to plough the ground plain, keeping the furrows straight and regular and drop sets in every third or fourth furrow.— But before this is done the ground should be ploughed and made level and fine with the harrow.

A writer for the *New England Farmer*, Vol. ii. page 331, gives the following as "an easy and cheap method of raising potatoes. On an even and smooth piece of mowing, or pasture land, make deep single furrows with a plough at three feet distance. Fill these furrows with rye [or any other] straw, and drop your potatoes six or eight inches apart on the straw. Then with a hoe, cover the potatoes by turning down the ploughed furrows upon them. They will require no more attention till they are grown. No hoeing will be necessary. The same land may be improved as a pasture for sheep—as those animals will not eat, nor materially injure the tops of the potatoes."

The after-culture of potatoes consists in harrowing, hoeing, weeding, and earthing-up. All potatoes require to be earthed-up; that is to have at least one inch in depth of earth heaped on their roots, and extending six or eight inches round their stem. The reason is, that the tubers do not, properly speaking, grow under the soil, but rather on, or just partially bedded in its surface. Potatoes should, generally, be hoed three times, though twice will do in ground not infested with weeds. The last hoeing should be finished before the plants are in blossom; otherwise the plants will be apt to form a second set of roots, which will not have time to come to maturity, but will rob those first formed of their nourishment. If weeds are prevalent, they should be cut up or pulled out, but the plants should not be earthed-up in that stage of their growth. Plaster of Paris, well pulverized and applied to the leaves, has a beneficial effect on potatoes.

Pinching off the blossoms. It is now generally admitted, that a certain advantage in point of produce, is obtained by pinching off the blossoms as they appear on the plants. The fact has been repeatedly proved, and satisfactorily accounted for, by Knight, who imagines that it will add an ounce in weight to the tubers of each plant, or considerably above a ton per acre.

Gathering the crop. It is believed that cultivators are apt to err by gathering their potatoes too early. The roots continue to grow larger and better after the tops have attained their full growth. The Hon. O. Fiske, of Worcester, in an address to the Worcester Agricultural Society, says "nature has not accomplished its maturation at the period when the vines decay, and the farmer believes it to be ripe. It seems probable that the earth by some unknown process, perfects its qualities after it has attained its growth. That potatoes, which have remained the whole season in the earth are more farinaceous, has been ascertained." It may be stated as a general rule, that potatoes succeed best when planted early and dug late.— But it is most advisable to harvest them before the occurrence of those soaking rains which, generally precede the setting in of winter.

A mode of taking part of a crop, is mentioned. "Having ascertained that some of the tubers have attained an eatable size, go along the rows and loosen the earth about each plant with a blunt stick, taking two or three of the largest tubers from each, and returning the earth carefully."

The most expeditious way of gathering a potato

to crop, is, first to run furrows on each side of the rows, and then a deep one in the middle, which turns up most of the roots to the surface for the purpose of picking up by hand. In this way, however, we should apprehend some waste, and should not advise it except where potatoes are plenty and labor scarce. A hoe with prongs, such as is sold at J. R. Newell's Agricultural Establishment, 52, North Market street, is, probably, the best implement for gathering potatoes.

Securing the crop. Mr. Bucl. of Albany, says, "there are many erroneous notions in regard to the culture and treatment of the potato, which every class in society have an interest in exploding, as the root has become a necessary food for every family." These errors consist in supposing—1st. That potatoes should be grown on a dry warm soil. 2d. That they should be dried in the sun, or washed, to render them pleasant to the eye. 3d. That they should be kept warm and dry during winter, to fit them for culinary uses. 4th. That they should be of large size. In contradiction to these popular opinions, he asserts, "First, that the best potatoes are grown upon cold, moist, but porous and rich soils. Second, that it were better the sun never should shine upon them—that they should be housed with all the dirt that adheres to them—that it is beneficial to add more in the bin or cask, to exclude external air as much as possible. And, third, that their surface should be kept moist, and the atmosphere which surrounds, as little above the point of keeping as possible."

Potatoes may be kept during winter in a cellar, free from frost, or in pits or caves in the field. In the latter case, they must be so situated on a dry knoll, or the side of a hill, as to be secured from the possibility of the pits being pervaded by water; and they must be so covered, first with straw and then with loam, as to prevent the intrusion of frost. They may, likewise, be placed in barrels, casks, or boxes, and if packed in moist sand, or the loam of the field in which they grew, they will be preserved better than in almost any other situation. If they are exposed to the sun and air till the upper side acquires a green color, they become poisonous.

Use. The use of the potato as an article of diet both for man and beast, is, probably, more extensive, and more common, than that of any other vegetable production. From having no peculiarity of taste, and consisting chiefly of starch, it approaches near to the qualities of the flour of grain; "and for this reason," says Loudon, "it is the most universally liked, and can be used longer in constant succession by the same individual without becoming unpalatable, than any other vegetable, the seeds of grasses excepted." Neill observes, that "so generally is it relished, and so nutritious is it accounted, that on many tables it now appears almost every day in the year."

An Essay on the Solanum Tuberosum, by H. C. Worsham, from the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, gives the following summary view of the excellent qualities of this superlative root: "Having its origin in a warm climate, it was supposed to be intolerant of cold, and upon that account incapable of cultivation in a more northern clime. But experience has shewn the contrary, and the potato is naturalized almost in every region. With the lower classes of people it is one of the greatest blessings, which the soil produces, forming flour without a mill, and bread without an oven; and at all seasons of the

year an agreeable, wholesome dish, without expensive condiments. What resourcea does the potato present to us? Its stalk, considered as a textile plant, furnishes in Austria a sort of flax—when burned it yields much potash—its apples, when ripe and crushed, ferment and give spirits by distillation—its tubercles made into a pulp are a substitute for soap in bleaching. Cooked by steam, the potato is a most healthy food. By different manipulations it furnishes two kinds of flour a groel and a parenchyma, which may be applied to increase the bulk of bread made from grain. Treated chemically it is converted into beer, vinegar, spirits, &c."

Castor Beans.—An Illinois paper calls the attention of farmers to the cultivation of this article. The few experiments made in rearing this plant, prove that the manufacture of Castor Oil may become a source of vast profit to the western country at least, as an article of exportation.

Mr. John Adams of Edwardsville has commenced the pressing of oil from them. For the present he uses his cloth press for that purpose, and obtains seven quarts of cold-pressed oil from a bushel of beans. He presses them without either grinding or pounding.

[From the New York Farmer.]

Strawberries.—In 1825 I received twelve varieties from the London Horticultural Society, eight of which grew. The *Downton*, a new variety produced by Knight, by artificial crossing, yielded some berries measuring 4 3 4 inches in circumference. The *Methaven Scarlet*, several of which measured four inches. They are both good bearers.

Potatoes for Seed.—It seems to be a received opinion among the horticulturists of Great Britain, that Professor Schoen's rule as to grain, should be reversed in regard to this root—that *these must be gathered in an unripe state for seed, and fully matured for the table.* It also appears from numerous experiments, that the upper or seed end of the tuber will produce roots a fortnight earlier than the lower end, connected with the runner. From the same variety of seed four successive crops may be obtained, at intervals of two weeks, the seed being planted at the same time and on similar soil, viz: the first from the upper set of the unripe seed; the second from the bottom set of the same; the third from the top end of the ripe seed; and the fourth from the bottom set of the same.

Thrice Blooming Apple.—In the 6th vol. of the London Horticultural transactions, is a communication from M. Thouin, giving an account of the *Calville Rouge de Micoud*, an apple which affords three sets of blossoms and fruit in a season. The blossoms appear in April, June and August. The first crop of fruit ripens in August; the second crop immediately succeeds, and lasts till the last of October; the third are picked after frost, and ripen in the fruit room.

Scotch exports.—At a dinner of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, in September, the Earl of Roxburg presiding, the following was given as a leading toast: "The staple exports of Scotland, Gardeners, Doctors, and [other] Black Cattle."—*Cal. Mer. Sept. 8.*

"Jack, which is the way to Epping?" "How do you know my name is Jack?" "I guess it." "Then guess your way to Epping."

Valuable Farm for sale at Auction

The Subscribers, by order of the Probate Court for the district of Windsor, will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Jemima Hicks, on the 10th day of April next, that valuable Farm, late the property of Mr. David Hicks, deceased, situated on the main road from Windsor to Wrentham, said ershed being about four miles south of Windsor village. Said farm consists of about 330 acres—100 acres of which is rich in pasture, lying on a uncorrected river, and in a good state of cultivation; and the remainder consists of upland, tillage, pasture, and woodland, of a very excellent soil, on which is considerable pine timber. On the premises is a dwelling house and four barns, all in good repair. The farm is well fenced and watered. Also, will be sold at the time and place above mentioned, about 70 acres of woodland, adjoining the above farm. Likewise, all the personal property of the said deceased, which remains unsold, consisting of various articles of household furniture, farming tools, stock, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.—Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

DAVID ESTY, *Administrators.*

Weathersfield, Vt. March 19, 1838.

Engrafting and Garden Work.

RUFUS HOWE, of Dorchester, informs his friends and the public, that he will attend to the Engrafting of Trees or Garden work. Having had considerable experience, he thinks he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with employment. Reference can be had of Mr. Samuel Downer, of Dorchester.

April 4

Marrowfat Pens.

For sale, a consignment from Albany, of 50 barrels Marrowfat Pens, by the barrel, at a very low price. Inquire at the Seed Establishment, No. 52, North Market street.

Horse Wanted.

A gentleman who is located in a section of Massachusetts where there are many desirous of raising colts, wishes to hire for the season, a half blood or good framed Stallion, or if the owner prefer, would board the horse (and a groom if desired) at a very low rate.—Enquire at this office. March 28.

Farmer Wanted.

A young farmer with his wife, is wanted, to take charge of a farm about 10 miles from New Haven. A young Massachusetts farmer who thoroughly understands his business, and whose wife is acquainted with the management of a dairy, and who can furnish testimony of economy, neatness, and industry, will have an opportunity to make a permanent and advantageous bargain. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.

New York, March 23, 1828.

Isabella Grape.

Vines of the ISABELLA GRAPE may be had, on application to the Subscriber, in Dorchester, or at his office, 71 2 Congress Street. ZEB COOK, Jr.

Wanted as above, a first rate Gardener, who can produce satisfactory recommendations. March 21

Milk Carriage.

For sale, a new Milk Carriage—inquire of Walter Frost, No. 13 Common street, Boston. March 21

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquisition of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Excellent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The preparation of those kinds liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal supervision, undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and imperfections, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress St., Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. D. & C. LANDRETH.

SUPERB BULBOUS ROOTS.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a fine collection of superior Bulbous Roots, suitable for spring planting. Consisting of black, purple, orange, violet, crimson, rose, nankin, bronze, and white colored DOUBLED MEXICAN DAHLIAS. Also, Ferrara Tigrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower—Amaryllis Formosissima, or Jacobean Lily—Double Tuberosa and Ranunculus; paintings of which may be seen at this place. The above collection of bulbs is in fine order, and is from the same House from which we obtained the Bulbous Roots last autumn, which gave such uncommon satisfaction.

Just received direct from Glasgow, Scotland, a large collection of S'OUTH GOOSE-FERRY BUSHES, of the largest and finest fruit, done up in bundles of six roots each with the name marked—price \$1.50 per bundle. Specimens of the fruit, preserved, measuring four inches in circumference, may be seen at this place.

A supply of the Roots of "WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRY"—measuring six and eight inches in circumference, is daily expected from Europe.

At this place is kept a large variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, (of 300 different sorts) in papers of 6 cents each, or \$5 per hundred, assorted; the names of which it is of course impracticable to give here. The collection comprises many French sorts, and the newest ones introduced by Nuttall, from Missouri, and the Rocky Mountains.

A few barrels of superior Early Manly Potatoes, have been received. This is the same sort as those sold at this place last year, which gave universal satisfaction, as to uncommon earliness, and good quality.

Also, seeds of the Cuba Tobacco, Yellow Tobacco, Teazel, Lotus, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Early Rape, Bloom Corn, Spring Vetches, Castor Oil Bean, Corn, (various sorts)—Weld, Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Millet, Burnet, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, White and Red Clover, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.



N. DAVENPORT offers for sale at his Nursery in Milton, a fine collection of Fruit and Forest Trees and Ornamental Shrubs, comprising Apples, Pears, Peaches, Prunes, Nectarines, &c. Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. A list of which can be seen at our office of the New England Farmer, or Agricultural Warehouse—and will be inserted in the New England Farmer occasionally. At this Nursery, however, it is not so much an object to present the imposing display of a great number of the names of indifferent fruit as to keep a choice collection of those sorts, whose excellence is well known and established.

Orders are respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention if left with J. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street; or with FRENCH & DAVENPORT, No. 713 Washington Street—or at the Nursery in Milton. Feb. 23.

Hose Bushes and Grape Vines.

For sale at the House of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester, 80 rounded leaf Rose bushes—90 do. Province, or Cabbage 10 do. four seasons—300 do. Damask—30 do. Burgundy—5 do. Austria—25 do. Marble—10 do. Tuscan—100 do. French—6 very large plants monthly Roses, sixteen years old, and in prime health—7 varieties Double Disarm Single do. 2—Sangermania India, or Grape Myrtle, two of which are 20 years old—50 Grape Vines, (White Sweet water)—Snow ball Bushes—White Lilies—Red and White Lilacs.

ROSE WATER.

20 Demijohns Double and Single distilled Rose Water, made entirely from Damask Roses. The above Rose Water is constantly kept for sale at Mr. C. Wade's Porter Cellar, No. 12 Merchant's Row, by Demijohn or less quantity.

March 14

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the Proprietors of the above Nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of Horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with Fruit Trees of the finest sorts, and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present season.

Bloodgood & Co., and personally to the *Intending and Engrafting of all their Fruit Trees*—and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine. The subscriber, Agent of the above Nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.**FLOWERING SHRUBS.****AND****PLANTS.**

The Trees will be delivered in this City, at the risk and expense of the purchaser—the bill may be paid to him.

The reputation of this Nursery is so extensively known, and has been so well sustained, that I take leave to refer those in want of Trees, in any of the Horticulturists in the City and its vicinity; and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the Trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this Nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, on application to ZEB COOK, Jr. Rogers' Buildings—Congress St.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Halls—Flints and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the *Doupond Powder Store*, No. 65 Broad street, by E. COPELAND, Jr.

The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask. March 14

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

The KENRICK NURSERIES in Newton, near Brighton, are the most extensive in New England. Gentlemen in want of Trees, are invited to call and examine for themselves—and make their own selections. The Apple and Peach Trees are extraordinary for size, variety, and thriftiness.

Written orders addressed to JOHN or WM. KENRICK, and sent to the Newton Post office, or left with Joseph Bridge, agent, in Court-street, where Catalogues may be had gratis, will be carefully attended to. Trees will be suitably packed for shipping or land conveyance, and delivered in Boston when desired. Gentlemen living at a distance, however, should have agents in the city to receive and pay for them. Mar. 14

Garden Seeds.

The subscriber has for sale a very large assortment of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, from the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, Boston.

Likewise, a few pounds Lucerne Seed. E. STEDMAN. Newburyport, March 21.

40,000.

For sale, Forty Thousand engrafted APPLE TREES, from the best and the most successful of any three kinds of the most approved and superior Fruits, including early autumn and winter Apples. Also, other Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Orders may be sent to this place via Post office, directed to FRANCIS WINSHIP.

Brighton, March 21st, 1828.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	2 00 3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	107 50 110 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	112 00 115 00
BEANS, white,	bushe.	1 25 1 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel.	9 75 10 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	8 50 9 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	7 50 8 00
BUTTER, inspected No. 1, new,	pound.	12 20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7 00
Skimmed milk,	"	7 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 25 5 37
Genesee,	"	5 12 5 37
Rye, best,	"	3 00 3 24
GRAIN, Corn,	bushe.	52 52
Rye,	"	60 51
Lavacy,	"	60 67
Oats,	"	30 32
HOGS' LAIRD, first sort, new,	pound.	10 10
LIME,	casek.	7 00 1 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 75 3 00
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	17 00 18 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	12 50 13 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	12 50 13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushe.	1 50 1 75
Orchard Grass,	"	5 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	4 00
Rye Grass,	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	5 00
Red Top,	"	1 60
Lavacy,	pound.	7 50
Red Honeysuckle Clover,	"	12 13
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	38 55
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	28 26
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	22 30
Merino, half & quarter washed,	"	22 20
Native, washed,	"	25 27
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	40 45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	30 35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	30 35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	9 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	10 10
whole hogs,	"	6 7
VEAL,	"	5 12
BUTTER,	"	12 17
MILK, BUTTER,	"	12 20
Lump, best,	"	12 20
EGGS,	dozen.	19 14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushe.	70 70
Indian, retail,	"	60 65
POTATOES,	"	37 40
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	2 00 2 30

MISCELLANIES.

The following lines, (enclosing a ring) were addressed by Lord Lyttleton to his wife, fourteen years after marriage.

Thou, Mary, with this ring I wed;
So fourteen years ago I said.
Behold another ring! For what?
To wed thee o'er again; why not?

With that first ring I wedded youth,
Grace, beauty, innocence, and truth;
'Taste long admired, sense long revered.
And all my Mary then appeared.

If she by merit since disclosed
Prove twice the woman I supposed,
I plead that double merit now,
To justify a double vow.

Here then to day, with faith as sure,
With ardor as intense and pure,
As when amidst the rights divine,
I took thy truth and plighted mine.

To thee, sweet girl, this second ring,
A token and a pledge I bring
With this I wed, till death us part,
Thy riper virtues to my heart;

Those virtues which, before untried,
The wife has added to the bride—
Those virtues, whose progressive claim,
Endearing wedlock's every name.

My soul enjoys, my song approves,
For conscience' sake, as well as love's—
For why? they show me hour by hour,
Honor's high thought, affection's power—
Discretion's deed, sound judgment's sentence,
And teach me all things—*but repentance.*

Old Bailey wit.—A man tried for stealing a pair of boots from a shop door in Holborn, with which he ran away. (*Judge, to the witness who had pursued and seized the prisoner*.)

Judge.—What did he say, when you caught him?

Witness.—My Lord, he said that he took the boots in joke.

Judge.—Pray how far did he carry the joke?

Witness.—About forty yards, please your Lordship.

An Irishman who was employed on the canal last spring, was observed one day attentively watching a red headed wood-pecker, while it was tapping a beech tree. On being asked what attracted his attention, he said, "I'm speering at the strange *baste* upon yonder tree—for sure enough the silly *crathur* has knocked his face against it till his head is a gore of *bluid*."

Geese.—One of these birds was hatching on a hill in our neighbourhood during the late snow storm. The winds blew and the snow descended and drifted around her but she hung on like the tooth ache. And it was not until every part and parcel of her was covered except her head that the benefit of a removal occurred to her. She then "rose, reported progress," and we believe has had "leave to sit again."—*Taunton Ad.*

Appropos Psalm singing.—Many years ago, in "old Continental times," an obscure parish, in a corner of the town of W—, in Connecticut, set about the erection of a house of public worship.—As not unfrequently occurs on such occasions, a disagreement took place about the location of the

house; which, after the frame was raised grew to such a height, that the work was stopped; and the uncovered frame stood for years exposed to the elements, until it literally tumbled down. An attempt was then made to rebuild the house—a new frame was provided for the purpose—and the "society" gathered together for the raising. Among those present, was the late Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, of witty memory, (then a boy) together with his father, the clergyman of the adjoining parish.

As was customary in those times, it was proposed to have prayers and singing before the "raising" commenced—but there was no Psalm Book there. Young Hopkins, however, suggested that he could remember a Psalm, and was accordingly requested to give it out, in the old way, by "lining it." He therefore began—

"Except the Lord doth build the house,
The builders work in vain.

These being duly sung to the good old tune of *Mear*—he continued,

"Except the Lord doth finish it,
'Twill tumble down again."

We have now before us a better school-slate than we ever saw before. It is of sufficient thickness and polish, of a fine grain and of a dark colour.—This slate is from the quarry of J. M. Porter, near Easton. He has an immense number ready for market, and will sell them as cheap as the imported article. Its manufacture will give employment to some hundred of our citizens.—*Phila. Press.*

A discovery has recently been made at Albany, it is said, to bleach linen and muslin by steam.—Thick linen drilling has been bleached in ten hours, without injury to the fabric, and cotton in much less time. It has been patented.

Conveyance of Sound.—The wide spread sail of a ship, rendered concave by a gentle breeze, is also a good collector of sound. It happened once on board a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, 100 miles from land, that the persons walking on deck when passing a particular spot, always heard most distinctly the sound of bells; varying as in human rejoicings. All on board listened and were convinced, but the phenomenon was mysterious and inexplicable. Months afterwards, by comparing notes, it was ascertained, that at the time of observation, the bells of the city of St. Salvador, on the Brazilian coast, had been ringing on the occasion of a festival; the sound, therefore, favored by a gentle wind, had travelled over 100 miles of smooth water, and had been brought to a focus by the sail in the particular situation on the deck where it was listened to. It appears from this that a machine might be constructed having the same relation to sound that a telescope has to light.

Cochineal.—The Washington papers, of last week, contained a valuable article on the subject of cultivating Cochineal, in the United States.—The late English publications state, that it has succeeded in Europe. The common opinion that these insects fly from leaf to leaf to deposit their eggs, is not correct. The male insects only fly. They are few, one or two to every thousand females. These insects feed upon the prickly pear, which is indigenous in the Southern States.—Hence it is inferred, that the Cochineal may be cultivated, very profitably in this country. Its price is about three dollars per pound. The experiment certainly should be attempted.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England—the crops of 1827.—The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

<i>Artichoke</i> , Green Globe	<i>Melon</i> , Pine Apple
<i>Asparagus</i> , Devonshire	<i>Greca</i> , Ciron
Gravesend	Persian
Battersea	Nutmeg
Large white Reading	Large Cantelupe
(26 varieties), including	Pomgranate, or Musk
the English broad beans,	Carolina Water
dwarfs and pole.	Long Island Water
<i>Beets</i> , true Long Blood	Apple-seeded, Water
Early blood Turnip	<i>Marjoram</i> ,
Early White Scarcity	Mustard, White and Brown
French Sugar, or Amber	<i>Nasturtium</i>
Orange	Mangel Wurtzel,
Green, (for soups, &c.)	Onion, Potatoe
<i>Borecole</i>	Tree
<i>Broccoli</i> , Early White	White Portugal
Early Purple	Yellow
Large Cape	Madeira
<i>Brussels Sprouts</i> ,	Strasbourg
<i>Cabbage</i> , Early Salisbury dwarf	Large Red
Early York	<i>Parsley</i> , Siberian
Early Dutch	Dwarf Curled
Early Sugarloaf	Curled, or Double
Early Lon. Battersea	<i>Parsnip</i> , Large Dutch swelling
Early Emperor	<i>Peas</i> , Early Washington
Early Wellington	Early double blossomed
Large Bergen, &c.	Early Fame
Large Cape Savoy	Early Golden Hotspur
Large Scotch	Early Charlton
Large Green glazed	Early Strawberry Dwarf
Large late Drumhead	Dwarf Blue Imperial
Tree, or 1000 headed	Dwarf blue Frussian
Green Globe Savoy	Dwarf Spanish, or Fan
Red Dutch	Dwarf Marrowfat
Yellow Savoy	Dwarf Sugar
Turnip rooted, &c.	Matchless, or Tall Mar.
<i>Cardoon</i>	Knight's Tall Barrow
<i>Carrots</i> , Altringham	Tall Crooked pod Sugar
Early Horn	<i>Peppers</i> , Long, or Cayenne
Blood Red (for West India market)	Tomato, or Squash
Lemon	Bell
Long Orange	Cherry
Cramer	<i>Pumpkins</i> , Finest Family
<i>Cauliflower</i> , Early and Late	Conceit Field
<i>Celery</i> , White solid	Mammoth
Rose coloured solid	<i>Radish</i> , Early Frame
Italian	Short pot Scarlet
Celeriac, or turnip rooted	Long Salmon
<i>Cherrie</i>	Purple Short Top
<i>Chives</i>	Long white, or Naples
<i>Corn Salad</i> , or Vitikost	Cherry
<i>Cress</i> , Curled or Peppercress	White Turnip Rooted
Broad leaved or Garden	Black Fall, or Spanish
Water	<i>Rhubarb</i> , for tarts, &c.
Long Orange	<i>Rita Baga</i> ,
<i>Cucumber</i> , Early Frame	Salsify, or vegetable oyster
Green Cluster	<i>Sea Kale</i> ,
Short Prickly	Skirret
Long Prickly	<i>Scorzonera</i>
Long green Turkey	Saffron
Long white Turkey	<i>Spinach</i> , New Zealand
White Spined	Prickly, or Fall
Small Girkin, &c.	Round leaved summer
<i>Egg Plant</i> , Purple	Eg. Patience Dock
White	<i>Sage</i> ,
<i>Endive</i> , Green	Squash, Early bush Summer
White Curled	Long Crook Neck
Broad leaved Batavian	Vegetable Marrow
<i>Garden Burnet</i>	Porter's Valparaiso
<i>Giant Sott</i>	Acorn
<i>Indian Corn</i> , (several varieties)	<i>Tomatoes</i>
<i>Kale</i> , Sea	Turnips, Early White Dutch
Purple curled	Early Garden Stone
Green curly Scotch	White Flat, or Globe
<i>Leek</i> , London	Green Round
Large Scotch	Red Round
<i>Lettuce</i> , Early Curled Silesia	Swan's Egg
Large Green head	Large Egg, Norfolk
Royal Cape	Long Tankard
Imperial	Long Yellow French
Hardy Green	Yellow Dutch
Brown Dutch	Yellow Maltese
Admiral	Yellow Aberdeen
Tennisball, or Rose	Yellow Stone
Drumhead	Yellow Swedish
Magnum Bonum Coss	Deulham
Bath Coss	<i>Thyme</i> —Sweet Basil—Bonest,
Lee Coss	Lavender—Rosemary—Hyssop,
White Coss, or Leaf,	Wormwood—Sage—Savory,
Green Coss	Penny royal—Spikenard—Dill,
	Balm—Tansy—Bene, &c.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1828.

No. 38.

AGRICULTURE.

(From the American Farmer.)

ON THE

EFFECTS OF THE PROTECTING SYSTEM Upon the Agricultural Interest.

Brighton, near Boston, 15th Feb. 1828.

To JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—By an editorial article in a late American Farmer, (No 42,) we learn that you are in a quandary on the tariff question," that you saw the system of 1824 established, and in 1827, the farming interest more depressed than you ever knew it." Every friend to his country, who has witnessed your zeal and untiring exertions to promote its best interests, will, from motives of gratitude, feel disposed to lend a helping hand to relieve you; thus actuated, I proffer my feeble aid.

I shall commence with an expression of my deliberate opinion, that a *mania* with regard to the question at issue, has been somewhat *rife* in our country for several years past; and, as in the physical system, when an epidemic prevails, the robust are often its victims, while the feeble escape, so in the intellectual, when a *mania* rages, it not unfrequently passes by the weak and puny, and scizes upon the wise and sagacious.

But before we proceed to discuss the subject, I crave your indulgence to *egotise* a little. I would not be understood as hostile to the manufacturing interest—on the contrary I am an advocate for fostering "domestic industry" especially household manufactures, which I consider the philosopher's stone for the farmer. But I protest against attempting protection by tariffs. As I deem the state legislatures the best judges of those branches that require encouragement, and the legitimate fountains from which the means should flow. Nor am I an importer of European commodities of any kind, and never have been.

I was formerly engaged in mercantile pursuits, and shipped flour to France, that was purchased, or rather taken by the French republic, for which they promised to pay *silver bars*, but my supercargoes no agents, could never get them or any other pay, although some of my brethren were so fortunate as to get paid for their flour from the droppings of the Louisiana purchase. I consoled myself, however, that when the revolutionary volcano had spent its fury, France would settle down with a permanent government of some sort or other, and being impressed with an idea that no government can be permanent unless administered upon principles of *strict justice*, at the same time seeing her riches "progressive," I consoled myself, as before observed, that I should ultimately get my *bars*, or an equivalent in coin. But it was not long before I was deprived of that consolation—for our own government took my claim, together with others similarly situated, into their own hands, and without our consent, relinquished them to redeem a guarantee of the West India islands, which had been pledged to France at a critical period of our war of independence, for the assistance rendered in that struggle, without which it is doubtful whether our complete emancipation would have been the result. Notwithstanding I lost my claim on France, being habitually an op-

timist I still derived consolation; as I considered the redemption of the guarantee of nearly as much importance in its consequence, as was the assistance originally derived by the pledge—for there can be no question, but that it prevented the nation from being involved with one or other of the belligerents, at a crisis that its very existence would have been eminently jeopardised.

Ever since the loss of my flour or *silver bars*, which is more than thirty years, I have lived on my farm, chiefly occupied in horticulture, farming and breeding of animals;—and being located in the vicinity of the great Cattle fair, which is attended weekly the year round, by farmers, graziers, and dairy men from all parts of the New England states, opportunities offered, which I was not backward in improving, of mixing and conversing with a class of men, who, for strength of understanding, intelligence, and innate shrewdness, will not suffer by a comparison with any class or body of men on the globe. Often have I, in times of great agricultural distress, laved over the pens or fences, and communed with them for hours on the causes that led to such a lamentable state of things. I have also associated with many of the most intelligent of the mercantile classes in the capital and principal trading towns of New England, during the period referred to, and anxiously sought their opinions on the measures of the national councils for promoting the commercial prosperity of our country, in which, from investments dependent on it, I felt a strong interest. I doubtless have not profited by such advantages, so much as many others would, thus situated. But I have deemed it necessary, sir, to speak thus far, of my own affairs, in order to shew the causes which placed me on the field of observation, among such practical men as I have named, during a period of thirty years, which has enabled me to assert, that the positions I am about to assume, are not founded upon hasty reflections, elicited by recent disappointments, or my conclusions drawn from perusing the writings of political economists. Thus supported, I fearlessly declare my most solemn conviction, that the interests of agriculture require no other protection than a free unshackled commerce, and a fair scope for competition in foreign markets. And that to legislation upon the model of what is termed the *counting house policy*, or monopolising system of Great Britain—to protecting statutes, excited by circumstances of the moment, may be attributed by far the greater portion of agricultural distress and public calamity, that has befallen the nation since the days of the "first Adams." We then heard that exalted patriot and profound statesman, declare, that "the interests of agriculture and commerce were inseparable—their only effectual protection, wooden walls."

A long time elapsed, unhappily too long, when the nation united with one accord to build those walls. Then arose a gleam of hope that the golden days were about to return; but it proved delusive. The snake was not killed, nor even "scotched," he laid torpid but for a moment, and has come out, clothed in a more specious garb, with renewed vigour, to protect manufactures with his fangs—charm agriculture with his rattles, and crush commerce amid his folds.

I most conscientiously believe, sir, that "time, with which every thing rises and falls," will prove this assumption to be a "faithful saying"—that it is not declamation, nor the language too lightly figurative, to portray the "form and pressure" of the AMERICAN SYSTEM. I shall not plough over the whole surface of that field, nor explore the *strata hidden beneath it*—my labours will be confined to an obscure corner, and I trust I shall be able to demonstrate that this same system or any of its ramifications, will operate most injuriously, if not destructively to the interests of the agriculturists of our country.

I begin with analysing the sugar plums heretofore given, and now held out to those sickly children to induce them to take their physic.

The first item to be examined on the catalogue, is a tariff on cheese of nine cents per pound, granted in 1816—this has, doubtless, been considered by the farmers as amounting to a prohibition, and of course a complete protection. But it is probable they, nor the national legislature, were aware that one more potent then existed, and still exists—namely, that such foreign cheese as would sell in the United States, and could possibly come in competition, costs in the country where it is reduced, with the charges of importation, exchange and a living profit only to the importer, full three times as much as cheese from the best dairies in our country! Dr. Franklin would have advised those who granted this boon, to "save the paper"—the parchment on which the law is engrossed, was worth more to the farmers than the protection. As we may derive instruction from this article, I shall attempt a brief history of its progress towards improvement. Before the adoption of the federal constitution, much the greater portion of cheese made in New England, was disgustingly inferior to what it now is;—nearly all the wealthy classes in the commercial cities and southern states, were supplied with foreign cheese—chiefly English;—there were a few good dairies, but so rare that their product was distinguished by the names of the proprietors. The farmers who brought their poor stuff to the grocers, saw English cheese selling for three times, and that from those dairies I have named, twice as much as they could get for theirs, entered into a spirited competition before the impost of four cents a pound was laid in September, 1790. Foreign cheese was considered a luxury, and was taxed as a fair object of revenue. The preamble to the act which contains this item, recites:—"To make provision for the payment of the debts of the United States." Revenue was the only object—no one ever dreamed that it was for the protection of a particular class of citizens.—The discovery that Congress possessed the power of imposing prohibitory tariffs, was reserved for more "evil times." This is an excrecence that has attached to the constitution since that period. Had it appeared then, every hand of those illustrious patriots who organized the government, would have been put forth to pluck out the constructive tumour by the roots. They would have pronounced most emphatically that "the State Legislatures were the only legitimate almoners of the people's money!"

It is said, that the want of success in the

production of good cheese, may be ascribed more to the want of knowledge in the process than to soil and climate—that a complete knowledge rests on *chemical niceties* which are not practised—of the making it, *systematically* depends on the unerring rules of *science*, in which the conductors of dairies are not versed. The dairy woman having brought her cheese, by *guessing*, to such perfection as to reach the point to command a ready sale, at a satisfactory price, for the “*home market*,” keeps her *secret* and *guesses* no farther.

It is the opinion of numbers of such men as I have named, who attend the Brighton fairs, that the surest machine in New England for transmuting herbage into money, is a *dairy*, when cheese will bring six cents a pound at the door; and I believe the same may be said of all well-managed dairies throughout the whole *hill country*, as far south as the cotton latitude. But we cannot well have stronger proof than that dairy farmers are more flourishing than any others; indeed, they appear to be the only class that are growing rich, except the growers of fine wool that manage prudently.

Such has been the increase of population, and the extension of new settlements where dairies do not flourish, that the supply of cheese has seldom exceeded the consumption. Sometimes, however, it does, and then it perishes in the warehouses of the sea ports, as you informed your readers was the case last year in Philadelphia—the blessed effects of a “*home market*.” As for the exportation of good rich American cheese, it is out of the question. But little of it will keep at home after the first year. Some skim-milk cheese is exported, to which I have no reference: for it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that the dairy woman who robs her cheese of the *cream*, robs her husband's pocket: as the loss in the quantity of *curd*, and of course *weight*, with the difference of *price*, is considerably more, than the value of the butter. There are often a few days in a season, however, when it is found, from the state of the weather, profitable to make skim-milk cheese. There have been a few instances of good American cheese keeping sound to Calcutta, that was sold at twenty-five cents a pound, when English cheese, stored in the same warehouse, sold at fifty cents. But no prudent merchant will ship rich new milk cheese to warm climates. Whereas if it was made to imitate English or Dutch cheese, in *quality* and *keeping* properties, scarcely a ship bound to the East and West Indies or South America, but would have her cargo assorted with considerable investments, even at fifty per cent. above the present price. But the dairy farmers have had a “*home market*.” They saw no foreign cheese and naturally supposing the tariff protected them, had no inducement to imitate it: as they were selling at their own doors at seven or eight cents a pound, they were satisfied—not being like some of their fellow citizens engaged in other pursuits, “*never content but with a little more*.”

Now let us suppose that Congress, instead of granting a prohibitory tariff, had offered a *bounty* on the importation of foreign cheese, (which I contend, they had an equal right to do,) for the purpose of stimulating the farmers to enter into competition with it, that they might bring the manufacture to such perfection as to compete in all foreign markets—and no doubt they can—thereby creating a very important staple of export. Is it not probable you might, by this time, have seen

the slopes and gorges of the Alleghanies covered with dairy farms? And would not such a measure “*provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and regulate commerce with foreign nations*.” (the only “*pegs*” in the constitution the “*protecting system*” can hang upon,) full as well as a prohibitory tariff? It is said Great Britain will take nothing of us but cotton;—she would be glad to take our cheese if it was equal to her own, which she sells on the spot at eighteen or twenty cents a pound. Our merchants could not make a better remittance for “*coarse woollens*,” than to purchase such cheese for fifteen cents.

Great Britain draws large supplies of butter and cheese from Holland; she has no land to spare for a corresponding increase of the dairy with her population. She is so much attached to *home consumption*, that double the number of horses are kept for agriculture that are necessary—*those* and her *corn laws* eat up every thing. She even imports large quantities of eggs and poultry from France. Yet in what country do *yeomanry* “*landlords* and *tenants* complain more?

The tariff intended for the protection of other products of the soil, except those which will be noticed in the sequel, may be ranked with cheese. Ten cents a bushel on potatoes is mere sound; they are a bulky, perishable article. A few farmers in the vicinity of the eastern and northern sea ports may, in some seasons, be benefited.—But it will come out of the pockets of those of the south, who are obliged to purchase their seed every year.

The report of the committee on manufactures, and the bill presented by them to the House of Representatives, providing for an increased tariff on wool, woollens, hemp, &c., having just come to hand, we proceed to examine the protection held out to agriculture. The first in order are wool and woollen manufactures. I must here express my astonishment at the want of information manifested by the attendants on the “*protecting system*” at Harrisburg, and of those now in attendance at Washington, of what pertains to the *farming interest*. Indeed, I cannot furnish a more forcible illustration, than to transcribe a story told of the natives of Chili, by the celebrated *Zimmerman*, which I found quoted in a recent British publication now on my table: “*In Chili*,” says *Zimmerman*, “*the physicians blow around the beds of their patients to drive away diseases, and as the people of that country believe that physic consists wholly of this wind, their doctors would take it very ill of any person who should attempt to make the method of cure more difficult. They think they know enough when they know how to blow*.” If the farmers can be induced to consider the tariff on wool and woollens any protection, it may, with truth be said, that “*credulity is indigenous*” in other climates besides Chili.

The committee state in their report, that “*the very rapid increase in the importation of low qualities of wool since the tariff of 1824, furnishes the strongest reasons to conclude that they are supplying the demands and answering the use of which the coarse wool of our country would, in most cases, supply*.” Without stopping to inquire whether this conclusion is not founded upon isolated facts, or whether the real cause of these importations is not *physical*; namely: that such qualities cannot, and never will be, found in our country; I would respectfully intimate to the honourable committee, that numbers of intelligent

men, who constantly attend the Brighton fairs, and whose veracity they will not question, could inform them that the farmers throughout New England were striving, with all their might, long before the fall of wool, or the importations referred to by them, to get rid of their native coarse woolled sheep, and to substitute those that produce fine. “*Excellence is of slow growth*,” time is required to change the flocks of a country.” It has been estimated by competent judges, that within the last four or five years, half a million of native sheep and lambs have been sold at Brighton, and a great portion of those that came in autumn and the early part of winter, at prices little above the value of their *pelts*. It is an unquestionable fact, that a drover has been known to start from Vermont for Brighton with a flock of *native sheep* and a drove of *swine*—and to slaughter the sheep to fatten his hogs on the road, throwing their *pelts* into a wagon, to sell on his arrival.

I have made inquiries of numbers of wool growers, as to the relative profit of growing fine wool or coarse; none fix the difference at less than three pounds of fine for two of coarse at the same expense. I am aware that difference in *flocks* and their *location*, may cause some variation. I place great reliance, however, on the information of a gentleman of science and observation, who has been a wool grower for twenty years past, and, moreover, is interested in woollen manufactures, that he could raise two pounds of fine merino at less expense than one pound of native coarse wool! With such data, *figures* will demonstrate that, until coarse wool bears a price vastly higher than fine, it is in vain to think of obtaining a supply except by importation. It must appear evident, that a tariff that would induce our farmers to grow coarse wool, would shut the gates of every woollen manufactory adapted to that description of material, in the country. There are facts from official sources now before the public, which prove that the importation of wool, of *all qualities*, has not exceeded five per cent. on the quantity grown in the country; and there is the strongest presumption that the production of fine wool has nearly reached the point of demand by the manufacturers. One of the most extensive wool growers in the union, expressed to me a few days since, an opinion decidedly confirmatory—concluding with this remark, “*we only want to be let alone*.” The information I have been able to collect from various sources, justifies the conclusion, that the period is at hand, when the staple of our fine wool will be so much improved as to become an article of export. The dissemination of considerable flocks of Saxon sheep, has caused a spirited and healthy competition, that will, if not paralyzed by tariffs, be productive of such results, when the art of *stapling* is better understood, as to compete with the wools of Spain, and even Saxony, in the British markets.

If I have been so fortunate as to convince you that a tariff on wool will not benefit the “*farming interest*,” it will not be necessary to shew that enormous one already existing, and the increase now contemplated, on *coarse woollens*, will be alike inoperative. But let us look on the other side of the wall. Will any one contend that this protecting tariff will not operate, in every section of our country, as a most grievous burden—a *tax*, and nothing but an *unequal tax* on the many for the benefit of the few? And will not the agriculturists feel it most sensibly—do they not at this

moment in a very important section of the union?—those whom it is the fashion to style “*nobles of the South*,” perhaps from the circumstance of their showing a fondness for the innocent luxuries and elegancies of life—a taste, which, it must be admitted, has no tendency to retard the progress of civilization and the social virtues, if it does not promote them, and make men less jealous of their just rights.

This class of citizens seem, by the advocates of the “*American system*,” to have been placed under “*the ban of the protecting empire*.” Is it because they inherit a property in “*persons held to service or labour*,” which their ancestors protected with their blood, and which, if the constitution did not guarantee to them as sacredly as it does the New England farmer his freehold, they possess by a paramount title? I am not a *Southron*, but a full-blooded Yankee; my ancestors fled from the tariffs and constructive religion of the Stuarts and Archbishop Laud, one hundred and ninety years ago, to the banks of the Connecticut, and I now inherit some of the soil they then located;—nor am I an advocate for slavery, sir; *Wilberforce*, *Clarkson*, nor the most zealous member of the society of friends in our country, do not hold it in greater abhorrence, or will go further to promote its abolition, if it can be accomplished without manifest injustice and encroaching upon rights that are held sacred. I am sensible that it is an evil of enormous magnitude, that is increasing. But I see not a finger lifted to check it. We, of the *free states*, declaim and scold about it, and complain that the constitution has entitled our Southern brethren to *votes* in consequence of their slave population. Would it not be better, instead of treating the subject in this manner, and attempting any infringement of their rights, to consult with them as *brothers of the same family*, and endeavour, by the joint and strenuous efforts of the whole nation, to mitigate the evil, and, if possible, to lay a *legitimate* foundation for its ultimate removal.

I have never seen the question fairly met;—according to my apprehension, there has always been too much enthusiasm manifested on the one hand, and irritability on the other, to lead to an investigation of the subject in that cool, dispassionate manner its high importance demands.

We all ought to know, that a *delusion* seized the whole *christian* world with regard to slavery, two centuries ago, and continued till the war of our revolution. Even the Quakers, “*the salt of the earth*,” did not scruple to hold slaves until a few years before, when the exhortations of that exemplary man, *Anthony Beneset*, convinced them that it did not comport with the principles of their faith.

It ought also to be known, that it is *physically* impossible for all the *low country* south of Virginia, and some parts of that state, to be cultivated by any but the *African race*.

While *cultivators*, in the present state of the country, cannot exist there. In all probability it would have been a *desert*, had it depended on their labour, to this day. Take the slaves away, and their proprietors must starve or abandon their dwellings and the tombs of their ancestors—maim them on the spot, and the remedy would be as bad, or worse than the disease.

Can we wonder, then, that our fellow citizens of that section are so sensitive on this subject? And will those feelings be mitigated by taxing them

enormously for the clothing of their labourers, under pretence of *protecting* the growers of *coarse wool*, who will never grow a pound if they can change their flocks.

The next item we shall consider is *hemp* that pays a tariff of thirty five, which the bill before Congress increases progressively to sixty dollars per ton. Are the advocates of “*independence* on foreign countries for all we want,” aware that those very nations to whom they are indebted for nearly or quite all the examples brought to *prop* the “*American system*,” do not *hanker* after such independence? The whole marine of Great Britain and France, are furnished with hemp from the Baltic. It does not seem to agree with the *monopolizing policy* of Great Britain, to protect the growth of hemp in *Ireland*, one of the most fertile spots, and as well suited to that crop as any on the globe—and by that means add a *little* comfort, by affording employment to a portion of her *six millions* of kind hearted subjects, that have been *debased* to be *subdued*—*who labour to exist, and exist to labour*. France has found it for her interest to send her wines and the “*fineries* from her work shops” to Russia for hemp, and grow *wheat* that often competes with our flour, in the West India and South American markets.

How do our merchants pay for the *five thousand* tons of foreign hemp that is annually worked up in our country? They take our flour, pork, lard, and a large amount of other produce to Cuba, and Brazil, and with the proceeds purchase *sugars*, which are taken to Russia, and cargoes of hemp brought back in return, to be manufactured into cordage to rig their ships, and to export to the republics of Mexico and South America. This trade demands a large amount of tonnage, with provisions for the crews. And until the preparation of hemp is better understood and practised, will it not promote the “*farming interest*” infinitely more than to grow that crop?

The committee say “*hemp and flax only need the consumption of duck and cordage of our extensive commerce and growing navy*.” But the commissioners of the navy will not hazard their well earned reputation, by sending the national ships to sea clothed with sails and rigging made of materials the growth of our country nor will the ship owners. But if they are a little more oppressed with *tariffs*, they will send their ships to Europe to be clothed. There is no question, but by a proper system of management, hemp can be grown in the western country, and become a profitable staple at \$100 per ton; and we can prove by facts, that a small sample was prepared in New England, during the last war, equal to the best Russian hemp. The system, as now practised, is radically wrong. A high tariff, however, will not change it—during the war, hemp sold for \$250 a ton; since, the price has averaged over \$200—it is now \$275 in Boston. Where do we see hemp prepared in the Russian manner? It should be considered, that all improvements in agriculture, are of “*slow growth*.” The only method to bring hemp to such perfection as to be consumed by our marine, is for the State Legislatures to offer large *bounties* for hemp that shall equal Russian, and to encourage the erection of machinery for dressing it, by loans to the farmers for that express purpose; and even then the increase will be so gradual, that it will take probably twenty years to furnish the demand for our navigation.

If the supply could keep pace with the increas-

ed consumption for ten years, it would be doing well. In 1826, there was exported only from St. Petersburg, 2,973 tons of hemp to the U. States, and 4,639 tons in 1827. The cordage manufacturers, if the present bill passes into a law, and they are not allowed a *drawback*, will be fairly run down by the *tariff ship*, as those of duck were in 1824. Flax may be supposed, with trifling variations, to stand on the same bottom with hemp.

The proposed increase of the *tariff on udden spirits*, sweetened as it is with *molasses*, as a protection to the agriculturists of the nation, is too disgusting to dilate upon. If our countrymen will take poison, it is quite immaterial whether it is hel ebore or arsenic. It is believed however, that the present high duty on West India rum, has done more to occasion the loss of the British colonial trade than any mismanagement in negotiation. As the planters had nothing but rum to pay for of our agricultural products they wanted, have not been very strenuous to induce the government to open their ports. And I think it may be fairly assumed, that had the tariff on rum been no higher than for the purpose of revenue, it would have been continued a commerce with the West Indies, demanding a much greater amount of exports from our country at large, than any advantages that have been derived from an increased consumption of grain for distillation.

Internal improvements are said to be pressed into the service of the *American system*. If that is the case, does not one of its features resemble a steam boat with her *wheels* moving in contrary directions? We find that the Legislatures of the several States, and individuals are most ardently and *laudably* engaged in cutting canals and constructing rail-ways for the express purpose of enabling the farmer to transport his produce to market at a very *cheap* rate. The advocates of the “*protecting system*,” by high tariffs on hemp, iron, and duck, are taking the most effectual method that can be devised that he should transport it coastwise and to foreign markets at a very *dear* rate. For it is as certain as that the tide will flow, as the materials for ship building advance in price, the freights of our immense *coasting* navigation and also that carrying our products to foreign ports will advance in proportion.

Having denied that Congress possess the power they have assumed, and on which the “*protecting system*” is based, it is incumbent on me to produce authority other than my own opinion, which certainly ought not to weigh a feather against a contrary doctrine, embraced by very able opponents. Happily I have it in my power to offer, such as I trust will be considered paramount to that of those eminent characters he they ever so learned and well skilled in the science of construction.

It was my good fortune, sir, to be on the stage when the federal constitution was formed—and, during the debates of a convention of delegates, chosen by the people of my little native State of Connecticut, to deliberate upon the question of its ratification; I attended in the galleries every moment of their sessions. I was young, ardent, and *my little all* depended upon the issue; and, as you may well suppose, not a lip escaped me. I heard Wm S. Johnson, R. Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth, who had assisted to frame that compact, explain and defend its provisions, answer objections, and allay the prejudices of strong pure minded men—with such eloquence, calmness, and energy, that made an indelible impression on my mind. At

that period, the people were jealous of *privileged orders*, and a prominent objection was, that Congress might appropriate the public lands with other wealth of the nation, and grant *immunities* to some large and favorite States or class of citizens. They were answered, that, as by express provision, no money could be drawn from the people by taxes, but in the ratio of representation—the inference was *irresistible*, that it must flow back through the same channel. That considering the proviso, that all *duties, imposts, and excise* should be uniform, it would be an absurdity to suppose that *grants of land*, money, or any immunities whatever should not be equally so. That the constitution conferred no powers on Congress to make any other disposition of the surplus wealth of the nation, than to hold it in trust for the people, and that the Legislatures of the States were the only constitutional almoners of the people's money.

I do not pretend to have repeated the language used by those highly talented men, but I declare what I have stated to be the purport, that seems as vivid to my recollection as if it was but yesterday. "It may be said that it is difficult to remember sentiments expressed forty years ago." I appeal to any man who has been upon the stage of life for that period, whether he cannot recollect the substance of remarks that occurred at that distance of time on particular and interesting subjects, with as much or more accuracy, than such as he may have heard within one year.

I assure you, sir, that I never shed a drop of ink in support of party politics, or with electioneering views, in my life, and never will. As I have inadvertently upon the *American system*, which appears, from what cause I cannot divine, to be in some way connected with the Presidential question, I deem it an imperative duty to declare, that I have not in the most remote degree had reference to that question, and that I entertain the highest opinion of the pre-eminent talents and integrity of the present incumbent, and a firm conviction that those associated with him in the administration are actuated by motives of the purest patriotism.

I have done, sir; if I have satisfactorily shewn you are relieved of the difficulty under which you labored, I am most richly rewarded. Be it otherwise, I feel sure of compensation by your smiles. For the notion is strongly impressed on my mind, that man is irresistibly impelled to laugh rather than weep at the vanity of his fellows. Be it as it may, you may rest assured of my cordial good will and esteem.

SAMUEL WYLLYS POMEROY.

As an evidence of the beneficial effects of internal improvements, the Pennsylvania Gazette states that 1000 vessels and 5000 seamen may now be profitably employed in the Lehigh Coal trade.

Silk in Pennsylvania.—A Society has been formed in Philadelphia, of which B. R. Morgan is President, and Matthew Carey, Secretary, for the purpose of promoting the culture of the Mulberry, and the raising of Silk Worms.

From the National Journal.

The invention which is described in the following article will commend itself to the favor of all those who are of opinion that exposure to a chilling atmosphere would soon mar the choicest specimens of scientific cookery. It will be regarded

as an invaluable appendage here, where the heat in the Capitol is too apt to counteract all that the fire in the kitchen has contributed for the gratification of our appetites. We hope the Table Stove will practically sustain the recommendation of the inventor.

TABLE STOVE.

The object of which is to produce, or preserve in articles of food upon the table, such heat, or temperature as may be required.

The utility of this instrument will be obvious, when we consider the inconveniences and difficulties attending the preparation of such articles as require heat to render them palatable.

The application of the instrument being the principal constituent in the invention, any peculiar form or invariable structure, will not be considered essential. The Stove may be constructed of either tin, iron, or any other suitable material.

For cheapness, it may be made of tin; the height about four inches, including the foot; the top formed to receive the dish with food, which is placed upon it. Under the dish is a furnace or fireplace, formed by means of a drawer, which may be taken out, to be supplied with burning coals, or any species of fuel, and replaced; near the front part of the drawer is a grate, to prevent coals or other substances from interfering with a small door, through which the furnace is supplied with air; and to prevent any inconvenience which might arise, there should be a pipe attached to carry off the smoke, or other discharge from the furnace. By means of two or more sections of pipe, with long bends, connected by ball and cap joints, or straight pipes joined in the same manner, whose sections will slide or sheath into each other, leading from the furnace to the ceiling above, any position of the stove may be accommodated; and by means of a small cord and pulley, the pipes, when detached from the stove, may be raised to the ceiling. Between the furnace and the dish may be placed either a close partition, or one admitting a communication to prevent or admit the direct action of heat to the plate. Between the furnace and the table, there should be a non-conducting partition, to prevent heat from descending upon the table; and there should be such a division between the furnace and partition, as to admit a free circulation of air between them. The top of the furnace, where it supports the dish, should be large enough to admit a cover for the plate and the articles upon it. It is entirely optional, what number of stoves are used upon the table and elsewhere, the object being either to cook, or offer the food in a suitable temperature. They may extend to a stove for warming the dishes for the guests, or even to a stove for each individual. Articles may be transported any distance unexposed, and one dish kept in waiting for another; but in the ordinary way, it is found impossible with every exertion, to furnish the articles in a suitable temperature; and even such as are offered in a palatable state, soon lose their heat and flavor, and whoever is not down at the first stroke of the bell, must mince his meat cold and insipid.

J. W. POST.

The sugar Maple.—This tree, so little thought of by our northern agriculturists, would, by proper attention, in a little time become a source of profit to the country. I am not a little surprised that our farmers should have been so long inattentive to the subject. The rock-maple will pay for its own rearing, in timber and fuel; so that

the sugar and molasses which it yields will be nearly net gain—as the business of making sugar would be carried on at that season of the year when little else could be done. I hope the work will be soon begun—let each farmer, as every spring and autumn comes round, transplant from his forest to the sides of the highways leading along his land, as many of these trees as he conveniently can, until the ground is completely occupied. What a change such a course, if generally pursued, would effect in the appearance and condition of the northern States. Our highways and avenues, lined with this useful, cleanly, and highly ornamental tree, would give new life and animation to the valleys and mountains, and greatly add to the beauties of our scenery. And instead of importing hundreds of thousands of hog-heads of sugar and molasses from the West Indies yearly, we should in the short space of twenty-five or thirty years, not only supply ourselves with these indispensable articles, but should have a surplus, which at no distant period would be an important item of exportation.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1838.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASE IN HORSES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Mr. J. N. Langdon of Kennebunkport, in your last paper, [see page 282 of the current volume,] states the case of his neighbor's horse, being severely purged; that he emaciated rapidly and that the disease had continued nearly six weeks. "When he is still for two days, he becomes apparently well, but as soon as he is rode the complaint returns. The day previous to his attack he was fed with corn, and rode about twenty miles."

The disease is a chronic inflammation of the mucus coat of the stomach and bowels, produced by the corn and exercise, and affects the whole digestive apparatus. Astringents and tonics so frequently recommended in this case, prove uniformly injurious, and often fatal; he requires bleeding, abstinence, and rest. I would recommend eight quarts or 16 pounds for the first bleeding, taken from a large orifice in the neck, and receive the blood in a pail, to ascertain the thickness of the inflammatory or buffy coat, which will probably be from two to three inches. The same quantity should be taken every second or third day till the evidence of inflammation should disappear, which will probably happen on the third.

He should be fed on bran mash exclusively with but little hay—He will begin to recover his health and flesh in ten or twelve days. I would here remark that there is no disease in horses more uniformly misunderstood than purging, diarrhea, and scours, which are only aggravated degrees of the same complaint, and they will bear the loss of blood in proportion to the augmentation of disease. In 1817, I had a fine young horse so far reduced with scours that he was unable to stand, which had continued nearly six weeks. I became convinced that it was inflammation of the bowels, and I ordered him bled twelve quarts. In 24 hours both the thirst and diarrhea were considerably abated; the second day he was bled twelve quarts more, and he had so far recovered his strength by the removal of disease, as to get up and lie down at his leisure and manifest some little appetite.—

Supposing the disease broken down, I left him for three days, presuming he would gradually recover, but on examination I found no improvement.—I ordered him bled 30 pounds, and repeated the same bleeding the following day, with such marked benefit that I became convinced the inflammation was still unsubdued. I repeated the bleeding at different intervals until the loss of blood amounted to 170 pounds, when the horse recovered his health and strength, and his constitution was unimpaired by the disease. Yours, &c.

F. VANDERBURGH.

New York, March 30th, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FOXTAIL.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Allow me to call your attention and that of your readers, to a kind of grass richly deserving the notice of the farmer. I refer to the proper foxtail, (*Alopecurus pratensis*) in its general appearance closely resembling timothy, or herds-grass. I have looked in vain for an account of it in the agricultural journals of Massachusetts, where many other grasses, less meritorious, have received considerable attention. Compared with herds-grass, it has the following advantages: 1st It comes to maturity a month or six weeks sooner and may be cut accordingly. I have often seen the full grown heads on stalks more than five feet in length, as early as the last of May. 2d. In quality, I believe it will be found equal with herds grass; in England it is considered superior, as a fodder for cattle. Our farmers are in the habit of cutting early in June, what is called speargrass (*Poa pratensis*); foxtail is earlier than this, and in every respect superior. 3d. Foxtail, it is said, grows equally well on dry or moist land; the latter, I believe to be more favorable to it, which its early growth seems to denote. It does not require any more attention than herds-grass.

If I mistake not, there are fields of it in your vicinity; if so, perhaps the statement I have made will receive some notice from those who cultivate it, as confirmed or contradicted by their experience. Yours, &c.

G. F.

Saco, Me. April 5, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLANTING OF TREES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—In looking over the 5th Vol. of the New England Farmer, I was not a little pleased in finding so much urged in favor of planting trees. I should be highly gratified if I could suggest any thing that would aid in furthering so desirable an object. Even as a matter of rural speculation, what project could be adopted that would so surely add profit to pleasure. Some one has said of an industrious and beneficent citizen, that he may be followed by his track; these few words fully portray the cares of a worthy man, who in cultivating the earth, leaves marks of his industry, and of his love for those who may succeed him.

One of the greatest defects of a farm, says an excellent French writer, is the lack of wood—not only for fuel, but for general use. A proprietor who well understands his interests, ought to find on his own lands all the wood necessary for purposes of building, &c. Little is planted and much extirpated by those attentive only to the fruition of the present moment; but the prudent father of a family, who places his consolation in thinking

that he lives again in his children, will plant much, and fell little. The Tartars of Dagestan, all Tartars as they are, inhabiting a sterile country, have an excellent custom which they carefully observe, and which they hold as a law. No person with them can marry before having planted in a certain indicated place, an hundred fruit trees; so that there are actually found every where in the mountains of that country of Asia, grand forests of fruit trees of every species. Cyrus caused Asia Minor to be covered with fruit trees; and it was from its spoils that poor Europe was enriched. It was a dogma of the religion of the Guebres, that one of the actions, the most agreeable to the Supreme Being, was the planting a tree.

Cato said it was necessary to reflect a long time before building, but that the making of plantations should not be deferred an instant.

But presuming New England cultivators are now sufficiently apprized of the utility and importance of planting, both fruit and forest trees, I need only offer some remarks on the manner of arranging them to the best advantage. I would recommend the ancient quincunxial mode of planting. The advantages of this method are, more trees, at any given distance apart, may be planted on a given space than in the customary way; and each tree will be at more freedom to flourish, being equidistant from its neighbors in every respect—as if planted in the centre of a circle, or rather hexagon. The explanation of the quincunx in Dr. Deane's Geographical Dictionary is entirely erroneous; and the description of it in Dr. Rees' Cyclopaedia is inaccurate, and not easily intelligible. The quincunx order is not a plantation of trees disposed in a square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle—repeated again and again. It has its name from the mineral V—three trees being planted in that form, are called the single quincunx. The double quincunx, is the V doubled, which makes an X—being four trees planted oblongly with a fifth in the centre, like the five of spades in playing cards. This being often repeated, forms the following figure, a connected series of equilateral triangles:

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Cabbages, beans, strawberries, potatoes, &c. may also be thus planted. I mention the potato, to induce an experiment made in my family above a dozen years ago. When about making starch, it was concluded to try which would yield most, the common round [English white] or long red [La Plata] potatoes; supposing the last most nutritive, as they are preferred by cattle and swine. Sixteen pounds of each, weighed after paring, were made into starch separately by the usual process. When dried, the starch from the long red weighed twenty-four ounces—that from the round white fourteen ounces. As potato starch is an article in great demand, this experiment may be of use to those who manufacture it. This starch is an

excellent demulcent, soothing remedy in coughs, the potato belonging to a narcotic tribe of plants. From this experiment, I think it may be inferred, that the long red potatoes are preferable to others for live stock. Wishing you increasing success in your laudable exertions, I am, yours, &c.

SOLOMON DROWN.

Foster, R. I. April 2, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PEDIGREE OF HORSES

MR. FESSENDEN,—I send you the pedigrees of the horses John Richards and Rattler. The first is highly esteemed as a stallion, in the State of New Jersey, where he has covered two seasons. The second covered one season in the vicinity of the city of New York; and his stock, now rising two, is very good.

John Richards, a brown bay horse, foaled in 1819, bred in Northampton, North Carolina; got by Sir Archie; dam by Rattler (by Shark); granddam by English Medley; g. grandam by English Wildair, out of Nonpareil mare. He was asserted to be the best horse of his year in the South at four years old; but was then lamed. He is now brother to Betsey Richards, who has been the best mare in the States.

Rattler, (I believe a chestnut horse, I do not know where foaled), bred in Mecklenburg, Virginia; got by Sir Archie; dam by English Robin Redbreast; grandam by English Obscurity; g. grandam by English Wildair out of an English Cub mare. He is own brother to Flirtilla, who has beaten the best North Carolina horse. J. L. E.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TEASELS.

MR. FESSENDEN,—As teasels are an article which have lately come into use in this country, if you or any of your correspondents have any facts relative to their cultivation, you will confer a favor on the public by making them known.

The following questions I should like to have answered: What kind of soil suits best? What time ought they to be planted, and how? Whether in drills, broad cast, or hills? And, what time are they fit for the market? Yours, L. W. B.

Bristol, R. I. April 5, 1828.

[From the New York Farmer.]

MODE OF PLANTING THE GRAPE.

The months of March and April, being, in this country, the most favorable season for planting the grape vine, I thought it might be interesting to those who wish to undertake the cultivation of this precious plant, to offer some remarks on the best mode of performing it. With this view, I take the liberty of addressing to you the following lines, which you are welcome to insert in your journal if you think them useful.

The grape vine is produced either from the slip taken from good and wholesome vines, or by transplanting the roots themselves. By the first mode, it requires six or seven years before the vine can be in full bearing; and for the two first years, you have to replace the plants which have failed, and which may be generally estimated at one third part of the whole that has been planted.—The second mode is far the best—for, by being supplied with good roots, about two or three years old, there is no danger of losing them, and on the second year, they will yield fruit.

In countries subject to severe winters, the season for planting is the latter part of March or the beginning of April. Trenches, eighteen inches wide and twenty deep, must first be prepared.—Could these trenches have been made in the course of the preceding summer or autumn, it would be still better; the earth, thus having had time to lay open to the air, would be more favorable to the plant. The most economical and expeditious way of performing this operation is by using the plough, and going three or four times over the same furrow with it; after which, the loose earth is taken out with the spade, and the trench made to a proper depth. If the plantation be but small, or the expense no consideration, the best way is to work the ground altogether with the spade, and turn it up in all directions.

In lands which are very dry, you must plant from fifteen to eighteen inches in depth; the drier the soil the deeper you must plant. In rich soils, from twelve to fifteen inches are sufficient. The plants ought to be placed four, five, or six feet distance from one another, according to the quality of the soil. The richer it is the more distant the plants must be. If horses be used for ploughing, the rows ought to be placed at six feet distance; and at seven, if oxen be used. The rows must be in a straight line, in order to facilitate the ploughing. Finally, if the spade be only used, the plants may be placed at five or six feet distance, both ways—but in all cases, care must be taken not to place the plants of one row immediately opposite those of the next row.

The best mode of planting the grape vine, is this: You lay down six inches of the plant, flat at the bottom of the furrow or trench, and lean the upper part of it on the side of said ditch, so as to form the figure of an angle, then placing one foot on the roots to press them flat with the bottom of the ditch, you cover the plant with three or four inches of good soil well pulverized, or two handfuls of moistened ashes, which are pressed strongly over with the foot. After which, the trench is filled up with earth, only leaving out, uncovered, two eyes of the plant. The trenches, at the time of planting, must be free from water; if any should remain in them, wait until they are dry.

Rousseau's Herbal.—We have just seen the MS. *Herbal* of the Philosopher of Geneva. It consists of eight small folio volumes, bound up neatly in vellum, each volume having a thong of the same material bound three or four times round it. The plants are crushed flat, and fastened to the paper with gum; and the natural history, or rather the scientific description of each, is written on the opposite page, in Rousseau's small, beautiful hand-writing. A very pleasing scent exhales from the volumes when open; and neither the leaves nor the flowers of the plants have lost their brilliant colors. The MS. is valued at three hundred guineas.—*Weekly Review.*

Dahlia.—This most beautiful autumnal flowering plant is a native of Mexico, and of late introduction into this country. It has more than 150 varieties now cultivated in Europe.

Potato Flour.—A Dorsetshire farmer, who has recently made some experiments in the preparation of this article, states as the result, that a bag of potatoes (240 lbs.) will produce 60 lbs. of flour; and that plain puddings made with two-thirds po-

tato flour, and one third wheat flour, are even superior to those made wholly of the latter. On ordinary lands, 100 bags will be produced from an acre, so that 6000 lbs. of flour may be obtained from an acre of land. Potato flour is now much used in Scotland.

An earth has been discovered in Virginia, which contains portions of Gypsum, and is successfully used as a manure.

Method of salting Butter.—Take of sugar, one part—nitre one part, and clean salt two parts; beat them well together and put it by for use.—To every pound of butter, [when it is freed from the butter-milk] take one ounce of the preparation, and mix it thoroughly together. Butter salted in this manner and put down in tubs with a little melted butter poured over the surface, to fill every vacuity, before the top is put on, will keep for many years.

From the New-York Farmer.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CARROTS, BEETS AND PARSNIPS.

To insure a good crop of any of these roots, it will be requisite to be provided with a sufficient quantity of well fermented heavy manure, which may be laid on the ground two inches thick, and broken with the hoe. The ground should be deep dug and the manure well mixed with the soil. This work, where the soil is light and dry, I would prefer having done in autumn, so that the manure might have time to be incorporated with the soil; and in the spring the ground should be dug over again. Parsnips and carrots may be sown as soon as the ground is fit to work in spring, but beets are more tender and are easily killed with frost when young. For carrots and beets, the drills should be drawn at the distance of 18 inches from each other, and 16 inches between the 5th and 6th drills; which will throw them into beds of 5 drills. This is a great advantage in cleaning, as the 16 inch space serves the purpose of an alley, and keeps the beds more open and loose. The seeds of beets should be dropped into the drill at the distance of three inches, seed from seed, as the beet seed sends up several plants from each seed; and by having them dropped at that distance a great deal of labor is saved in thinning, and the plant has a better chance to advance from the beginning. Carrots ought not to be sown too thick; it will therefore be requisite to rub the seed well between the hands to take off the beardness which is attached to the seed; this will make the seeds adhere less to each other, so that it may be sown more regularly along the drill.—When the plants of beets or carrots have put out four or five leaves, they should be thinned out to the distance of six inches, plant from plant; the beds should be kept clean by frequent hoeings, till the plants cover the ground, when the seeds will be effectually kept down by the crop.

Parsnips should have 16 inches between the drills, and an alley of 20 inches between every four drills; they should be thinned out to 6 or 7 inches, plant from plant; when the vines are very luxuriant, they should be broken down either by trampling them with the feet, or by drawing a roller over them; this process takes but very little trouble, and is of great service to the swelling of the roots. In the keeping of these roots through winter, great care should be taken to have them dry, that is, in a dry place. Parsnips will stand

the winter where they grow; so that those for spring use may be suffered to remain till wanted for the table.

Carrots and beets may be laid in a pit three feet deep and two and a half wide, and covered with two feet of earth, well beat with the spade to send off the water. Parsnips should be laid into the pit with a layer of earth or sand between each layer of roots, which will keep them well colored and free from rust, which they are very subject to when laid up without having earth between them. In planting out any of these roots for seed, the most genuine roots are to be selected; they should be planted up to their necks in the ground, at the distance of three and a half feet; when they send up their flower stems a stake should be put down beside each plant, to tie them to; and it may be requisite to run cross bars between the stakes, especially for beets, which should be well tied up. When the seed begins to ripen they should be looked over, and the ripe seed taken off, which may be easily known by the change which takes place in the color. Carrots change from a light green to a brown; and beets get likewise of a brownish color. Parsnips get to a light yellow, and will lose their seed with the first wind after its arrival at maturity. The seed first taken off should be kept by itself, as the earliest on the plant is generally of a superior quality to the later produced part of the seed. The seed when taken up should be hung or laid in an airy room or loft, till it is perfectly dry; it should then be rubbed out and put in boxes or bags, and kept till wanted. WM. CURR, *Gardener, New York.*

To keep butter from growing rancid.—To one peck of fine salt add one ounce of crude salt ammoniac, and two ounces of salt-petre, both finely powdered; and mix them well together. With this mixture, work your butter till the milk is entirely extracted; and then put it in firkins, salting it with the above preparation, to such a degree as to be palatable. This mixture is stronger than the clear salt, and of course less is required.

Early Potatoes for feeding swine.—It is a good practice to plant some early sort of potatoes on a small fertile piece of ground near your hog sty; which together with your peas (if you have any) will enable you to bring forward your pork, and half fatten your hogs before your Indian corn is ripe enough to gather.

We notice as uncommon productions of the season, (says a Charleston paper) the artichoke, as large as the crown of a man's hat; and strawberries of a very large size, which we saw this morning. They grew in the vicinity of Canonsborough.

Peas.—Field peas should generally be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be got into proper order. The last week in April, or the first week in May will do very well, but if the soil is a light sandy loam, which is recommended for that crop, they may usually be sowed still earlier to good advantage. But when it is feared that they may be infested by bugs it will be safest to sow them as late as the 10th of June. Col. Worthington, of Rensselaer County, New York, sowed his peas on the 10th of June six years in succession, and a bug has never been seen since in his peas. Whereas, his neighbors, who have not adopted this practice, have scarcely a pea without

a bug in it. He supposes the season for depositing the egg of the pea bug is passed before the peas are in flower. Col. Pickering likewise expressed an opinion that the bug may be avoided by late sowing, but the hut sun in June will so pinch the late sown peas that the crop will be small unless the land be moist as well as rich.

Erratum.—In the article "on the effects of the protecting system, &c," page 300, last paragraph, leave out the words "I have satisfactorily shewn."

New Treatise on Flowers.

In press, and will be published the beginning of the ensuing week, at the office of the New England Farmer, and by G. Thorburn & Son, New York. "A Treatise on the Cultivation of Ornamental Flowers; comprising Remarks on the requisite Soil, Sowing, Transplanting, and general Management; with Directions for the general treatment of Bulbous Flower Roots, Green-house Plants, &c." By Roland Green. Price 37 cts.

Just Published

And for sale at this office, "Observations on the Efficacy of White Mustard Seed, (*Sinapis alba*) taken whole. From the 10th London edition, revised and improved." Price 6 cts.

N. A. Review.

This day published by Frederick T. Gray, Boston, and G. C. Carvell, New York, the North American Review. Contents, Von Dohn's Memoirs—Legal Condition of Woman—Structure of the Indian Languages—Hope Leslie—North Eastern Boundary—Revolution in Paraguay—Florida—Duelling—Captain Hall's Voyage to the Eastern Seas—Travels in the East—Quarterly list of New Publications—Index, &c.

Hawthorn Quicks.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, 6000 two year old seedling Hawthorn Quicks, for line fences—in fine order, at a moderate price.

One barrel Early Royal George Potatoes, early and productive barrells. Two casks Carolina Sweet Potato Stips. Also, seeds of the Carolina Yellow Tobacco, Duelling, and Chango seedling Potatoes.

10 barrels Early Frame Peas, raised in Bangor, Me. A further supply of the celebrated New Zealand Spinach. [*Tetragonia exoniensis*].

1000 pounds Fresh Lucerne, imported from Europe this spring. 10 barrels English White Mustard Seed.

Also, seeds of the Carolina Yellow Tobacco, Teasel, Leads, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Barley, Rape, Broom Corn, Spring Vetches, Castor Oil Bean, Corn, (various sorts)—Weld, Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Millet, Barren, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oats, Grass, White and Red Clover, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

Also, Seeds for Dealers use. Ornamental Flower Seeds, &c. comprising the largest collection of Seeds to be found in New England.

[A supply of the Roots of "WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRY"—measuring six and eight inches in circumference, is daily exported from Europe.

SUPERB BULBOUS ROOTS.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a fine collection of superior Bulbous Roots, suitable for spring planting. Consisting of black, purple, orange, violet, crimson, rose, mautoon, bronze, and the double colored DOUBLED MEXICAN DAHLIAS. Also, Ferraria Tigrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower—Amaryllis Formosissima, or Jacobean Lily—Double Tuberosa, and Ranunculus; paintings of which may be seen at this place. The above collection of Bulbs is in fine order, and is from the same House from which we obtained the Bulbous Roots last autumn, which gave such uncommon satisfaction.

Rose Bushes and Grape Vines.

For sale at the House of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester, 80 hundred leaf Rose bushes—90 do. Privet, or Cabbage 10, four seasons—30 do. Damask—30 do. Burgundy—5 do. Andrian—25 do. Marble—10 do. Tuscan—100 do. French—6 very large pots monthly Rose. Thirteen years old, and in prime health—7 varieties. Double Dahlias—Single do.—5 Lagerstræmia Indica, 30 Grape Myrtle, two of which are 20 years old. 200 Grape Vines, (White Sweet water)—Snow ball Bushes—White Lilacs—Red and White Lilacs.

ROSE WATER.

20 Demijohn Double and Single distilled Rose Water, made entirely from Damask Roses. The above Rose Water is constantly kept for sale at Mr. C. Wade's Porter Cellar, No. 12 Merchant's Row, by Demijohn or less quantity.

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March 14

Ginpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 25 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps. Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

[The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask.

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March 14

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquisitions of useful and ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department of the Nursery is rich in native and exotic plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esulent vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The preparation of those kinds liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly ensures in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on such inferior and inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15.

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D. C. LANDRETH.



N. DAVENPORT offers for sale at his Nursery in Milton, a fine collection of Fruit and Forest Trees, and Ornamental Shubs, comprising Apples, Pears, Peaches, Prunes, Nectarines, &c. Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. A list of which can be obtained at the office of the New England Farmer, or Agricultural Warehouse—and will be inserted in the New England Farmer occasionally. At this Nursery, however, it is not so much an object to present the imposing display of a great number of the names of indifferent fruit as to keep a choice collection of those sorts, whose excellence is well known and established. Orders are respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention if left with I. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street; or with FRANCIS D. VANCE, No. 713 Washington Street—or at the Nursery in Milton. Feb. 29.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the Proprietors of the above Nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of Horticulturists who may be desirous of stockening their gardens and fields with Fruit Trees of the finest sorts, and most neatly and vigorous stocks the present season.

BLOODGOOD & Co. attend personally to the Inoculating and Engrafting of all their Fruit Trees—and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine. The subscriber, Agent of the above Nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND

PLANTS.

The Trees will be delivered in this City, at the risk and expense of the purchaser, the bills may be paid to him. The reputation of this Nursery is extensively known, and has been so well sustained, that I take leave to refer those in want of Trees, to any of the Horticulturists in this City and its vicinity; and if regular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the Trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this Nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, ad in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis, on application to ZEB. COOK, Jr. Rogers' Buildings—Congress St.

Engrafting and Garden Work.

RUFUS HOWE, of Dorchester, informs his friends and the public, that he will attend to the Engrafting of Trees or Garden works. Having had considerable experience, he thinks he can give satisfaction to those who may have him with confidence. Reference can be had of Mr. Samuel Downer, of Dorchester.

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April 4

40,000.

For sale, Forty Thousand engrafted APPLE TREES, from two to four years from the graft—consisting of forty-three kinds of the most approved and superior Fruits; including early autumn and winter Apples. Also, other Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Orders may be sent to this place via Post office, directed to FRANCIS WINSHIP.

Brighton, March 21st, 1838.

Farmer Wanted.

A young farmer with his wife, is wanted, to take charge of a farm about 10 miles from New Haven. A young Massachusetts farmer who thoroughly understands his business, and whose wife is acquainted with the management of a dairy, and who can furnish testimony of economy, neatness, and industry, will have an opportunity to make a permanent and advantageous bargain. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office. New York, March 25, 1838.

Marrowfat Peas.

For sale, a consignment from Albany of 50 barrels Marrowfat Peas, by the barrel, at a very low price—inquire at the Seed Establishment, No. 52, North Market street.

Horse Wanted.

A gademan who is located in a section of Massachusetts where there are many desirous of raising colts, wishes to lure for the season, a half blood or good framed Stallion, or if the owner prefer, would board the horse (and a groom if desired), at a very low rate.—Enquire at this office. March

Fruit Trees.

WILLIAM PRINCE, the Proprietor of the Linwood Belair Garden, at Flushing, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple—2 do. of the Pears—76 do. of Cherries—2 do. of Plums—23 do. of Apricots—64 do. of Peaches—2 do. of Nectarines—1 do. of Almonds—14 do. of Mulberries—6 do. of Quinces—16 do. of Figs—16 do. of Currants—15 do. of Raspberries—17 do. of Gooseberries—2 do. of Strawberries—237 do. of Grapes—6 do. of Ornamental Trees, &c. Above 5 of the above kinds of Fruit are not to be found in any other collection in America. The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other Trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. Coddell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, gratis; and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention.

March 14

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel,	2 50	3 00
ASHES, port, first sort,	ton,	107 50	110 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel,	1 25	1 40
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel,	9 50	10 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	6 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	7 50	6 00
BUTTER, inspected No. 1, new,	pound,	7 25	25
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	10
Skimmed milk,	"	3	6
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel,	5 25	5 37
Genesee,	"	5 12	5 37
Rye, best,	"	3 00	3 21
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel,	52	51
Rye,	"	55	57
Barley,	"	60	67
Oats,	"	30	32
HOGS' LARD, first sort, new,	pound,	10	10
LIVE, cask,	"	70	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at,	ton,	2 75	3 00
PORK, new, clear,	barrel,	17 00	18 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	12 50	13 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	12 50	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel,	1 50	1 75
Orchard Grass,	"	5	60
Fowl Meadow,	"	4	40
Rye Grass,	"	4	50
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	5	00
Red Top	"	1	50
Lucerne,	pound,	15	15
White Honeyuckle Clover,	"	12	50
Red Clover,	"	12	50
French Sugar Beet,	"	1	50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"	1	50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound,	38	55
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	20	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	28	34
Merino, half & quarter washed,	"	26	30
Wool, washed,	"	27	27
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	30	35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	50	55

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound,	9	15
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	10
whole hogs,	"	6	7
YEAL,	"	6	10
MUTTON,	"	6	12
Poultry,	"	12	17
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	20	25
Lump, best,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen,	12	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel,	10	70
Indian, retail,	"	70	40
POTATOS,	"	37	40
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel,	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Occasioned by reading "The Grave of Napoleon," in the Farmer of the 21st of February last.

FAME WORTHLESS WITHOUT VIRTUE.

O'er prostrate greatness sympathy will mourn,
Though seas of blood have once that greatness borne;
But sympathy is oft a vision wild,
And shields with tears the worthless and the defil'd.

'Tis true, the Corsic victor soar'd on high,
Like a broad meteor in the troubled sky.
His furious car o'er bowing nations roll'd;
He crush'd their armies, and he clutch'd their gold.
Sceptres and crowns at will, he gave, or took,
And e'en his name, remotest empires shook.
Dare trouble of the roaring world he stood,
His all embark'd upon a crimson flood!

At length, reverse to victory succeeds,
The vanquish'd triumph, and the victor bleeds.
His veterans, like a mist, have pass'd away—
His mighty empire's crumbling to decay—
His crown has fallen—his iron sceptre 's gone;
The lord of kingdoms finds himself alone!

A feeble captive, to Helena's isle
Departs the Ch. of, who triumph'd o'er the spoil.
There disappointment spread its baneful shade,
And his fierce soul upon its mission prey'd,
Till death, that conqueror of kings, drew near,
And laid the restless hero on his bier.

He call'd the summit of imperial power,
And sank from sight in dark affliction's hour.
How keen the pangs his lofty spirit felt,
What sad presages in his bosom dwelt,
When the vast object of his whirlwind course,
Was roughly pluck'd from his strong arm by force;
When the world's diadem, so near his own,
Fied from him, and he trembled for his throne;
When still increasing weakness bow'd him down,
To yield his hopes, his sceptre, and his crown.
What sad reflections rent his troubled breast,
When dire disease his sinking frame oppress'd;
When death, the good man's friend, the sinner's dread,
With certain aim his fatal arrow sped.

The height of worldly pomp, and depth of woe,
Pass'd o'er the head of him who lies so low!

We see the contrast, and our souls will melt,
And feel in part, the very pangs he felt.
So sympathy once wept, when Caesar fell,
And so she weeps, e'en o'er the Prince of Hell!
But justice knows no sympathetic rule,
True worth 's the standard of her righteous school;
And tried by this, Napoleon sinks beneath
The lowest, poorest, virtuous, that breathe.
Self was the object of his constant aim
Whose altar blaz'd with a perpetual flame.
For her, he intrigued—and for her he fought,
And all his mighty powers to action brought.
No sacrifice for her, too dear, was found,
Though waves of blood and tears the nations drown'd.
Shall he be sainted, then, whose wild career,
Fill'd earth with desolation, and with fear?
Have we no feeling, but for him who sleeps
Upon that wave worn rock, mid eastern deeps?
Whose sword made mothers childless—at whose word,
Whole armies were in ghastly heaps interr'd!

Where nations mourn, who scales the grief can weigh?
Whose eye the wide extent of woe survey?
But myriads bleed, and millions o'er them cry,
Not worth a tear, unworthy of a sigh!
While the fierce tyrant who immell'd the wound,
Has both a laurel and a poet found!

Let those that please, the bloody victors crown,
Who hew their paths terrific to renown;
What though at length they sink, as once they rose,
Crush'd by the angry strokes of vengeful foes.
'Tis but a just reward, ambition's gain,
A righteous retribution, pain for pain

For woes they once inflicted, now they feel;
The sword alone can pierce their hearts of steel;
Earth is befriended when the conqueror wanes,
And sounds of joy reanimate her plains.
Thus she rejoice'd when Gallia's monarch fell,
And still the notes upon the breezes swell,
So let each warrior sink, no more to rise,
Who draws his ruthless sword for fortune's prize.

Could I once stand beside Napoleon's grave,
Where Helen's rock defies th' eternal wave,
Thus wold I mourn the celebrated dead,
Who there refines his solitary head—
The relics of a fallen Chief lie here,
Whose very name the nations shook with fear;
His vigorous form, a powerful mind sustain'd;
But fell ambition had his soul's chain'd.
A thirst for empire, and the hero's flame,
Scorch'd every virtue with a ceaseless flame.
O'er seas of blood to power sublime he flew,
And kingdoms and republics sunk from view;
'Till the dark clouds of vengeance round him burst,
And laid his empire and his schemes in dust.

Thus died his projects, and thus fell his crown,
His sole inheritance, a bad renown!

Oh, had his active soul but lov'd the truth,
When the bright morning beam'd upon his youth,
Then had his brow have worn a diadem,
Unfading as the oriental gem.
What evils had he quell'd! what good perform'd!
Had real virtue but his bosom warm'd!
How had his glorious fame thro' nations ran,
And gain'd the love and gratitude of man;
Pierc'd thro' the shades of death, and rose on high,
A quenchless star in the eternal sky.
But now, his name must with the wicked rot—
Enroll'd as infamous, or be forgot.

The blood of slaughter'd millions, from the ground
Cries out for vengeance, with prophetic sound;
Woes countless, indescribable, were strew'd
Around the awful path his falchion hew'd.
With fearful aspect, all against him rise,
And wait the righteous sentence of the skies.
Where has his spirit fled? Ah! where indeed,
Since from its comburbs load of earth, 'twas freed?
None but the orphan's friend can this decide,
The widow's God—before whom kings are tried.

GILSUM, N. H.

CANTHOR.

Alligators.—The alligator is the most terrible animal of this class. Vast numbers are seen in the slow streams and shallow lakes of Florida and Alabama; but they abound most on Red river, the Mississippi lakes, and the bayous, west of that river. On these sleeping waters, the cry of a sucking pig on the bank will draw a shoal of them from their muddy retreats. The largest alligator, ever killed in these regions, measured more than sixteen feet. They have at times, especially before a storm, a singular roar or bellow. When moving about in the water they seem like old logs in motion. In fine weather, they dose on the sand bars, and such is their recklessness, that they allow people to pass in boats within a few paces of them. A rifle ball will glance from their bodies, unless they strike in a particular place. The animals when slain, emit an intolerable musky smell, and it is asserted that its head contains a quantity of that drug. They sometimes chase children, and would overtake them, were it not for their inability to make lateral movements; for having few joints in their body, and very short legs, they cannot readily turn from a straight direction. Consequently, those who understand their movements avoid them without difficulty, by turning at right angles. They are chiefly formidable to pigs and other animals of that size. The skin is valuable to the tanner.—*Flint.*

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England—of the crops of 1827. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

<i>Avichoke</i> , Green Globe	<i>Melon</i> , Fine Apple
<i>Asparagus</i> , Devonshire	<i>Green Ciron</i>
<i>Batatas</i> , Batatas	<i>Persian</i>
<i>Beans</i> , (26 varieties,) including the English broad beans, dwarfs and pole.	<i>Notung</i>
<i>Beets</i> , true Long Blood	<i>Large Canteleupe</i>
<i>Early blood Turnip</i>	<i>Pomegranate, or Mosch.</i>
<i>Early White Scarcity</i>	<i>Carolina Water</i>
<i>French Sugar, or Amber</i>	<i>Long Island Water</i>
<i>Orange</i>	<i>Apple seeded, Water</i>
<i>Green, (for soups, &c.)</i>	<i>Marjoram</i>
<i>Borecole</i>	<i>Mustard, White and Brown</i>
<i>Brocoli</i> , Early White	<i>Nasturtium</i>
<i>Early Purple</i>	<i>Mangel Wurtzel,</i>
<i>Large Cape</i>	<i>Okra</i>
<i>Brussels Sprouts</i>	<i>Onion</i> , Potatoe
<i>Cabbage</i> , Early Salisbury dwarf	<i>Tree</i>
<i>Early York</i>	<i>White Portugal</i>
<i>Early Dutch</i>	<i>Yellow</i>
<i>Early Sugarhead</i>	<i>Madeira</i>
<i>Early Lon. Bat earse</i>	<i>Strausburg</i>
<i>Early Emperor</i>	<i>Large Red</i>
<i>Early Wellington</i>	<i>Parsley, Siberian</i>
<i>Large Bergen, &c.</i>	<i>Dwarf Carrot</i>
<i>Large Cape Savoy</i>	<i>Carrot, or Double</i>
<i>Large Scotch</i>	<i>Parsnip, Large Dutch swelling</i>
<i>Large Green glazed</i>	<i>Silver Skinned</i>
<i>Large late Drumhead</i>	<i>Peas</i> , Early Washington
<i>Tree, or 1000 headed</i>	<i>Early double blossomed</i>
<i>Green Globe Savoy</i>	<i>Early F. aue</i>
<i>Red Dutch</i>	<i>Early Golden Hotspr</i>
<i>Yellow Savoy</i>	<i>Early Charlton</i>
<i>Turnip rooted, &c.</i>	<i>Early Strawberry Dwarf</i>
<i>Russian</i>	<i>Dwarf blue Imperial</i>
<i>Late Imperial</i>	<i>Dwarf blue Prussian</i>
<i>Late Sugarloaf</i>	<i>Dwarf Spanish, or Fan</i>
<i>Cardoon</i>	<i>Dwarf Marrowfat</i>
<i>Carrots</i> , Altringham	<i>Dwarf Sugar</i>
<i>Early Horn</i>	<i>Matchless, or Tall Mar.</i>
<i>Blood Red (for West India market)</i>	<i>Knights' Tall Marrows</i>
<i>Lemon</i>	<i>Tall Crooked pod Sugar</i>
<i>Long Orange</i>	<i>Peppers</i> , Long, or Cayenne
<i>Cremer</i>	<i>Tomato, or Squash</i>
<i>Cauliflower</i> , Early and Late	<i>Early</i>
<i>Celery</i> , White solid	<i>Cherry</i>
<i>Rose coloured solid</i>	<i>Pumpkins</i> , Finest Family
<i>Italian</i>	<i>Connecticut Field</i>
<i>Celeriac, or turnip rooted</i>	<i>Mammoth</i>
<i>Chervil</i>	<i>Radish</i> , Early Frame
<i>Chives</i>	<i>Short top Scarlet</i>
<i>Corn Salad, or Veticost</i>	<i>Long Salmon</i>
<i>Cress</i> , Curled or peppergrass	<i>Purple Short Top</i>
<i>Broad leaved or Garden</i>	<i>Long white, or Naples</i>
<i>Water</i>	<i>Cherry</i>
<i>Long Orange</i>	<i>Violet colored</i>
<i>Cucumber</i> , Early Frame	<i>White Turnip Rooted</i>
<i>Green Cluster</i>	<i>Black Fall, or Spanish</i>
<i>Short Prickly</i>	<i>Rhubarb, for tarts, &c.</i>
<i>Long Prickly</i>	<i>Ruta Baga.</i>
<i>Long green Turkey</i>	<i>Salsify, or vegetable oyster</i>
<i>Long white Turkey</i>	<i>Sea Kale,</i>
<i>White Spined</i>	<i>Skirret</i>
<i>Small Girkin, &c.</i>	<i>Scoronera</i>
<i>Egg Plant</i> , Purple	<i>Saffron</i>
<i>White</i>	<i>Spinach</i> , New Zealand
<i>Endive</i> , Green	<i>Prickly, or Fall</i>
<i>White Curled</i>	<i>Roundleaved summer</i>
<i>broad leaved Batavian</i>	<i>Eng. Patience Dock</i>
<i>Garden Burnet</i>	<i>Sage</i>
<i>Garlic Sets</i>	<i>Squash</i> , Early bush Sommer
<i>Indian Corn</i> , (several varieties)	<i>Long Crook Neck</i>
<i>Kale</i> , Sea	<i>Vegetable Marrow</i>
<i>Purple curled</i>	<i>Porter's Valparaiso</i>
<i>Green curly Scotch</i>	<i>Acorn</i>
<i>Leek</i> , London	<i>Tomatoes</i>
<i>Large Scotch</i>	<i>Turnips</i> , Early White Dutch
<i>Lettuce</i> , Early Curled Silesia	<i>Early Garden Stone</i>
<i>Large Green head</i>	<i>White Flat, or Globe</i>
<i>Royal Cape</i>	<i>Green Round, or Globe</i>
<i>Imperial</i>	<i>Red Round</i>
<i>Hardy Green</i>	<i>Swan's Egg</i>
<i>Brown Dutch</i>	<i>Large Eng. Norfolk</i>
<i>Grand Admiral</i>	<i>Long Tankard</i>
<i>Fenniball, or Rose</i>	<i>Long Yellow French</i>
<i>Drumhead</i>	<i>Yellow Dutch</i>
<i>Magnum Bonum Coss</i>	<i>Yellow Maltese</i>
<i>Ball Coss</i>	<i>Yellow Aberdeen</i>
<i>Ice Coss</i>	<i>Yellow Stone</i>
<i>White Coss, or Leaf</i>	<i>Yellow Swedish</i>
<i>Green Coss</i>	<i>Drumhead</i>
	<i>Thyme—Sweet Basil—Basil</i>
	<i>Lavender—Rosemary—Hyssop</i>
	<i>Wormwood—Summer Savory</i>
	<i>Penny royal—Spikenard—Dill</i>
	<i>Balm—Tansy—Bore, &c.</i>

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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No. 39.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SILK.

[The following article on a subject of great and increasing interest in the United States, from the pen of an able and patriotic correspondent, composes a part of the contents of a volume now in press, (in Boston) entitled the "NEW AMERICAN GARDENER;" which will compose, not only directions for the culture of all the vegetables usually raised in gardens, but remarks on Fruit Trees, Flowers, Ornamental Gardening, and some of the most prominent productions of Field Husbandry. It is principally compiled by the Editor of the New England Farmer. Some parts of the work, however, are from the pens of some of the most experienced and scientific horticulturists in Boston and its vicinity. It will be published by John B. Russell, (proprietor of the New England Farmer) and be ready for delivery in the course of six weeks.]

The cultivation of the soil is a duty which was imposed on man almost coeval with the creation. It bears with it the sanctity of a primeval ordinance, and is irresistibly endearing, in as much as it admirably suits our nature, so as to promote in a singular degree, health, and comfort, vigor and clearness of mind; the blessing on a ready compliance, with this divine law, is evident, from the happiness which flows therefrom, and which would make of the cultivators of the land, under some better advantages of education the greatly favored order of society. It is at the table of their own providing, that the nation is entertained—it is to the vigor, and to the faithfulness of their arm, that it trusts for its security.

All hail, Agriculture and its noble bands! On the fragrant earth their appointed labor is performed; their dome is the pure vault of heaven, and their employ is that, by Mercy assigned, for the renovation of our race. There, since the days of old, has been the firm foundation of national greatness and prosperity; and there it must remain until the end of time. It is to those purposes, that comprehensive and active minds would find delight in directing their powers, because of the vastness of the field to explore, and of the greatness of the results to be expected.

Much has been said of the roughness of the New England soil and climate, and much more than ever was true. Since the time of the pilgrims, however, what harshness there was has been softened, and the climate in our days, is hastening to take its rank among the most favored for temperature and healthfulness. When the eye roams among our hills and vales, where can we meet with a more delightful variety? or a choice of aspects, and situations, so valuable for agricultural purposes? Some of our land is hard to work, because it wants a more thorough cultivation; and some abounds with rocks, that we may find there the best materials for our dwellings. What is there wanting, then, to make of New England a vast garden? Nothing, but contented labor, and intelligence to direct it—and that we have. Let all awake then, and try to improve to the best advantage, the natural advantages of the country—and we shall find, that far from any cause of discouragement, we are greatly favored.

To the cultivation of grain and potatoes, we have

discovered (in late years) that the soil and climate are well adapted to the raising of wool, even of Merino; and in a wonderfully short time, all over the land, there are great sheep-folds. There are also manufactures that employ all that wool, and much more; and provide us with comfortable and handsome clothing.

There are other mines yet unexplored. To the industrious and active, the prize must belong; and to them, we wish to point out the article of SILK, as one most deserving their attention. What is there, that the soil can yield, so rich as silk, that can be obtained with so easy a labor? Excepting the first raising and planting of the mulberry trees, all the work can be performed by women, children, and aged people. We are fully and sufficiently satisfied, that this noble article, may be made a staple of our country; and the advantages that would result from it, in a private and national point of view, are so important, that we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of devoting a few pages of this volume to that interesting subject—hoping that they may prove acceptable, and eventually, useful to many of our readers.

The raising of silk is not altogether novel in our land; many individuals in Massachusetts and Connecticut have attended to it for a number of years, with much advantage; and it is a fact fully established, that the soil and climate are congenial to the flourishing growth of the mulberry; and that the silk worms will thrive in New England, under proper management, as well as they do in most parts of Europe, where the raising of silk is the vital sinew of the community. Without any further remarks, we shall enter upon the subject, and set down, first, such practical information as relates to the raising of mulberry trees.

The mulberry and the silk-worm are natives of Asia. They were both unknown in Europe until the year 555—when the emperor Justinian sent two monks to Serinda, in India, from whence they brought to Constantinople, the seed of those precious insects, and the necessary information for their management. Thus they laid the foundation of those superb silk manufactures, which for near seven hundred years, flourished in Greece, at Athens, at Thebes, and Corinth. Before that time, the great of the earth, alone, could afford to clothe themselves with silk; the price of which was weight for weight in gold. About six hundred years after, the culture of silk was introduced from Greece, into Italy; and from thence into France, in the year 1494. Since those days, it has spread over all the southern and midland parts of Europe, and is now cultivated with success, as far north as Prussia, where the mulberry tree resists the most rigorous winters without injury.

There are two different species of mulberry, the *black*, which is cultivated for its excellent fruit, of a dark crimson color, almost black; and is a tree of slower growth than the white; the leaves are larger, of a darker green, thicker and stronger. The silk-worms will eat them for the want of better, but they do not thrive upon them, and the silk is coarse and inferior. The *white* mulberry tree bears a white, or light pink fruit; and its leaves are the most congenial food for these precious insects; is of a quicker growth, and does not come

to so large a size as the black. The white mulberry is a very hardy tree, and bears our severest winters without any apparent injury; will last a great many years. If it be cut down close to the ground, will send up many suckers all around, and resist destruction for many years. There are many kinds of white mulberry, the leaves of which differ in point of merit as a food for the silk-worm. Some are of a small size, earlier, and more tender; and, on that account, are cultivated as the most proper for the worms when first born; the others are large, of a peculiar quality, which suits the taste of the worms, upon which they thrive best, and make the handsomest silk. In France and Italy, they universally graft the wild stocks, with those sorts which experience has taught them to be the most valuable.

At this early stage of the business with us, it would be difficult to attain at once, the nicety, which a long practice has introduced in the old countries. What we have to do for the present, is to sow mulberry seed, raise the young plants as in a nursery, reject those whereon thorns appear, as being the wildest, and bearing the smallest leaves; also those that have thick, coarse, hairy leaves. Save those that have the largest and handsomest smooth leaves; the worms eat them more readily, and experience has shewn that they thrive best upon them, make more silk, and of a better quality. The best plants for earliness and superiority of leaves, should be set out and noted; as they may hereafter furnish scions for grafting. Upon dry soil, the mulberry trees do not grow much taller than our largest peach trees; but they are stouter and thicker set. Their roots, which are of a remarkable bright color, (that of silk) extend to a considerable distance; and they ought not to be planted, on that account, nearer than thirty feet from tree to tree.

As the gathering of leaves, too soon, would injure their growth and constitution, we would recommend that no leaves should be gathered until after the fifth year. In the mean time plantations may be made for immediate use, by sowing the seed in drills, at a convenient distance; planting beans or potatoes between, to keep the ground clear of weeds. The second year after sowing, these seedlings might be cut down with a sharp instrument, three or four inches from the ground, and would give a second crop the same season. In the silk countries, they raise seedlings in rows for the first feeding of worms. These young plants putting out their leaves earlier than the old trees, and being more tender, are better adapted for the worms in the first stage of their existence. They also plant the mulberry trees, and suffer them to grow according to unrestrained nature, branching out from the ground. This is for the convenience of gathering the leaves more easily, and making a food stronger than the seedling. They consider the leaves from trees regularly trained, with a single butt, and of several years' growth, to give the most substantial food; upon which the worms should be kept during the last period of their life, previous to their ascending, in order to obtain an abundant crop of silk of the best quality. At our first entering on this new, and profitable, business, we shall be under the necessity of trust-

ing wholly to our rows of seedlings, as the only food, we can offer to the worms. But when the trees planted out come to maturity, we shall adopt the more systematic way of feeding, which experience has pointed out as most favorable. Although with us, the despatch of cutting down the seedlings for food, instead of the slow process of gathering leaves, will always remain an object of serious consideration.

The white mulberry thrives in all soils and situations, and will grow very rank and full of leaves upon low moist ground; but the food it affords in such situations, is very inferior and apt to disorder the worms. A warm loam, even if gravelly, will give leaves of the best quality; and a sheltered, warm situation will produce leaves many days sooner than one which is exposed to cold, and is desirable on that account.

The mulberry tree may be raised from suckers, and sometimes slips stuck in a moist soil, will take root; if the low branches of a tree can be bent so as to be fastened, and covered in the ground they will take root. The trees may be planted near buildings, for shade, or in a yard; the fowls are very fond of the fruit when it falls. A variety of situations will increase the means of early and late feeding which is very desirable.

We shall conclude these remarks on the cultivation of the mulberry, by observing, that the most esteemed seed of that tree in Europe, is that raised in Piedmont. The seed from Spain is also excellent. But the best quality of seed is large, bright, and heavy; and when bruised it will appear oily, and when thrown on ignited coals it will crackle.

The next object to consider, is the seed from which the worms are to be hatched; and here it will be proper to observe, that one ounce of seed will produce about forty thousand worms, who will consume about one thousand lbs. weight of leaves, and produce from eighty to one hundred pounds of cocoons; and twelve pounds of cocoons will give about one pound of silk. It is important to procure the best seed, because that which is inferior, will produce sickly worms, who will be much more exposed to the various disorders to which these insects are subject; a greater proportion will die, and those which survive, will not make good cocoons. The best seed is of a dark grey color, almost as dark as slate, looks bright, and if thrown into wine will sink. Those which are light, of a white or yellow color, and look dull, are barren and good for nothing. The seed should be kept in a cool, dry situation, until the mulberry trees have their leaves opened; when the food is thus in readiness then is the time to get it hatched. In Italy and France, at that appointed time, the women put the seed in small bags of worsted stuff, and place them in their bosoms, during the day, and at night under their pillows, for about forty-eight hours; at the expiration of which, the seed is transferred into boxes, over which a paper cover is fastened with many small holes, through which the little worms will creep. Some mulberry leaves should be placed on the paper so that they may feed, which they will do, as soon as they come to life. These boxes are placed on feather beds with pillows around them, in order to keep a uniform heat whilst the worms are hatching. Those which come to life in the course of the same day, should be collected and kept together; they will shed their skins, and ascend to make their cocoons, at the same period. The

hatching of each successive day should be kept separate; this order will render the management and care easier, and more profitable. When the hatching has been well conducted, the heat proper and regular, most of the worms will make their appearance on the third or fourth day; and such seed as has not come to life on the 5th or 6th day, is not worth preserving; for if it should hatch the worms will be weakly, and not likely to do well. If on the second day, the seed that has been set to hatch should change color, and appear red, it proves that the heat has been too great, and that the seed is spoiled.

In the middle provinces of France, where the climate is variable, and subject sudden returns of cold, the cultivators are very cautious occasionally to exclude the outward air, by shutting the doors and windows, always, in the night and early part of the morning. Sudden cold, dampness and especially, foggy weather, are sure to injure the worms by bringing disease upon them, which will often prove fatal, and always reduce the quantity and injure the quality of the silk. A uniform temperature, not too warm, is considered as very desirable for the success of the silk crop; and about seventy-three degrees of the thermometer of Fahrenheit is the most suitable.

The silk worms shed the skin four times, which is for them a period of sickness; and, during which, they do not eat, but appear drowsy, and are more particularly affected by sudden changes of the weather to cold or dry. The first shedding takes place the 6th or 7th day after their birth; the head appears to increase in size. This time of trial, will last three or four days, if the weather is warm and genial; but if otherwise, much longer. As soon as the skin is cast off, they appear active again, eat with a good appetite, and will continue so, for six or eight days longer, when the second shedding comes on under the same circumstances, and is succeeded by a third and fourth shedding. The second shedding is the easiest for them, and fewer die under the operation than during the first, third, and fourth. Eight days after the worms have got through the fourth shedding; and at the end of about six weeks from the commencement of their existence, they have arrived nearly to maturity, and are going to make their cocoons and reward the care that has been taken of them. They want then to go up to spin their cocoons, but it is necessary not to encourage this natural disposition, until it is evident that they are fully ripe. If they go up too soon, their cocoons will be light and flimsy. The signs of their full maturity, are some change in their color, which until then is white; the head appears wilted, the tail larger, the green circles round the body become a bright gold color, and they keep moving about among the others, but without eating, and seem as if stretching their heads for the purpose of spinning. When the worms exhibit these indications, they should be separated from the rest, and put into a place where small dry branches of oak, hazel, white birch, or any other wood, have been prepared for them to ascend and spin their cocoons. When they have ascended, it will be some days before they begin to spin. The first day, they lay out threads for a foundation—the second, they form the shape of the cocoons—the third, the worm is entombed and out of sight; but continues to spin, (inside) until he has expended the whole of his stock of liquor, which in general, is the seventh or eighth day. The thread

of a good cocoon is about nine hundred and fifty feet.

(Concluded next week.)

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Finding a leisure moment, this afternoon, I took up the yesterday's number of your truly useful paper. The first article which met my eye was one, "On the Effects of the Protecting System upon the Agricultural Interest," taken by you from the American Farmer. This article appears to have been written by "Samuel Wyllis Pomeroy," of "Brighton, near Boston."—Having read through what the writer has chosen to say of himself and his own affairs, with which I have nothing to do, I come to what was intended for the *substantial part* of the performance; viz. a statement of the history of the "Protecting system," and an argument, founded on that statement. It is here that I shall begin my observations on the treatise.

Mr. Pomeroy says the first impost on cheese, "of four cents a pound, was laid in September, 1790. Foreign cheese was considered a luxury, and was taxed as a fair object of revenue. The preamble to the act which contains this item recites "To make provision for the payment of the debts of the United States." "Revenue," he further observes, "was the only object—one never dreamed that it was for the protection of a particular class of citizens. The discovery that Congress possessed the power of imposing prohibitory (tariffs) was reserved for more evil times. This is an *excrecence* that has attached to the constitution since that period. Had it appeared then, every hand of those illustrious patriots who organized the government would have been put forth to pluck out the *constructive tumour* by the roots.— They would have pronounced, most emphatically, that 'the state legislatures were the only legitimate almoners of the people's money.'"

The shortest and most effectual mode of correcting the above mis-statement of the early history of the protective system in this country, is to quote, verbatim, the titles and declaratory parts of the first acts of Congress on that subject; which I shall here do, for the information of Mr. Pomeroy and your other readers.

The first act on the subject, and the first business law made by Congress under the present constitution, was "An Act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States," which says, "Whereas it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandizes imported." Approved by Washington, July 4, 1789. This act imposed a duty of four cents a pound on imported cheese.

The second act on this subject was that for "making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States." Approved by Washington, August 10, 1790. This act recites, that, "Whereas by an act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into the United States, divers duties were laid on goods, wares and merchandises, so imported, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures: And whereas the support of government and the discharge of the said debts render it necessary to increase the said duties." By this act the duty of

four cents a pound, on cheese, imported, was continued.

Now, sir, let Mr. Pomeroy and your other readers, compare the laws, as they may be found in the statute book, with Mr. Pomeroy's statement. The mere inspection will be sufficient for my purpose; and comments would be superfluous!

On reading Mr. Pomeroy's communication to its conclusion, I find that there is nothing more in it, which requires animadversion. If he chooses to take the *anti-tariff* bill, now before Congress, as a specimen of what is wanted by the true friends of the "American System," and to deprecate the details of that bill, his supposition is erroneous, however well directed may be his objections.

Providence, April 12, 1828.

W. E. R.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. FESSENDEN,—I learn with regret that Major Jaques has lost the celebrated bull Cæles.—This I consider not only a heavy loss to the enterprising owner but a loss to the public, believing it will not be an easy matter readily to supply the place of that fine animal.

If sir, "he who contrives to make two spires of grass grow where but one grew before be entitled to rank with the benefactors of mankind;" it follows, that he who contrives to make one spear of grass produce as much beef or as much milk as two did before is entitled to the same distinction. I am not so visionary as to believe this advantage can ever be fully realised; much however, has been done, and much more may be done, tending to this result.

I am surprised at the apathy of our agricultural brethren on this subject, and the indifference so manifest in the community generally towards our agricultural societies. The advantages which have and must continue to accrue to the public from the operations of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, are incalculable. The public spirit of the founders and liberal supporters of this institution is in my opinion by no means duly appreciated; succeeding generations while reaping the fruits of their labors will bless their memories as public benefactors.

Among the objects of this Society improvement in the breed of stock I believe is, and I think deservedly so, one of the most prominent. In this pursuit the gentleman above mentioned appears engaged heart and soul, so far as his location and facilities admit, but these compared with his activity and perseverance are quite limited. It is much to be desired that his zeal should be exerted in a field commensurate with his abilities, and we have no fear that it would not be as beneficial to the public as satisfactory to himself.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. FESSENDEN,—Having seen pieces occasionally in your very useful "New England Farmer" on the subject of Peas, time of planting same, for preventing bugs, &c. I will mention a very simple plan I have for several years adopted, so many that I begin to think it originated with me—Immediately before planting I put the peas in a tub, and pour very hot water on them, keep stirring for one or two minutes, and have cold water at hand to pour on sufficient to cover them one or two inches, leaving it not more than blood warm, for one or two hours before planting, in which time they

will swell considerably and come up much sooner; all the bugs will be destroyed and found floating on the top of the water. In fact I have very few, and verily believe, if the plan was universally adopted, we should not hear any more about buggy peas; but if here and there a slovenly neighbour should neglect this rule, the flying weevil would pass from his field, to his more careful neighbours as readily, as the miller from the neglected apple and wild cherry trees to the better attended ones of his neighbours, depositing the eggs of the caterpillar for the next year.

P.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TEAZELS.

Mr. FESSENDEN,—For the information of your Bristol correspondent, who inquires respecting teazels in your last paper, I send you the following, derived from persons who for a number of years have cultivated them on farms in my neighbourhood: They thrive best in a deep loamy soil; the ground is made mellow by 2 or 3 ploughings and well harrowed. The latter part of April the seeds are sown in drills, twenty inches apart; and thinned in the drills to 1 foot distant; must be kept free from weeds until autumn, when the plants are slightly protected during the winter by some coarse litter. In the following spring they are to be uncovered and the weeds kept down until the latter part of the summer, when the head will be ripened and must be picked as they turn brown and thoroughly dried.

It sometimes happens, that a part of the plants do not produce heads the second year. Such plants they remove into a bed by themselves, and they produce a crop the third year.

The following is extracted from M^{rs} Mahon and agrees in substance with the foregoing:

"*Dipsacus fullosum*, or Fuller's teazels. This plant is propagated by sowing this seed in March or April, upon a soil that has been well ploughed. It is observed that good wheat land is well adapted for the production of teazels. From 1 to 2 pecks of seed is sown upon an acre, and harrowed in with a light harrow. When the plants are up, hoe them in the same manner as practised for turnips, cutting down the weeds and singling out the plants to six or eight inches. Hoe them a second time, cutting out the plants to about one foot asunder, and keep them free from weeds.—The second year the plants will shoot up stalks with heads which will be fit for collecting in August, observing that they are to be collected as they turn brown and ripen.

A RHODEISLANDER.

North Providence, April 14, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MANAGEMENT OF DAIRIES IN DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND.

"The milk is put into tin or earthen pans, holding about ten or twelve quarts each. The evening's meal is placed, in the following morning, and the morning's milk is placed in the afternoon, upon broad iron plates, heated by a small furnace, or otherwise over stoves, where, exposed to a gentle fire, they remain until after the whole body of cream is supposed to have formed upon the surface, which being gently removed by the edge of a spoon or ladle, small air bubbles will begin to rise, that denote the approach of a boiling heat, when the pans must be removed off the heated

plate or stoves. The cream remains upon the milk in this state, until quite cold, when it may be removed into a churn, or, as is more frequently the case, into an open vessel, and there moved by a stick about a foot long, at the end of which is fixed a sort of peal, from four to six inches in diameter, and with which about 12 lbs. of butter may be separated from the butter-milk at a time.

"The butter in both cases, being found to separate much more freely, and sooner to coagulate into a mass, than in the ordinary way, when churned from raw cream that may have been several days in gathering; and at the same time will answer a more valuable purpose for preserving, which should be first salted in the usual way: then placed in convenient sized egg-shaped earthen crocks, and always kept covered with a pickle made strong enough to float and buoy up about half out of the brine, a new laid egg. This cream, before churning is the clotted cream so much celebrated in Devonshire. Although it would be reasonable to suppose, that the scalding of the milk must have occasioned the whole of the oily or unctuous matter to form upon the surface, still experience shews that is not the case, and that the scalded skimmed milk is much richer and better for the purposes of sucking, and makes far better cheese than the raw skimmed milk does.

"The ordinary produce of milk per day, for the first twenty weeks after calving is three gallons, and is equal to the producing of a pound and a quarter of butter daily, by the scalding process. The scalded skimmed milk is valued at 1½d. per quart, either for cheese making or feeding hegs. The sum of the trials, procured to be made on the milk in several parts of this district, gives an average of twelve pints of milk to ten ounces of butter. When cheese is to be made (but in which manufacture there does not appear to be any superior excellence in Devonshire,) great care is taken that the milk is not heated so far as to produce bubbles under the cream.

"Although these statements will be found considerably short of the average produce from cows of a larger size, and probably much better adapted for the pail, still there are not wanting instances of what must be regarded as extraordinary produce among the North Devon cows.

"In the neighbourhood of Molland Bouceaux, a single cow, judged to be rather less than eight score per quarter, within three weeks from the time of calving, yielded, in seven successive days, seventeen pounds and a half of butter; several of the meals of milk were measured during this time, which gave an average of fourteen pints per meal: instances also occurred in other parts of the district of two pounds of butter per day being obtained from cows within a short time after calving; and it is particularly clear in the recollection of a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Bishop's Tawton, that some years since a cow of the common red breed, after her second or third calf, which she had between Michaelmas [27th Sept.] and Christmas yielded, without any particular attention being paid to food or treatment, during a considerable time of the ensuing winter, two pounds and a half of butter per day; this cow living at the time in common with the other dairy cows, which were permitted in the day time to range over all the old pasture grounds, and regularly foddered morning and evening with hay in the same field."—*Vancouver's Survey of Devonshire.*

(From the New York Farmer.)

ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES.

By J. Buel, Esq. of Albany.

I shall consider them under the two following heads:

1. Those in which the plough is altogether excluded, which may be called *permanent pastures*—and,

2. Those which intervene in alternate husbandry, and which may be denominated *temporary*.

The first comprises lands which are too stony, too wet, or too hilly, for tillage, and sometimes river alluvians. The latter are less frequently depastured here than in Great Britain. There they are considered necessary to *fatten*, while the hilly uplands are appropriated to *rear* and to *feed* neat cattle. Their superior value with us, for hay, in situations accessible to large towns, has generally confined pasturage upon them to the aftermath.

1. The advantages of old pasture grounds are very highly valued in Great Britain. They contain a greater variety of grasses, and yield a much greater quantity of food, than those which have been recently laid down. The feed is believed to be also more nutritious, as the sods are found to abound in the finer native grasses, which, on account of the little product they yield in hay, are not so commonly sown as those which afford bulkier products. Grasses do not all grow alike; some start early and afford a good bite in spring; some are more luxuriant at midsummer; and others again afford nutritious herbage in autumn and winter. Old pastures contain more or less of each, and consequently give a succession of fresh feed. They are truly perennial. Their value, other circumstances being similar, is in proportion to their fertility; for vegetables, like animals, require food for their development and perfection, and thrive in proportion as this is abundant and nutritious.

When pasture grounds are wet, the first object should be to drain them thoroughly. *Wet* grounds produce coarse grasses, which smother the finer kinds, and become poached by the feet of cattle, till the sod is partially or wholly destroyed. *Moist* grounds, on the contrary, produce the greatest variety and most nutritious quality of grasses.

The extirpation of bushes, thistles, dock, and other useless plants, although but seldom or partially attended to, will well repay the labour in the increased quantity of feed, to say nothing of the appearance of neatness which it gives to grounds. By this, I do not mean to exclude trees, either single, in clumps, or in belts upon the borders. These afford shade, shelter, and fuel, without materially injuring the pasture. Where the common locust is exempt from the depredations of the worm, it may be raised in this way with great profit. I have been much pleased with the attention which has been paid to this subject in Pennsylvania, and in the southern parts of this state. Belts of forest trees are peculiarly serviceable in protecting winter crops from the severity of cold.

Manuring pasture grounds, otherwise than by the droppings of cattle that are fed upon them, is a practice that has few or no followers among us; and yet it might be done with as much advantage here as in other countries. But for this purpose, I would not recommend cattle dung, but road alluvian, swamp earth, and composts. The best and cheapest top-dressing for pastures as well as meadows that I am acquainted with, with the ex-

ception of plaster of Paris, is what the Scotch call middens, or Lord Meadowbank's compost middens. It is composed of about three parts swamp earth, and one part fresh stable dung, placed in compact alternate layers, to the height of four or five feet, and suffered to remain until incipient fermentation pervades the mass. The swamp earth I speak of, is the black vegetable matter, which has accumulated in bogs and wet grounds, and which is often insoluble, and unfit for the food of plants, until decomposition has been begun by the aid of hot dung, lime, or other extraneous agent. I have made this compost with success, and applied it with profit. It is a cheap method, when the materials are at hand, of trebling or quadrupling manure, for all the purposes of husbandry. It should be applied to grass grounds in autumn.

Scarifying or harrowing pastures in the spring, which are what is termed *hide bound*, is a good remedy for the evil, and serves to extirpate masses, which are the base of the finer grasses. Seeds may be scattered previous to this operation with certain advantage. Heavy rollers are also used with benefit, as early as the sole of the grass is solid enough to sustain the weight of cattle. It reduces inequalities occasioned by frost, and presses the earth to the collar and roots of the plants.

2. In preparing new pastures, the rule should be, to endeavor as far as possible, to make them resemble old ones. And this is best effected by sowing seed of all the esteemed varieties found in old pastures. On this head our practice is very defective: two kinds being the greatest extent to which our experiments have been carried. I have read some interesting experiments made at Woburn by Sinclair, on this subject; but as the book is in the hands of a friend, I can only quote from recollection. This indefatigable experimenter counted the number of plants upon a given surface of rich old pasture, and upon a like surface of new pastures, sown with from two to ten or a dozen kinds of grass seeds. The old sod supported about 11,000 plants; on the new the number varied, I think, from about 700 to 75, and was found to be nearly in the ratio of the number of grass seeds sown. The weight of the produce cut at the proper season, corresponded somewhat with the number of plants. The deductions from these facts were, that by sowing a great number of kinds, and an abundance of seed, new pastures might in two years acquire nearly the value of old ones: for though a given space would grow but a certain number of one variety, yet that the same space would support more than double that number of several varieties; and that consequently many would afford much more forage than one or two varieties on the same surface.

These deductions correspond with the established maxims of natural philosophy. All plants take from the soil food which benefits all; yet every species requires for its development and perfection, something peculiar which other species do not imbibe. And although the soil contains only enough of this peculiar nutriment to support a certain number of plants of one species, yet it may abound in the peculiar nutriment of others. But I need not resort to abstruse science to illustrate what is apparent to every intelligent farmer. Our system of rotation of crops is based upon this law of nature; and we see it confirmed in the alternations which are constantly going on in our fields and forests.

Our seed shops do not afford any great range in

the selection of grass seeds. But we are better off than we have been; and if farmers consult their true interests, we shall soon find new varieties imported, and more care bestowed in collecting the seeds of valuable indigenous kinds. At present we can obtain seeds of the tall oat grass, (*Avena elatior*), the orchard grass, (*Dactylis glomerata*), timothy (*Phleum pratense*), herd grass (*Spiralis stricta*), and white and red clover, (*Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*.) These are all suitable for pasture grasses. The Poa pratensis, P. trivialis, P. compressa, (rough and smooth stalked meadow and hile grasses,) the Agrostis alba, white top or foul meadow,) the Holcus lanatus, (meadow soft grass) some of the Festucas and several of the Agrostis families, are indigenous, and come in spontaneously, to soils adapted to their growth. The seeds of meadow foxtail, sweet scented vernal grass, and the fescue, may be obtained from Great Britain, and would be valuable accessions to our pasture grounds.

SWEET POTATOS.

Directions for the preservation of the slips of the Sweet Potatoes, and for their cultivation.

The Slips are nothing more than the small potatoes or roots *last* thrown off by the plant. They are preferred to larger ones on the several grounds of economy, of food and of room—of their being more easily preserved, and less likely to rot in the ground after they are planted. The writer of this, during fifteen years, never succeeded in getting more than one large sweet potato to vegetate or grow in the open ground. The ignorance of the mode of culture has probably been the cause of their not having been raised here.

The slips should be put up for preservation without bruising them (or as the directions from New Jersey expressed it, they should be handled as carefully as eggs) in a dry state, in perfectly dry sand or earth, and kept in a warm place as free as possible from moisture.

Those who wish to be perfectly assured of their success, will raise a small hot bed with, or without glass about the 10th of April, on the south side of a fence, wall or building. On this, they will lay the slips or roots so close as to touch each other, so that a bed of six feet square will be sufficient for a bushel of them. They should then be covered with about an inch of earth. If the cultivator has no hot bed frames, the bed at night may be covered with a mat or with straw.

In 10 or 14 days some of the shoots will appear above ground; when about one half or even a third so appear, they are all to be taken up to be planted. The lightest soils are best adapted to them. As their roots almost universally strike downwards, like those of the carrot, they are always placed on hills *raised* about nine inches, or about the height of a potato hill, after its *last* faithful hoeing. These hills should be four feet and a half apart in every direction. The slips, two in each hill, one foot apart, are then put in either with the fingers, or a stick, or any instrument capable of making a sufficient hole, and the crown or top should be within an inch or half inch of the surface. When thus started or sprouted, it will be easy to distinguish the end which sends out roots, from that which puts forth shoots for the open air. The slips should be put in perpendicularly or nearly so, the root end downwards. They would grow without this precaution, but would be delayed and injured in their growth. A little dung

lug, or hoed in will much aid their progress, unless the land be rich. They cannot bear moist, or any rich grounds, or places, where the water stands, after showers. Their vines grow too luxuriantly in such situations, and their roots are satter and more watery.

After they are planted they require the same treatment as the squash or pumpkin, that is simply weeding them. In the Jerseys, they raise the runners from the ground when they weed them—so as to prevent their taking root, which they do more readily than any plant, and which the Jersey farmers think injurious to the main roots. The subscriber permitted nature to take its course—but he should certainly make the trial another year of the New Jersey method.

The products for two successive years, have been at the rate of 220 bushels to the acre, with no greater care, nor indeed so much as that bestowed on common potatoes. They were planted this year early in June, and were killed on the 10th of Oct. which is at least forty-five days less growth, than they would have in common years, or if the seed had arrived earlier. They will begin to be palatable and fit for table about the 15th of Sept. or 1st of Oct.—as the season may have been hot or cold; but the general crop ought not to be dug till the vines are killed. They will endure six or seven frosts after the common potato stalks have been killed. So many persons have applied for slips, that it was the advice of some of them, that these hints should be published. It is not pretended that the culture is of any agricultural importance—it is merely an horticultural experiment, very pleasant to those who have a taste for such pursuits—and also gratifying to those who love the sweet potato. They certainly can be raised here of excellent quality, full as often as we can raise good grapes, peaches, or pears. They should not be gathered in by the hoe, or spade—they must be raised like the carrot, with the dung fork. J. LOWELL.

The following additional remarks are from the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal.

CAROLINA, OR SWEET POTATO.

This plant is not a potato, though there is a vulgar opinion, that the common potato transplanted to southern regions becomes sweet, and that the sweet potato on being carried to northern climate degenerates into the common potato. The common potato is what the botanists have named a solanum. It is not a running plant. Its native country is probably the high lands of South America—a cold region. It delights in cold seasons, and a moist soil, and it is a fact, that it is drier and more mealy, when raised in such soils, than in dry ones. The best potatoes known are raised in wet, flat and almost overflowed grounds of Lancashire in England; and in Ireland, so famous for its moisture and verdure, as to have received the appellation of the Emerald Isle. It flourishes admirably in the fogs of Nova Scotia and the lower parts of the State of Maine. The sweet potato has no title to be called the Carolina potato. It is an exotic, or foreign plant with them. It is a native of tropical regions—has been gradually introduced northerly, like the Lima or Saba, commonly pronounced Civet bean. The sweet potato is not a solanum, but a convolvulus—has all the habits of the tribe of the convolvulus—it is a running or creeping plant. It never flowers in our country—is very hardy—capable of bearing more frost than the common potato, and in

wet seasons it is watery and less sweet. It may prove my great zeal, and somewhat theoretical turn, to recommend the culture of this vegetable in Massachusetts, but four years' experience have given me some right to speak of it practically. I recommend its culture on the following grounds:—1st. It will grow and succeed here under ordinary culture. 2d It is very prolific, making as good returns as the common potato. 3d It is preferred by man, bearing usually a price three times as great with us as the common potato. 4th It is preferred by all animals of whatever description. Cows and pigs eat it greedily, and even dung-hill fowls will attack and consume it in a raw state. It will produce about 250 bushels to the acre. I have never failed to raise it with success. The only impediment to its culture is the difficulty of preserving the small tubers or roots; but as soon as it is known that there will be a demand for them, our market will be regularly supplied from New Jersey, where it has been long naturalized. It can be as easily raised as cabbage. This I undertake to affirm.

JOHN LOWELL.

Salmon Trout.—A fish of this species, weighing twenty-three pounds, was caught in Schoodic lake which empties into the Piscataqua, at Kilmarnock, and sold in this town a few weeks since. Soon after, Messrs. Colby and Chick, made a tour to the lake and caught fifteen of the same species—the largest of which, weighed ten pounds. Last week Mr. Chick and others caught thirty; the largest weighing twelve pounds.—*Bangor Reg.*

The Legislature of New York, has before it a bill to grant a bounty on New-York salt sent down to Albany and the seaports.

Also a bill to encourage the growth and manufacture of hemp and flax—and a bill authorizing a loan of \$1,000,000 for the Chenango Canal.

Potato Pudding.—One pound of butter, one do. of sugar, beat to a cream, two pounds of potatoes boiled and pressed through the colander, twelve eggs, one glass of brandy, one of wine, half a glass of rose water, one teaspoonful of spice.

Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road.—The Albany Advertiser says:—"We are happy to state the amendments to the bill to incorporate the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road Company have at length passed into a law. It will be remembered that in 1826, General Van Rensselaer, Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and their friends, were incorporated with an exclusive privilege for fifty years, to occupy, by a rail road, the communication betwixt the Erie Canal near Schenectady and the city of Albany. This communication was deemed to promise such great results, that the legislature reserved to the state the right to purchase it of the company within five years of its completion. They also made the stockholders personally liable for the debts of the company.—The company upon mature consideration, refused to construct the road with these restrictions, and applied this session to be released from them. The law accordingly has been amended: the personal liability clause being repealed the company is to have exclusive possession of the profits of the road for the first ten years after its completion; and during the five years succeeding the ten, the state reserves to itself the right of purchasing the property of the corporation, upon payment of the original cost, repairs, expenses of every kind, fixtures and ap-

portances, with 14 per cent per annum. This is the most valuable charter ever granted in this country. The immense increase of transportation, both of property and persons on this route, continually advancing in amount, baffles all calculation as to the future operations of this rail road.

Horse butcheries.—Near Paris are a number of horse butcheries, at two of which 14,775 worn-out horses were slaughtered in one year. Every part of the animal is turned to some account. The mane and tail are sold to the upholsterers, the skin to the tanners, the meat to the owners of cats and dogs; the small intestines are manufactured into cords, the hoofs into combs, and the bones into knife handles, fans, &c. These establishments are infested with innumerable rats, which are caught and killed for their skins. More than 2,600 have been killed in a single day. The rats make nothing of devouring the whole carcass of a horse (except the bones) if left exposed, during a single night.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

In travelling through Worcester county, Mass. we have been surprised to see such a number of broad rimmed wheels. At Boston we observed a number of new stages with similar wheels. On enquiry we learnt from the most respectable authority that such wheels were coming gradually into use, and were decidedly preferred by those engaged in transporting by land. Three teams were rising a muddy hill with equal loads and an equal number of horses. The forward teamster laid his whip on his arm and walked behind his wagon. The second applied his whip with full force—and the third had put his shoulder to the wheel. The foremost wagon had broad rimmed wheels—the two others narrow rims. One of the principal carriers in Norfolk county, Mass. has adopted such wheels, and after years of trial says, that he would prefer to pay for broad rimmed wheels, in preference to using the best narrow rimmed wheels if furnished free of expense. The broad rims have a decided advantage on sand, and soft ground. They are in general use in England. It is calculated that a general use of them will save one half the expense of repairing highways, which in Massachusetts is computed to be nearly \$500,000 a year. The legislature of that State, convinced by ample experiments of many intelligent farmers, and carriers, have passed a law requiring that all carts, wagons and stages, built after two years, shall have broad rimmed wheels, the lightest not less than four inches, others five inches broad.—*Southern paper.*

Cotton seed whiskey.—The people of Georgia have discovered that whiskey can be obtained from cotton seed; another poisonous liquid is therefore to be added to those which are now ruining the country. This new whiskey has a villanous smell, but it makes the toppers "squabble, swaggar and swear," and will of course be swallowed.—*ibid.*

Legs.—A person confined to the bed a week by sickness, has generally to remark a much greater wasting of the legs than of the arms; the reason of this, is, the muscles of the leg in ordinary cases, being more in use than those of the arms, have their usual bulk so much owing to this, that they suffer a greater change from inaction than others, which have a certain magnitude independently of use.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1828.

CANKER WORMS.

We shall not attempt to give either a description or the natural history of the canker worm, but refer to Professor Peck's Memoir on the subject; [which was originally published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository—and republished in the New England Farmer, Vol. v. page 393], and direct our attention, exclusively, to the remedies, which have been used, or suggested to preserve fruit trees from this formidable enemy.

The female of this insect, comes out of the ground late in the fall, early in the spring, or sometimes, during a period of mild open weather, in winter. Those which rise in autumn or in winter are less numerous than those which ascend in spring; but being very prolific, they do much injury. One method of preventing the ravages of the worm is to bar the ascent of the females up the stem of the tree. This has generally been attempted by *tarring*, of which there are several modifications.

First, A strip of linen or canvass is put round the body of the tree, before the females begin their ascent, and well smeared with tar. The insects, in attempting to pass this barrier, stick fast and perish. But this process, to complete the desired effect, must be commenced about the first of November, and the tarring continued, [when the weather is mild enough to permit the worms to emerge from the ground], till the latter end of May, or till the time of their ascent is past. It is necessary to fill the crevices in the bark with clay or mortar, before the strip of linen or canvass is put on, that the insects may not pass under it.—Having put on the strip, which should be at least three inches wide, draw it close, fasten the ends together strongly, then tie a thumb rope of tow round the tree, close to the lower edge of the strip. The design of this, is to prevent the tar from running down the bark of the tree, which would injure it. It should be renewed, in moderate weather, once a day, without fail. The best time is soon after sun-set, because the insects are wont to pass up in the evening, and the tar will not harden so much in the night as in the day.

Second, Another mode of tarring, is to take two wide pieces of board, plane them, make semi-circular notches in each, fitting them to the stem or body of the tree; and fasten them together at the ends, so that the most violent storms may not displace them. The crevices betwixt the boards and the tree may be easily stopped with rags or tow; then smear the underside of the boards with tar. The tar being defended from the direct rays of the sun, will hold its tenacity the longer—and therefore need not be frequently renewed. The trees, in this way, will be less liable to be injured by the drippings of tar, by leaving a margin of two or three inches, on those parts of the boards which are next to the trees, to which no tar is applied.

Third, Another mode of blockading the paths of the insects, in their ascent up the trees, is to inclose them with collars, or circular slips of tin. Of this method, we have seen some notices, but no description. We presume, however, that the pieces of tin are shaped and fitted to the trees, somewhat like the boards above mentioned; and, perhaps, if the outer rims of the collars were cur-

ved, or bent downwards, they might present obstacles, which the worms could not pass, even if no tar was applied. We fear that this method would prove too expensive for general adoption—but would solicit further information on this subject from those who have a practical knowledge of its application and results.

Fourth, Another method, proposed by Dr. Jeremiah Spofford, of Bradford, Mass. is to spread Mercureal Ointment (*Unguentum Hydragryi*) upon strips of woollen cloth, or narrow lists, such as are cut from the edges of broadcloth, and apply them closely round the trees, having first made the bark smooth, where it is not so, that none of the grubs, or females that deposit the eggs, from which the worms are produced, may pass under the band or strip, which contains the ointment. Dr. Spofford observes, "that the advantages of using the unguentum over any mode in common use are obvious. While tar requires to be renewed every night, that it may catch and hold the grub, merely by its tenacity, this mode requires preparing but once a year, and will be growing stronger for a long time, by an increased oxydation of the mercury, when exposed to the air."

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repos. Vol. iii. No. 4, contains some remarks on the cankerworm, by the Hon. John Lowell, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, from which the following is extracted:—

"I had the turf dug in around sixty apple trees, and the earth laid smooth. I then took three hogsheds of *effete*, or air slacked lime, and strewed it an inch thick round my trees, to the extent of two or three feet from the roots, so that the whole diameter of the opening was four to six feet. I tarred these trees as well as the others, and although I had worms or grubs on most that were not limed, I did not catch a single grub where the trees were limed.

"I do not speak with confidence. I am, however, strongly encouraged to believe the remedy perfect. It was ascertained by Professor Peck, that the insect seldom descended into the ground at a greater distance than three or four feet from the trunk, and to the depth of four inches, or that the greater part come within that distance. The lime is known to be destructive of all animal substances; and I have little doubt that it actually decomposes and destroys the insect in the chrysalis state, at least I hope that this is the case.

"There are many reasons, which should encourage a repetition of this experiment. The digging round the trees is highly useful to them, while tarring is very injurious. The expense is not great—a man can dig round fifty trees in one day. The lime is a most salutary manure to the tree. After the spot has been once opened and limed the labor of keeping it open will not be great. Three hogsheds of air-slacked lime, or the sweepings of a lime store will suffice for fifty trees, and will cost three dollars. As it is done but once a year, I think it cannot be half so expensive as tarring.

"I repeat it, that I mention my experiments with great diffidence, as being the first of my own knowledge. It may induce several persons to try it in different places, and where trees are surrounded with others, which are treated differently. All I pray, is, that it may prove successful—and relieve us from this dreadful scourge, which defaces our country, while it impoverishes and disappoints the farmer."

The remedies proposed by Professor Peck, were 1st. Turning up the ground carefully in October, as far as the branches of a tree extend—to half a spade's depth, or five inches, so as completely to invert the surface. A great number of chrysalids would thus be exposed to the air and sun, and of course destroyed. 2d. Breaking the clods and smoothing the surface with a rake, and passing a heavy roller over it, so as to make it very hard and without cracks. In grass grounds the sods should be turned with the grass side down, and placed side by side so as to be rolled. The winter's frosts would heave and crack a smooth surface, but it might be smoothed and hardened by the roller, or by other means in March, with much less trouble, time, and expense than rolling requires. As lime, when slacked is reduced to an impalpable powder and is thus well adapted to close the opening in the surface, Mr. P. was inclined to think its good effects are produced this way as well as by its caustic qualities.

John Kenrick, Esq. of Newton, Mass. proposed, between the time in June after the worms had disappeared and the 20th of October to take the whole of the soil surrounding the trees, to the extent at least of four feet from the trunk, and to a suitable depth and cart it away to a distance from any trees, which the canker worms are in the habit of feeding on; and returning an equal quantity of compost or rich earth intermixed with manure.

A writer for the New England Farmer, Vol. iii. page 327, states a case of an orchard having been preserved from the canker worm, by means of a large number of locust trees, equal to about double the number of apple trees.

Mr. Roland Howard, of Easton, Mass. observes, that "a quantity of lime was collected from the sweepings of a lime store and spread on the ground around a certain apple tree, some time in the month of November, (the foliage of which had been destroyed by the canker worm the preceding summer) the ground being in a pulverized state, the lime was spread as far from the trunk of the tree as the drippings from the branches extended. The effect was stated to be the entire disappearance of the worm and an increased vigor of the tree." The same writer observes, that "moving the earth with a plough or hoe late in November, or beginning of December, has been found very efficacious in destroying them." This last mentioned remedy, if it always proves efficient, will probably be the cheapest and most expedient.—But the worm must be capable of enduring a considerable degree of cold, or unerring instinct would not lead it from its dormitory in November, (as it frequently does) to brave the rigors of winter on the stem or branches of the tree. We are inclined to believe, as well as to hope that the application of lime, as above stated, will prove effectual, and if so, it will probably be preferable to any mode of applying tar, or attacking the enemy above ground.

When the insects have ascended, their numbers may be lessened by jarring or shaking the body or limbs of the tree causing them to suspend themselves by the threads, which they spin from their bodies, and striking them off with a stick.—It is said that those which thus fall to the earth, do not rise again. Whether they would be able to resist the effects of a sprinkling with soap suds, saline, or bitter infusions, &c. is more than we can say; but we wish their powers might be test-

ed by showering them with those mixtures, which are found to be the best antidotes against other insects.

Gooseberry Bushes.—On planting these bushes, it is advisable to trim off all the old or dry wood; by this means, they grow more luxuriant, and it is very essential to the bearing of good gooseberries that they always be kept thinned of limbs. They bear much finer fruit, and will not mildew as they do when suffered to grow to a large bush.

POTATOS.

"The ground usually chosen for the culture of this root is a stubble field, after the ordinary course of white straw crops, or a piece of old clover lay, either of which are broken up between Christmas and Candlemas, and potatoes of an early sort, called painted ladies, are put in about the middle of April; the red Irish apple sort about the middle of May, or beginning of June, and in the following manner:—Furrows are drawn at the distance of two and a half feet apart, straight across the field, in the direction the potatoes are to be planted; in the bottom of these furrows the dung is usually spread; upon this dung the potato sets are placed regularly at the distance of about six inches. The mould raised from the furrow, which received the dung and sets, is then ploughed back again, and in this situation the field remains until the plants appear sufficiently to mark the interval, which is then horse hoed, and that operation is followed by the double-breasted plough, the mould-boards of which are set so wide, as to make the raised earth just meet upon the rows, and completely to cover the young potato plants; these, in a growing season, will very soon be seen above this second covering, when the mould boards of the double-breasted plough are farther spread, and the last moulding is completed by throwing the earth from the intervals upon the ridges, and at the foot of the plants as high as it will lie; the rows are then examined, as well for the purpose of relieving any of the potato plants on which clods may have fallen, as for drawing and cutting out any weeds that may be among them; and this completes the dressing. One man and one horse on a well proportioned field of ten or twelve acres, and lying sufficiently level for the plough to work both ways, will horse-hoe three acres per day, and the same quantity in the subsequent operations of moulding of the plants."—*Vancouver's Survey of Devonshire.*

From a late English paper.

AGRICULTURE, TRADE, &c.

The average product of an acre of wheat in Van Dieman's Land is twenty bushels; and the expense of production, independent of quit-rent is 4l. 10s.

A shrub has been discovered in our new Indian territories, from whose stem, when divided, there issues a copious vegetable spring of limpid and wholesome water. The natives know this well, and hence we rarely meet with an entire plant. It is a powerful climber, and is quite new and non-descript.

At the late Edinburgh agricultural meeting, at which about three hundred noblemen and gentlemen attended, Sir John Sinclair addressed the party after breakfast, and informed them that a great part of the bread which they had been eating was composed chiefly of potato flour, and if the public would be contented with such bread, Britain never would require a bushel of foreign grain.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope mention a great improvement in the wines of that colony; some of the planters, who had looked more to quality than to quantity, have been induced to adopt the French and German system in their vineyards, and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. It is a singular fact, that much white Cape has been imported into France, and after production by means of full-bodied wines of native growth, been sold to English connoisseurs as genuine East India Madeira.

Potato Oats, &c.

These Oats, (known in England by the name of Potato Oats) exceed any grain of the kind ever known as an article of food, or in any way of distillation. Those who wish for some of this incomparable Grain for seed, weighing *forty-two pounds per bushel*, and raised in New York, can be supplied by calling at the Seed Establishment, No. 62, North Market street, at \$2 per bushel. The following description of this Grain is from London. "The Potato Oat has large, plump, rather thick skinned grains, double and treble, with longer straw than either the Poland, or the Dutch Oat. It is almost the only oat now raised on land in a good state of cultivation in the north of England and the south of Scotland, and usually brings a higher price in the London market than any other variety. It was discovered growing in a field of potatoes in Cumberland, in 1788, and from the produce of the single stalk which there sprang up by accident, (probably from the manure) has been produced the stock now in general cultivation."

Two casks Carolina Sweet Potato Slips. Likewise, Early English Manly—English Kidney, and Cheango seedling Potatoes. One barrel Early Royal George Potatoes, an early sort and prodigious bearer—price \$2 per bushel. This is a valuable kind for market gardeners.

6000 two year old seedling Hawthorn Quicks, for line fences in fine order, at a moderate price.

10 barrels Early Frame Peas, raised in Bangor, Me.

A further supply of the celebrated New Zealand Spinach, [*Thellusandra expansa*].

10000 pounds fresh Lucerne, imported from Europe this spring.

10 barrels English White Mustard Seed.

Also, a consignment from Albany, of 60 barrels Marrowfat Peas, by the barrel, at a very low price.

Early Tuscan Corn for the table.

Also, Seeds for Diers's use—Ornamental Flower Seeds, &c. comprising the largest collection of Seeds to be found in New England.

Also, seeds of the Cuba Tobacco, Yellow Tobacco, Teazel, Lentils, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Barley, Rape, Peas, Corn, Spring Vetches, Castor Oil Bean, Corn, (various sorts) —Weld, Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Millet, Burnet, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oats, Grass, White and Red Clover, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

[A supply of the Roots of "WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRY"—measuring six and eight inches in circumference, is daily expected from Europe.

N. DAVENPORT offers for sale at his Nursery, in MILTON, a fine collection of Fruit and Forest Trees, and Ornamental Shrubs, comprising Apples, Pears, Peaches, Currants, Vetches, &c. Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. A list of which can be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, or Agricultural Warehouse—and will be inserted in the New England Farmer occasionally. At this Nursery, however, it is not so much an object to present the imposing display of a great number of the names of indifferent or fruit as to keep a choice collection of those sorts whose excellence is well known and established.

[Orders are respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention if left with J. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street; or with FRENCH & DAVENPORT, No. 713 Washington Street—or at the Nursery in Milton.

Feb. 29.

Gunpowder, &c.

Do Put in Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts per pound—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the *Dupont Powder Store*, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

[The Do Put sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask.

March 14.

Just Published

And for sale at this office, "Observations on the Efficacy of White Mustard Seed, (*Sinapis alba*) taken whole. From the 10th London edition, revised and improved." Price 6 cts.

New Treatise on Flowers.

In press, and will be published the beginning of the ensuing week, at the office of the New England Farmer, and by G. Thorburn & Son, New York, "a Treatise on the Cultivation of Ornamental Flowers; comprising Remarks on the requisite Soil, Sowing, Transplanting, and general Management; with Directions for the general treatment of Bulbous Flower Roots, Green-house Plants, &c. By Roland Green." Price 57 cts.

For Sale or to Let

The three elegant Stud Horses "Dey of Algiers"—"Ranger," and "Young Highlander;" all sired by the celebrated Horse Highlander. Two full-blooded English Bulls—two Halls and several Heifers, three and seven-eighths blood Horses, or Short Horned breed.

Also, two Farms in Tolland, and a convenient House in the central part of the City of Hartford. Inquire at the office of the New England Farmer, or Ralph Watson, East Windsor, Connecticut. April 18.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's.

Nursery, at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the Proprietors of the above Nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of Horticulturists, who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with Fruit Trees of the finest sorts, and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present season.

BLOODGOOD & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and Engrafting of all their Fruit Trees—and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine. The subscriber, Agent of the above Nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

The Trees will be delivered in this City, at the risk and expense of the purchaser—the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this Nursery is so extensively known, and has been so well sustained, that I take leave to refer those in want of Trees, to any of the Horticulturists in this City and its vicinity; and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the Trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this Nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

[Catalogues will be delivered gratis, on application to ZEB. COOK, Jr. Rogers' Buildings—Congress St.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	2 50	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	107 50	110 00
" " " " " "	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	1 00	1 50
BEEF, mossa, new,	barrel.	9 75	10 50
" " " " " "	"	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	7 50	8 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	"	"
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	15	25
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	10
" " " " " "	"	3	6
SKIMMED milk,	"	"	"
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 25	5 37
" " " " " "	"	5 12	5 37
" " " " " "	"	3 09	3 24
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	52	54
" " " " " "	"	60	62
" " " " " "	"	70	70
" " " " " "	"	30	32
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.	10	10
LIME,	cask.	70	100
PLASTER PARIS retails at,	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	18 00	19 00
" " " " " "	"	13 50	13 50
Navy, mess, new,	"	12 00	13 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	1 87	1 00
SEEDS, Hard's Grass,	bushel.	"	5 00
" " " " " "	"	"	4 00
Orchard Grass,	"	"	4 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	"	4 00
Rye Grass,	"	"	5 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	"	1 00
Red Top	"	"	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	60	50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	"	11	12
Red Clover,	"	"	1 50
French Sugar Beet,	"	"	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	35	25
" " " " " "	"	28	34
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	23	30
Merino, half & quarter washed,	"	22	27
Native, washed,	"	40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	39	35
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	30	35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	2 60	2 50

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	10
" " " " " "	"	6	7
VEAL,	"	6	12
" " " " " "	"	8	17
FULLTRY,	"	20	25
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	25	28
Lump, best,	"	11	13
EGGS,	dozen.	75	70
NEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	10	10
" " " " " "	"	57	40
POTATOS,	"	2 60	2 50
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	2 60	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

WARM RECEPTION.

Rusticus wrote a letter to his love,
And filled it full of warm and keen desire;
He hop'd to raise a flame—and so he did—
The lady put his nonsense to the fire.

The President's guard.—An Englishman speaking of the presidency of Washington, was expressing to an American a wish to behold him. While this conversation passed, "there he goes," replied the American, pointing to a tall, erect, and dignified person, on the other side of the street. "Is that General Washington?" exclaimed the Englishman, "where is his guard?"—"Here," replied the American, striking his ossem with emphasis.

Irish wit.—It happened, lately, in repairing the street in which Dr. Abernethy resides, that the paving stones were accumulated before his door. The doctor, rather angry, remonstrates with an Irish laborer, and the following dialogue took place:—

Dr. A.—Why the d—l have you laid your rubbish opposite my door where carriages are daily stopping?

Pat.—Farrh, your honor, it must be laid somewhere, till the strate is mended.

Dr. A.—It may be so;—but it must not be laid there.

Pat.—Where can I put it at all, your honor?

Dr. A.—Put it in h—l, if you like.

Pat.—O-be-dad—I'd better put it in heaven; it would be more out of your honor's way.

A Profitable Tempest.—When Isaiah Thomas, (printer of the Farmer's Almanac) was called upon by a printer's boy to know what he should put against the 13th of July, replied "any thing;"—upon which the boy set "rain, hail, and snow." The country people were amazed at this; but it so happened that it actually rained, hailed, and snowed on that day, which proved a profitable storm to the proprietor of the almanac for the future numbers.

Why is a gardener the most extraordinary man in the world?

Because, no man has more business upon Earth. And he always chooses good Grounds for what he does:

He commands his *Thyme*, and is *Master of the Mint*.

He fingers *Penny Royal*, and raises his *Celery* every year.

And it is a bad year indeed that does not bring a *Plum*.

He meets with more *Boughs* than a Minister of State.

He makes more *Beds* than are in the French King's Palace.

And he has in them more *Painted Ladies* too.

He makes *Raking* his business, and not a *Diversion*, as many other Gentlemen do.

He finds it advantageous to his Health and Fortune, which few others can boast.

His wife has enough of *Lad's Love* and *Heart's Ease*, and never wishes for *Weeds*.

Distempers fatal to others, never hurt him;

He walks the better for the *Gravel*, and thrives most in a *Consumption*.

His greatest Pride, and the World's greatest wonder is, that he can have *Yew* when he pleases.

A Bull.—A lady wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added, by way of postscript, "I am so ashamed of the request I have made in this letter, that I sent after the post boy to get it back, but my servant could not overtake him."

Dr. Johnson said, that a man, by taking a second wife, pays the highest compliment to the first, by shewing that she made him so happy as a married man, that he wishes to be so a second time.

Persons employed in grinding needles are usually seriously injured, and become consumptive, by inhaling the steel dust thrown off in the operation. To prevent this, a magnet is now suspended over the wheel, which attracts particles and prevents all injurious effect. This is one of the many modern applications of science, to the purposes of humanity.

Mad Dogs.—About forty sheep have recently been bitten by a mad dog at Pennamquan, which have been killed and burned by their owners; and in Dennyville, a number of animals, we understand, have also been bitten, within a few days, by a mad dog. In consequence of this, all the dogs that are seen in the streets, in Dennyville, are instantly killed.—*Eastport Sentinel*.

Improvement by plantation is at once the easiest, the cheapest, and the least precarious mode of increasing the immediate value, as well as the future income of estates; and it would be well for the lords of the soil to remember the exhortation of the dying Scotch laird to his son; "Be aye sticking in a tree, Jock; it will be growing whilst you are sleeping."

There are in the human body no less than 500 muscles, for the purpose of performing its various functions; but these are few compared to the number assigned to some minute animals; a particular species of caterpillar was ascertained by the naturalist Lyonet, to possess 4,000 muscles in the different parts of its minute body.

Cure for the dropsy.—The following article is from a most respectable source, and we strongly recommend it (says the Salem Gazette) to the attention of our readers:—

I am knowing to two extremely distressing cases of dropsy being suddenly relieved by means of the bark of common elder. One, a woman advanced in years, in the last stages of the disease; and the other a young woman who had been for eighteen months confined to her bed, (four last of which she was unable to lie down). Her strength was nearly exhausted;—but is now wholly free from the disease, and is recovering strength in a manner surprising. Other cases less aggravated have been cured by the same method. The receipt is, "take two handfuls of the green or inner bark of the white elder, steep it in two quarts of white Lisbon wine twenty-four hours—take a gill of the mixture in the morning, fasting, or more if it can be borne. If more convenient, part in the morning and part about noon, on an empty stomach." The white pith elder abounds in Essex county—we have here two kinds, the white and black pithod. The effect of the bark prepared as above, or the juice from the leaves, has been used with success when wine could not be procured; and it promotes all the animal secretions necessary to health, which is the cause of its salutary effect in

dropsy. Great debility will always follow the use of powerful evacuates, and the best medical writers now recommend nutritious alien as the best medicine in every case of debility. The bark and leaves of the elder have been long known as powerful evacuates, and not esteemed unsafe. Yet caution is recommended in using the buds, as their effect is esteemed and has been found dangerous in some cases.

Rose Bushes and Grape Vines.

For sale at the House of SAMUEL DOWNER, in Dorchester, 80 hundred leaf Rose bushes—30 do. Province, or Cabbage 10 do. four seasons—300 do. Damask—30 do. Burgundy—5 do. Austrian—25 do. Marble—10 do. Tuscany—100 do. French—6 very large pots monthly Roses sixteen years old, and in prime health—7 varieties Double Dahlias—Single, do.—8 Lagerstomia India, or Crap Myrtle, 100 of which are 21 years old—200 Grape Vines (White Sweet water)—Snow ball Bushes—White Lilies—Red and White Lilies.

ROSE WATER.

20 Demijohns Double and Single distilled Rose Water, made entirely from Damask Roses. The above Rose Water is constantly kept for sale at Mr. C. Wade's Porter Cellar, No. 12 Merchant's Row, by Demijohn or less quantity.

6t

March 14

Engrafting and Garden Work.

RUFUS HOWE, of Dorchester, informs his friends and the public, that he has attended to the Engrafting of Trees and Garden work. Having had considerable experience, he thinks he can give satisfaction to those who may favor him with employment. Reference can be had of Mr. Samuel Downer, of Dorchester.

3t

April 4

40,000.

For sale, Forty Thousand grafted APPLE TREES, from two to four years from the graft—consisting of forty-three kinds of the most approved and superior Fruits; including early autumn and winter Apples. Also, other Fruit and Ornamental Trees. Orders may be sent to this place via Post office, directed to FRANCIS WINSHIP.

Brighton, March 21st, 1828.

SUPERB BULBOS ROOTS.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a fine collection of superior Bulbos Roots, suitable for spring planting. Consisting of black, purple, orange, violet, crimson, rose, hawken, bronze, and white colored DOUBLE MEXICAN DAHLIAS. Also, Ferrara Tigrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower—Amaryllis Formosissima, or Jacobean Lily—Double Tuberosa, and Ranunculoid; paintings of which may be seen at this place. The above collection of bulbs is in fine order, and is from the same House from which we obtained the Bulbos roots last autumn, which gave such uncommon satisfaction.

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquirements of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green house Plants—Bulbos Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing more than those more worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently rest the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esculent Vegetables for seeding. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The preparation of those kinds liable to mix in seeding—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Coleman, No. 31 Congress St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15.

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D. & C. LANDRETH.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year in advance. One year in advance will be considered in the price of subscriptions, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1828.

No. 40.

AGRICULTURE.

SILK.

Concluded from page 305.

It is highly important to feed the worms, in that particular way, which experience has shown to be the most suitable; the leaves, at all times, should be dry when given to them, therefore when rain is likely to fall, it is necessary to gather in a stock, before they get wet: if the weather set in, to steady rain, the leaves should be spread in a separate room, and dried before they are given to the worms; leaves wetted by rain, or dew, will either kill them, or bring on some bad disorder; from their birth to the second shedding, they should be fed twice a day, morning and evening, afterwards three times a day to the fourth shedding, and then until they ascend, four, five, or six times a day as they may seem to require it; from the fourth shedding until they ascend, their appetite is voracious, and it should be satisfied by an abundance of leaves of the best quality, those from old trees matured by age, should be reserved for this period, and given to them fresh gathered and dry.

The worms, throughout the period of their existence, should be attended with great care, and regularity; they should be kept perfectly clean, clearing away, often, the remains of the leaves, their own ordure, &c., which otherwise would create a disagreeable effluvia, and breed disorders among them; bad smells are very obnoxious to them, and no smoking of tobacco should be allowed, where they are kept; they should be fed early in the morning, and good leaves should be given them regularly at the times appointed, so that no waste of food may take place: the leaves should be fresh gathered, unless in rainy weather, and no leaves offered to them, that have been kept in the house until they have become yellow and sour, which will be the case, in general, after the third day; it is upon these attentions, that a good crop depends; half starved, neglected worms, will give light flimsy cocoons, whilst the diligent, will get them heavy, and rich; worms well attended to, and generously fed, will complete the crop within forty-five or fifty days, those that are neglected, will languish over two months and yield a light result.

The French and Italian establishments, require large premises and a great variety of utensils, such as benches, baskets, boxes of various sizes, and shapes, to suit their extensive concerns; in the progress of time it will become advisable for us to get acquainted, with the minutiae of their arrangements, but at the present day, we shall only point out such preparations as may be requisite, to make a beginning, and which each individual concerned, may afterwards increase, and modify, according to his own views and situation.

Wherever silk worms are to be raised, in any number, it is evident, that a room should be appropriated solely for that purpose; any aspect will answer, except North; the worms require heat, but it must be a free heat, that is with a sufficient circulation of air; a close sultry air, is very bad for them, and so is a damp air; we would much prefer, on that account, a room up stairs, to one on the ground floor; an unfinished room would

answer very well; the doors and windows ought to be closed whenever a sudden transition to cold, or damp, takes place, or a thunder storm comes on, which often times will prove an injury to these insects; shelves or boards put up round the room, would be very convenient to keep the worms on, and if requisite a frame in the centre of the room, with shelves one over the other; sheets of large stiff paper, or of paste board, with the edges turned up all round, and stitched at the corners, would answer very well to keep, and feed the worms in, and when they are to be cleaned new leaves might be put in a fresh paper, and laid by the side of that which wants cleaning; the worms would leave it quickly to go to the fresh leaves.

It will be necessary to appropriate a corner for the diseased worms; in the most favored crop, there will be many, and they ought to be taken away immediately, from among the rest, and put into the hospital to recover, otherwise the contagion may extend, and a great loss ensue.

After the cocoons are made, the first care is to take them down from the brush, clearing away the loose silk by which they are fastened, and selecting the best, those that feel hard and substantial, and of the brightest colour, to keep for seed; the most desirable are the worms, which, at the hatching time, came to life first; they prove to be the most hardy, and will make the best stock; it is necessary to keep an equal number of each sex; the male cocoons are the longest and thinnest, pointed at both ends; the females are larger and rounder, blunt at both ends, and resembling somewhat in shape a hen's egg; these chosen cocoons are to be threaded with a needle, in strings of fifty more or less, taking great care to run the needle slightly through the silk, without hurting the chrysalis which is inside; these strings are to be hung against the wainscot of the room, and in the course of from fifteen to twenty days, the millers will come out males and females; the males always come out first; the females are the whitest and the largest; the males appear most active and shake their wings. It is necessary to procure pieces of woollen cloth, (the Italians always use scarlet,) and to place the millers on them in rows, male and female by the side of each other; after pairing, the male dies; the female soon lays her seed on the cloth; it appears as if glued on; a female yields about 300 seeds; they are first white or yellow, and change to various hues, and finally, if good, become and remain of a dark grey. The Italians preserve the seed on the pieces of scarlet cloth, and at the proper time their women wear them in their bosoms, as observed before, to hatch it. The French are in the habit of scraping the seed off from the cloth, and by wetting slightly the back of the cloth, it will come off easy, and without injury; they put it up then, in small bags, whether it is scraped from, or left on the cloth, it should be packed carefully, and preserved over the winter, in a dry place, where it does not freeze, and where it is not too hot; if it should freeze, the principle of life would be destroyed, and if it should be too warm, the seed would start for hatching, and would be lost; one hundred pair of cocoons will weigh about one pound, and give about one ounce of seed.

Persons who intend to make a business of raising silk, should raise their own seed; it is too important a part of the concern, to entrust to strangers; they should pay the most particular attention to the choice of the cocoons, which they select for seed, and to the preservation of that seed through the winter. The French use stoves to warm occasionally the rooms, where the worms are reared, and thus secure them against any unexpected return of cold weather, and perhaps it may be requisite to use that caution in such parts of New England, as are much to the north or west of Boston; in its neighborhood, and further south, we believe that it would not be necessary, and that the only caution requisite, would be the closing of doors and windows, whenever a sudden change in the weather might require it; we have observed before, that hot weather is favorable for the worms, and they can bear it to a high degree, provided it is not sultry and close; on that account, the room where they are kept, should be so situated, and the windows so arranged, that there may be at any time a thorough draft, when wanted, so as to prevent that deadness of air, and unpleasant smell, which would greatly endanger the health, and lives of the worms; in extreme cases of stuffiness, the French are in the habit of burning a small quantity of nitre, in an earthen ware dish, which greatly improves the atmosphere of the premises; it may also answer a good purpose, in such cases, to heat a brick, or a stone, and throw on it some vinegar.

Respecting the hatching, from the information we have obtained of *indis* who have attended to that business in our country, nothing is required, when the proper time comes, but to place the seed in a warmer room, but not to the sun, and it will hatch naturally in the course of a short time; it will take several days and a longer time than when assisted by human heat; but which is the best, and preferable method of the two, for our climate, time and experience, must determine; the French, and Italians think the finest crop, is generally secured, by hastening the worms through the various stages of their existence, from the hatching to the ascending, and that any check, or delay, is to be esteemed as unfavorable to the ultimate success; hence their vigilance, to secure an even temperature in the apartments, an abundance of food for the worms, adapted to their age, in its quality, a perfect and constant cleanliness, and such an arrangement of the windows, doors, and traps in the floors as to insure a free circulation of air, and to prevent that suffocating and offensive atmosphere which would undoubtedly occasion a great mortality among them. The cocoons will not be of a uniform color, they will be of various shades of yellow, and some white, yet they all are of one, and the same species, and may all be worked together; after the cocoons are gathered, and cleared of the floss silk which fastened them to the brush, they should be reeled without delay, and before the millers come out, for if the silk is left on until then, the quality is thereby injured; they should be thrown into a kettle of hot water, a small quantity at a time, and stirred with light clean rods, this will dissolve the tenacious gum by which the threads adhere to-

gether; female industry will search out the end of the thread, and wind and spin the threads from ten to fourteen cocoons together into one single thread, with that care, and correctness, which will make a silk perfectly even, and perfectly clean.

Here we could enter into minute details, and furnish drawings of such winding and reeling machines, as are used in the large Italian and French establishments, but we consider that, at the present early period, it would have a tendency to fatigue, and perplex the attention, of such of our readers as may wish to embark in a trial; their first attempt will probably be upon a limited scale, and undoubtedly the simple means used for winding and reeling in this State, and in Connecticut, which may be more easily learnt by actual view than by tedious descriptions, will be found amply sufficient, and as we progress in the business, our own intelligence and experience, gradually assisted by further information respecting the practice of Europe, will make us fully acquainted with the best process; when it is not convenient, to wind and reel all the cocoons at that time, then all the millers must be destroyed before they come out, in order to save the silk from injury; this may be done in the following manner: a kettle of hot water must be prepared, and when boiling, a sieve filled with cocoons about three or four inches thick, may be placed over the kettle, so as to receive the hot steam without dipping in the water; a wooden cover may be placed over the sieve to confine the steam, and after leaving it in that situation for about ten minutes, you throw the cocoons into a cloth and wrap them up in it, that the heat may be sure to penetrate into them, and destroy the life of the chrysalis: they must immediately, afterwards, be spread in the sun to dry thoroughly, and then be put away on shelves, or on a floor, spread very thin, that the dead insects, within, may dry up and harden, otherwise it might corrupt there, and stain the silk; when this is done the cocoons may be kept, if convenient, for three years without any ill effect to the quality of the silk, which will wind easily, and be as good as if it had been wound immediately, but will not appear quite so bright. At the opening of the season, the object to attend to, is as soon as convenient, to procure good seed of the white Mulberry, and to sow it in rows as before directed, hoeing the young plants carefully and frequently, to keep them free from weeds and as thrifty as possible, that they may gain strength and not suffer from the first winter; the second spring after sowing, they will be in a good condition for gathering, and feeding the worms: nay, any person who should feel desirous of driving the business, may begin to use them the first spring after sowing, and keep on sowing in reserve, not to be used until the third year, when the plants being better rooted, and stronger, can bear without any ill consequences, to be cut down near the ground and would soon be up again for a second crop; it would be desirable to transplant some of the young trees into edge rows, placing them at the distance of two feet apart, and suffering them to grow in the manner of bushes, which would be convenient for gathering the leaves; some also should be transplanted to grow singly with a but; such trees, (as mentioned before), will give the best and most substantial food; thus the drills of seedlings will give the earliest and tenderest food for the little worms at their birth, the leaves of the edge rows will afford a food next in substance, suitable after the

second shedding, and the leaves of the mature standard trees will, after the fourth shedding, offer to their voraciousness that substantial food which is very requisite, at that time, to satisfy them and to insure a rich and heavy crop; choosing for the whole plantation, a piece of sheltered high ground, sweet and well laid to the sun, and planting ridges, hedges, and trees in such a manner, as will give to all, the uninterrupted benefit of the light and heat of the sun.

Fully aware of the importance of the object we have presented to the attention of the community, we cannot leave it, without making a concluding appeal to the intelligence and energy of our countrymen, not to suffer any delay to take place in setting their hands, to a work so promising of results the most favorable to our comforts, and for our welfare; the first step is within the farmer's immediate department, to sow the mulberry seed and rear the young trees, and after two years of attendance, the silk raising may commence and will become a healthy and pleasant business for children, and young women. This rich crop will require but two months care to secure it, and when the business shall flourish on a large scale, which we may anticipate, as probable within a short period, the raising of the cocoons will become a distinct occupation for farmers' families; the winding and reeling of the silk also most probably, will be carried on as a distinct and separate branch of industry; this is actually the case in all the silk growing countries, where the cocoons are carried to the public markets and sold for ready cash to those who keep filatures, where they wind and reel them. Great advantages will accrue to the younger members of farmers' families in cultivating so pleasant and profitable an employment at home; it will afford many young women a choice between home, and the factories, and a resource in case the liberal encouragement given to manufactures, should eventually prove the cause of business being overdone; it will also offer valuable resources for the pauper establishments, where the old and infirm, under a discreet and judicious government, may be made to provide themselves a comfortable support. If we take a retrospective view of the affairs of mankind, since the times of early record, we find that the riches and the prosperity resulting from commerce and navigation, or from a system of extensive manufactures, however brilliant, are comparatively of short and uncertain duration; the changes of views and systems of government at home, the changes of policy among foreign nations, render the whole fabric subject to many sudden and unforeseen vicissitudes, and dependant upon the results of relations abroad, and of the compromise of jarring interests at home, setting at defiance in the course of time, the subtle calculations of the most accomplished statesmen: but the prosperity which is founded upon a perfected agriculture, combining with intelligence the facilities of soil and climate, so as to naturalize, by industry, rich crops of products not indigenous, is a prosperity inherent and lasting. Of the great results of a rich cultivation upon the circumstances and ability of a people, Italy affords a convincing illustration, although groaning under bigotry and priestcraft, without foreign commerce, and without foreign navigation, yet at various periods three or four years of peace with good crops of silk and oil (silk is the richest,) have filled the country again with competence, after the dreadful devastations of war.

There is a certain order in society, the members of which although not united by the bonds of corporate privileges, although unknown to and unacquainted with each other, yet move on with a steady and harmonious step to one common end, the prosperity of their country, the welfare of all its inhabitants; to them, the powerful Bearers of Light, respectfully, we would recommend the consideration of the objects of these lines, and if their judgment joins in accordance with our own, we invite them to endeavour to accelerate its completion, and to save it from a lingering course through one or two generations. The knowledge of the rearing of silk, was imparted in the course of about six hundred years by Greece to neighbouring Italy, and in about three hundred and forty years more it was communicated across the line between Italy and France; thus the progress was slow indeed, but such are the miserable results of ignorance and bad policy.

We would repeat that the first step is to prepare an abundance of food for the silk worm, by stocking our warm, light lands, with white mulberry trees; accordingly, wherever there are now white mulberry trees bearing fruit, the fruit should be carefully collected when fully ripe, and the seed should be washed out, dried, and preserved; it will be much wanted, and it is both the duty, and the interest of the owners, not to suffer even the smallest part to go to waste. J. M. GOURGAS.

New Zealand Spinach.—This is a half hardy annual, with numerous branches, round, succulent, pale green, thick, and strong, somewhat procumbent, but elevating their terminations. It is a native of New Zealand, and grows by the sides of woods in bushy sandy places, and though not used by the inhabitants, yet being considered by the naturalists as of the same nature of the chenopodium. It was introduced in England by Sir Joseph Banks, in 1772, and treated as a green-house plant. As a summer spinach, it is as valuable as the orache, or perhaps more so. Every gardener knows the plague that attends the frequent sowing of common spinach through the warm season of the year; without that trouble it is impossible to have it good, and with the utmost care it cannot always be obtained exactly when it ought to be, from the rapidity with which the young plants go to seed. The New Zealand spinach, if watered, grows freely, and produces leaves of the greatest succulence in the hottest weather. Anderson, one of its earliest cultivators, had only nine plants, from which he says, "I have been enabled to send in a gathering for the kitchen every other day since the middle of June, so that I consider a bed with about twenty plants quite sufficient to give a daily supply, for a large table."

Use. It is dressed in the same manner as common spinach, and whether boiled plain, or stewed, is considered by some as superior to it; there is a softness and mildness in its taste, added to its flavor, which resembles that of spinach, in which it has an advantage over that herb.—*Louden.*

From Wilson's Economy. Just published.

NEW-ZEALAND SPINACH.

This is a vegetable, that appears to possess very valuable qualities. It was introduced here only last spring. It proves extremely productive—so much so, that a few plants of it are sufficient to supply an ordinary family with greens, through the whole summer.

The seed should be planted in hills, three feet apart, in a warm, dry, sheltered situation, two or three seeds in a hill, in good rich soil. The first planting for a summer supply, may be made about the middle of April; and another, for fall use, about the middle of May.

As the fine, rich, succulent leaves of this plant are gathered for use, an abundant succession of buds, shoots, and leaves, are every where produced, all over the plant; and, the more its leaves are used, the more prolific becomes every part of the plant: in the increased sources of its verdant supplies. One great superiority, in point of usefulness, that it possesses over the other kinds of spinage, is, that it yields abundantly throughout the warmest months of the summer season.

Extract from the Harrisburgh Penn. Intelligencer.

BUELTA ABAXO.

"The introduction of a new and valuable product of the soil into our country, under any circumstances, should not fail to prove highly advantageous to our agricultural interest. But in the present depressed value of the agricultural staple of our state, the importance of the addition of a new product of the soil, constituting an important article of consumption, the supply of which is exclusively foreign, would be doubly enhanced; and in proportion to the benefits which would result from its successful cultivation, should be the exertions of the agriculturalist to give to it a fair and full experiment. In these days of peace and plenty, the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is not so much entitled to the character of a benefactor, as he who should be so fortunate as to introduce into practicable cultivation some new product of the soil, which would afford ample remuneration, for the labour bestowed on its cultivation. Every day furnishes some new development of the rich resources of our country, and unfolds the capacity of our soil and climate to bring forth every variety of production calculated to minister to the necessities and luxuries of this life. It is not a long time since the cultivation of cotton has been introduced into the United States: within comparatively a few years its circulation has extended until it has become the great staple export from the United States.

In 1798, a member from South Carolina stated in the house of representatives of the United States, 'that the people of the southern states intended to cultivate cotton,' and added, 'if good seed could be procured, he hoped they might succeed.'—*Debates of congress*—vol. 1. p. 79.

Prior to 1802 the cotton wool exported from the United States was blended with that of other countries; no discrimination was made of its origin. On the average of five years, from 1802 to 1807 cotton of American growth annually amounted to 42,147,653 pounds, in 1817, it amounted to 85,648,325 pounds, [Seybert.] At the present period the quantity of cotton produced in the United States, is more than quadrupled, and its cultivation has been gradually extended as far north as Virginia.

The important benefits which have resulted from the cultivation of cotton, the success of which in 1798 was considered problematical may in some degree be realized in our state by the introduction of the cultivation of the fine tobacco, known by the name of the Buelta Abaxo, from

which the best quality of the Havana segars are manufactured.

Some 'good seed,' has been procured by the enterprize of Jacob Mayland & Co. of the city of Philadelphia, and not without considerable difficulty and expense. They have in this undertaking been influenced by the patriotic motive of affording to the farmers of this country, the opportunity of enriching themselves by the cultivation of a plant which has been the source of immense wealth to the country, in which its growth has hitherto been exclusively confined. Experience has fully tested the complete adaptation of the soil and climate of Pennsylvania, to the production of tobacco of ordinary quality; and as there exists in this state an abundance of the peculiar soil suited to the growth of the Buelta Abaxo, there can be no doubt of the success of its cultivation, by using good seed, provided a fair and full experiment is made.

Directions for the culture of the Buelta Abaxo Tobacco.

The soil must be tolerably good, light, sandy or gravelly, the land prepared, the seed sown, and the tobacco planted in the same way as common tobacco, but not too much apart, say in rows of about four feet, and each plant about from 18 to 24 inches. I have seen it at only 12 inches distance, but this must be regulated according to the quality of the soil.

When the tobacco is ripe, which is tested when the deep green begins to acquire a yellowish cast, the stalk is cut in pieces, so as to have two leaves on each piece, riding them on poles placed in the field for the purpose, elevated a few feet horizontally from the ground. On these poles the tobacco is allowed to remain until it wilts, but no longer, as the sun would damage it considerably. It is then removed, on the poles, to the curing house, or barn, and there hung up, leaving room to walk below the lower tier. It here remains until the stem is perfectly dry, after which, on the first rainy day, the atmosphere having sufficiently softened the leaves, so that they can be handled without breaking, they are taken down from the sticks, or poles, and thrown into a bulk, where they lay until the planter is ready for his market. The leaves are then stripped from the stalk, picked and classed according to quality, that is, the wrapper leaves and the filler leaves apart, by themselves, they are then tied by the butt end of the stalks into smaller bundles, called hands, of 25 leaves each, four of which bundles are again tied into larger ones, called carrots, and the carrots very slightly pressed and packed in boxes of about 200 pounds each.

The seed should be sown in February or March, in two beds, one in low dry ground and the other in the woods, in order to have two nurseries, or double chance of success; that in the woods is likely to prove the best; which should be prepared by burning dry brush about two feet deep and scraping the ashes off. The ground then dug shallow and well raked so as the earth shall be completely pulverized. With each table-spoonful of the seed mix a gallon of the ashes, that it may be sown more even over the beds, which will yield plants sufficient for two acres of land; when at the size of an inch, the plants are suitable for transplanting.

Egg Plant.—This is a tender or green-house plant, a native of Africa. The plant rises about

two feet high, with reclining branches; the flowers appear in June and July, of a pale violet color, followed by a very large berry, generally of an oval shape, and white color, much resembling a hen's egg, and in large specimens, that of a swan.

Use. In French and Italian cookery, it is used in stews and soups, and for the general purpose of the love apple.

The model of a printing press, which was mentioned a few months since, is now in successful experiment in the office of the Christian Advocate and Journal. It is said to be capable of striking off on both sides, from 4 to 5000 sheets in one hour. The sheet is drawn in a straight line between two sets of cylinders, in one set of which the form of types is affixed to the upper cylinder, and in the other to the lower. There are still other cylinders for the purpose of distributing ink to each of the type cylinders. The machine is also contrived in such a manner as to feed itself and lay off the paper, so that only one attendant is necessary. That it will succeed well in stereotype printing, is, we believe, doubted by none.—*Journal of Com.*

Paring and Burning.—However the practice of paring and burning may be admitted under certain circumstances of restraint and limitation, and even recommended as a safe and effectual means of bringing coarse moory land when effectually drained, into a state of profitable cultivation, still its pernicious consequences on the sound dry stabled lands in this country, are such as can never be repaired but by the total abandonment of a system so generally practised in this country, and which is fraught with the means of producing such incalculable mischief. It will readily be admitted that this operation can produce no diminution whatever of the earthy parts of the soil; but as all soil is more or less composed of the earth of vegetables, its exposure to combustion is fatal to it.—*Vancouver's Survey of Devonshire.*

Sea Sand, when used as a top dressing upon grass land, either alone or with mould, never fails to bring forth for a succession of seasons, a very sweet and valuable herbage.—*ibid.*

Foot-rot and Scour in Sheep.—The best remedy for foot rot in sheep is to pare the foot close, wash it clean, and anoint it with the oil of vitriol, or any other strong caustic matter. The wet lay of pastures is supposed to contribute greatly to the production of this complaint.—*ibid.*

Snow.—On Sunday, says a Philadelphia paper, we had an incessant fall of rain, which continued throughout the night; and yesterday morning it was succeeded by hail; about 9 o'clock it commenced snowing, and continued its fleecy blessing through the day. Snow to the depth of eight or ten inches must have fallen, and notwithstanding the unprepared state of the pavement we noticed one or two sleighs in rapid transit during the afternoon.

Much more snow must have fallen yesterday, than during the whole of the past winter.

Planting Fruit Trees.—Let it be observed as a general rule, always to plant or transplant your fruit trees, before a leaf expands or a blossom appears: it is true, that some plant later, but never with equal success.—*M. Mahon.*

ORCHARDS IN DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND.

"The usual mode of procuring a variety of fruit, in some parts of this district, is to have a small piece of ground previously prepared, and to spread the pulp or cheese fresh from the press upon it, and with a rake or light harrow mix and well cover it with the surface mould. In the progress of the ensuing growth of the young plants, care is taken to select all such as produce the largest and most luxuriant leaves, as it is from that character that the best expectations are formed for procuring the most valuable fruit. The rejected plants are drawn out from time to time, and the preserved ones left, to discover their specific qualities.— These, when approved of, and which point is generally ascertained by the end of the 6th year from the time of sowing the pips, their heads being previously formed upon a stem about five feet high, are removed to any eastern, but that of north east aspect; and on the side of a hill, free from springs, though rather a moist subsoil, are planted generally at the distance of 25 or 30 feet apart, holes being previously made, and depositing in each about two seams or horse loads of road scrapings, or way soil.

"In planting the orchards, care should be taken to place all the trees of the same sort or quality in rows, by which means the fruit ripening together can more easily be kept separate, milled, expressed, and the juice fermented together; objects of the first consequence with all good ciderists, as the mixing of the fruit is found to produce unequal and repeated stages of fermentation, and thus exhausting the strength and proving highly injurious to the cider. In other places the pulp or cheese from the press is immediately washed, and the clean kernels sown in the month of March following; after standing two years in the seed beds the plants producing the largest leaves are removed to a nursery, and set out four feet apart, at five years old from the seed a part of these stocks are grafted, and others left to discover their natural produce, which not answering, are afterwards grafted also. Great pains are bestowed in training the young tops which is done by cutting off the shoot chin high, and afterwards pruning the top branches for three or four years, within six or eight inches of the stem. This strengthens the trunk and roots, and gives considerable security to the tree when removed to the orchard. After remaining three or four years in the nursery from the time of being grafted, they are usually transplanted into a south-eastern declivity, at the distance of 30 feet apart, and will keep in good bearing for a period of forty years. By such means very fine fruit is often produced."—*Fancomer's Survey of Devonshire.*

[From Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture.]

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BY S. DE WITT, ESQ. OF ALBANY.

SIR,—You are engaged, I understand, in preparing, or superintending, a publication of the transactions of the Board of Agriculture. Permit me to suggest to you a few thoughts that may be useful on this occasion. Multifarious as must be the objects of your Board, on which information is expected and intended to be given, I will take the liberty to mention one or two which I think have not received the attention they merit; I mean the management of milk in the making of butter and cheese.

Whatever may be said about the difference of cattle, pastures, or climate; to apologise for the inferiority of our productions of such articles, compared with those of Europe, we do know, and have in numerous instances proved, that we can here make them of as good a quality, and if it can be done in one, it can be done in every instance. We have the same materials, and by the same management the result will be the same every where. When I first came to Albany, more than thirty years ago, I found a Mr. Hudson, an Englishman, settled as a farmer near Cherry Valley, celebrated for his excellent cheese; afterwards a Mr. Tunncliffe, also an Englishman, on the Susquehanna, equally celebrated in the same way. I have had cheese from both, which would not suffer in a comparison with the best from England of the same age. Since that, we only now and then hear of persons who have deservedly acquired the character of good cheese makers. Why is this so? Why is it so rare to find a farmer who makes such cheese as is entitled to praise? Why is it, that while tons of this article are brought to our market, it is so extremely difficult to find any which a man of taste would tolerate on his table? These are matters which I conceive have not received that attention which they merit from our public institutions designed for the melioration of our agricultural interests.

Butter is also an article in the making of which our country is miserably deficient. Good butter is so essential in cookery, and on the table, that no good meal can be prepared without it, and yet scarcely any of the best quality is attainable in our markets. I may here make a similar remark to what I have made in respect to the making of cheese. We have the same materials which those have who make this article in the highest perfection. That we have it not of equal perfection is entirely owing to the ignorance or a wilful neglect of the means by which it may be so made. From the rarity of meeting with butter that can with propriety be called good, we are accustomed to call that so which is barely free from rancidity. And that delicious flavor, which is the essence of good butter, is forgotten or considered as a quality not to be expected in what comes to our market. This was not the case in this place thirty years ago. A different manner was then pursued, which has been since generally abandoned, but which is still continued in the counties of Ulster and Orange. I may here again ask, why is this so? The reason is in part to be found in the obstinacy of inveterate habits in our new population, and partly in the neglect of efforts from our institutions for meliorating the agricultural condition of our country, in regard to this important branch of it.

Impressed with the importance of this subject, I made a communication on it, in 1819, to Mr. Southwick, then editor of the Plough Boy, which he published in that work, giving the practice of making butter in the counties of Ulster and Orange, from which that article has been most celebrated in the market of New York. In 1820, I met with an essay in the New York Evening Post, taken from a Boston paper, which I considered as the best dissertation, within my knowledge, on the method of making butter. I recommended its insertion in the Plough Boy, which with my prefatory note, was accordingly published.

As these publications, containing highly interesting information in regard to the matter under

consideration, must necessarily have been limited in the extent of their circulation, I am inclined to think that it would be of use to have the substance of them, if not the whole, incorporated with the transactions of the Board of Agriculture now preparing for the press.

On the subject of manufacturing butter I cannot refrain from saying something more. It will be simply concerning the operation of churning. Last summer visited a farmer near Ithaca, who kept a dairy, supplied by about sixteen cows, and conducted in the manner I have been accustomed to see in Ulster and Orange, as described in my communication for the Plough Boy; the butter from which commanded a higher price than any other in that part of the country. The working of the churn was done by a dog. The machinery for this purpose was simple. It consisted of a circular platform inclined to the plane of the horizon, and moving on an axle through its centre. The dog was placed on it near its edge, with a rope fastened round his neck and attached to an adjoining fixture. In this situation, the platform being put in motion, the dog was obliged to perform the operation of walking on it upwards; by which means the motion was continued, and by means of a simple contrivance communicating with the churn-stick, the churning in this manner was performed and completed in about a hour: when the dog was dismissed and received his customary reward, a plentiful repast on milk. Thus treated, he returned to his labor with alacrity when it was again required. The churn held of milk and cream, put together into it, about or nearly the contents of a barrel. I staid during the process of one churning, and was highly gratified with it, and what contributed much to my gratification was the delicious beverage of butter milk, with which the mistress of the dairy treated me.

As having not a very remote relation to dairies, some remarks on pastures and meadows, will not be out of place here. With regard to these, we have in this country availed ourselves but little of the precepts founded on a thousand years' experience beyond the Atlantic, where their value is duly appreciated, and the fruits of them are fully enjoyed. There we are taught, that in order to have good pastures or meadows, no pains or expense must be spared to enrich the soil where that is needed, to destroy as far as possible by a suitable course of husbandry—every weed and plant that previously occurred the field—to have the ground perfectly pulverized by ploughing and harrowing, and then to sow on it a plentiful quantity of grass seeds suited to the soil, and of those kinds which have been proved to be the best for those purposes. The fault I mean to find with our practice contrasted with that of the English, is this—for pasture or meadow we sow in the spring of the year, on a field of winter grain, a small quantity of grass seed, from which we expect our future pastures and meadows, and trust to their branching out in two or three years so as to make tolerable pastures or meadows. In the mean while other grasses and weeds spring up so as to occupy most of the ground; and this is most notoriously the case in our new country, where the seeds of thousands of varieties of plants lie in the ground ready to spring up and overcome the growth of artificial grasses. In order to prevent this, the English practice before described is the more necessary here. The aboriginal weeds must be first destroyed by preceding

crops especially by those which require the use of the hoe, and then such a quantity of clean, well selected grass seeds must be sown as will cleverly fill the ground, and in their growth smother every other vegetable. For this purpose too much seed cannot be put in the ground at once. The practice of putting a small quantity of grass seed on ground laid down for pastures or meadows, is one of the greatest errors in the husbandry of our country. On this subject I wish that our farmers would consult a book published in London, called the *Complete Grazier*. It gives receipts for the kinds and quantities of seed per acre proper to be sown on all the varieties, of soils, such as clay, loam, sand, chalk, peats, up-lands, mid-lands, and lowlands. As a sample, I will copy the receipt for an acre for low lands:

Meadow Foxtail,	2 pecks.
Meadow Fescue,	2 do.
Rough stalked poa,	2 do.
Rye Grass,	1 do.
Vernal Grass,	1 quart.
White Clover,	2 do.
Marl Grass,	2 do.
Rib Grass,	2 do.

In the receipts for the various soils the quantity of seed is generally about a bushel per acre. Let this be compared with our practice.

(To be continued.)

Potatoes.—It is a usual practice in Ireland to prepare the potato setts [cuttings of potatoes] from some of the fairest and best potatoes, during the broken weather in the preceding winter. In the dry situations they are then placed, they become encrusted with the juice of the potatoes, and are justly supposed to bleed less before germination than if fresh cut in the spring of the year. The sett of course is stronger, and it puts forth a more vigorous shoot soon after being planted. The planting of small potatoes, or setts having more than two strong eyes, is with reason objected to; the number of eyes, on what is called the crown of the potato are always rejected, with the small potatoes, both being found to produce languid shoots and a number of small bead potatoes of no value.—*Vancouver's Survey of Devonshire.*

Farm Horses.—"If we except the treatment of the farm-horses in Ireland, those in Devonshire have, perhaps as hard a measure of neglect and ill-usage dealt out to them, as is any where to be met with in the united kingdom. From the injudicious manner in which they receive the corn occasionally given them, it is a point of some question, whether it affords them a benefit, or by diverting their appetite from the hay, pea or other straw, absolutely produces an injury from the avidity with which they swallow the corn unmastered. To remedy this evil a better example nowhere presents, than what may be drawn from the management of farm and wagon horses in Pennsylvania and Maryland. These horses perform journeys of two or three hundred miles over the stupendous mountains of that country, with prodigious loads of wheat and flour from the interior, and wet and dry goods from the seaports to the different points of embarkation, at Fort Pitt, Red Stone, Charleston and Wheeling, and other places on the Ohio river. Notwithstanding which these wagon-horses, through the whole extent of that country are seldom seen in a less high condition than the brewers' and other large cart-hor-

ses in the metropolis of this country. [London].—The manner in which the American horses are sustained to perform these labours, is generally by feeding them with hay and straw chopped about half an inch long, with which is mixed about half a peck of rye, oats or indian corn meal, to about two and a half or three pecks of hay or straw thus chopped. A feeding trough sufficiently large for four or five horses to eat out of at the same time is attached to each wagon. The chaff is put into this trough, and after being well mixed with the given quantity of meal, is moistened, and again well stirred together till every shred of the hay or chopped straw is found to be covered, or as it were frosted over by the meal. The avidity with which the horses eat their meal thus prepared, may be well conceived. Their meal finished, they either pursue their journey or lie down to rest, but in either case not without being well dried and cleansed from the effects of their last labour. It is the pride of the carters, as well as the wagon masters in that country to see their horses in a condition rather above than under the labour they have to perform; and in a hundred miles traveling from Baltimore or Philadelphia, the surveyor will be bound to say that as many prime wagon horses, and in as high condition, shall be seen, as in any direction for that distance from the city of London. The adoption of a similar treatment in the management of the farm and wagon horses in this country, needs no farther recommendation than the solemn asseveration as to the truths here stated.

"The baiting of post, stage, and travelling horses with rye, oat, or bean bread, in the manner performed on the continent, is an infinitely more economical and facile mode of administering refreshment to a jaded animal, than by giving them the crude unbroken corn, so universally practised in this country."—*Ibid.*

Turnips.—It may not be amiss in this place to offer a few observations on the relative excellence of the Scotch two furrow turnip husbandry, with that of the common broad cast. Observation and experience clearly show, that the depredations of the insect called the fly, on the young turnip plants, are precisely in proportion to the feebleness and want of growing vigour in the infant plants; and that as soon as they are pushed into the rough leaf, all farther danger from the insect is at an end. The rough leaf, however, will be frequently seen perforated, and as the foliage enlarges, the holes enlarge with it, giving the appearance of having been much damaged by the fly, and by which it certainly would have been destroyed, had not its growing vigour sustained it against the attack. From the early and ample supply of nourishment afforded the young plants by the layer of dung occupying the tops of the two-furrow ridges, their roots strike immediately upon or near it, receive the invigorating principle, and a quicker and stronger growth ensues, greatly abating the risk of their destruction by the fly, and with a much smaller allowance of dung per acre than must necessarily be applied to afford any thing like a prospect of success by the broad cast method. The distance between the rows from top to top of the ridges, according to the prospect of luxuriance in the crop, may be varied from 18 to 26 inches. The facility of horse-hoeing and setting out the plants by hand in the rows, the bottoms being raised out of the reach of the win-

ter's mud and water, render them less liable to be injured by the frost, and upon the whole, the produce per acre, where the ridge husbandry is properly conducted, is so very much increased, as in time to warrant a fair expectation of its superseding the broad-cast turnip husbandry in all cases whatever.—*Ibid.*

Ridge planting, though proper in the humid climate of Great Britain, would not be so suitable for that of the United States. The row or drill culture, however, on a plain surface is preferable for turnips; and answers the purposes of saving manure, increasing the crop, and rendering the culture more easy than in the broad-cast method.—*Ed. of the N. E. Farmer.*

The Potato.—The history of the potato conveys to us a most instructive lesson, forcibly reminding us of the extraordinary lengths to which prejudice will carry mankind, and showing us by what apparently trivial circumstances this prejudice is often removed, when the most powerful and influential arguments have failed to weaken it. The introduction of this valuable root to the gardens and tables of the people, received, for more than two centuries, an unexamined opposition from vulgar prejudices, which all the philosophy of the age was unable to dissipate, until Louis XV. of France wore a bunch of the flowers of the potato in the midst of his court on a day of festivity; the people then, for the first time, obsequiously acknowledged its usefulness, and its cultivation, as an article of food, soon became universal. Now, its stalk, considered as a textile plant, produces, in Austria, a cottony flax. In Sweden, sugar is extracted from its roots. By combustion its different parts yield a considerable quantity of potash. Its apples, when ripe, ferment and yield vinegar by exposure, or spirit by distillation. Its tubercles made into pulp, are a substitute for soap in bleaching. Cooked by steam, the potato is one of the most wholesome and nutritious, and, at the same time, the most economical of all vegetable aliments. By different manipulations it furnishes two kinds of flour, a gruel, and a parenchyma, which, in times of scarcity, may be made into bread, or applied to increase the bulk of bread from grain; and its starch is little, if at all, inferior to the Indian arrow-root. Such are the numerous resources which this invaluable plant is calculated to furnish.

Upwards of 1700 garments have been forwarded to the Greek committee of this city by the ladies of New London.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Pike, or Pickrel Oil.—The oil of a pickrel is of a subtil, mollient nature, and is found in many cases to be of the greatest efficacy, especially in the ear-ache, or sores in the head. Two or three drops of the oil dropped in the ear, has never failed of giving immediate relief, in every case of the ear-ache, though of the most obdurate kinds. It has been applied in cases of burns and scalds, as well as swellings and inflammations in the feet; it has the most happy effects. It has likewise been known to work a cure on an old wound, where almost every other means had been tried without effect. To extract the oil, take the fatty parts of the entrails of the fish, (such as the cavi, &c.) put them into a clean vessel, and simmer them on a gentle fire, until the oil becomes fine and clear—then it may be strained through a fine cloth, and put into a vial, close stopped, for use.

French Sugar Beet.—It is from the roots of this beet that the French and Germans obtained sugar with so much success during the late war. The following was the ordinary process: Reduce the roots to a pulp, by pressing them between two rough cylinders—put the pulp in bags and press out the liquor it contains—boil this liquor, precipitate the saccharine matter by quick lime—pour off the liquor—add to the residuum a solution of sulphuric acid, and boil again. The lime uniting with the acid, is got rid of by straining. The liquor may then be gently evaporated, or left to granulate slowly, after which it is ready for undergoing the common process of refining raw sugars.—*Louden.*

GARDENING.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the delights and advantages of a good garden.—This subject is not sufficiently attended to. There is perhaps nothing in the world, which more properly combines the *utile cum dulci* (the useful with the sweet) than a well cultivated garden. Who does not admire the neatly formed beds, well rolled and levelled over, with clean alleys between? Who does not feel a glow of pleasure and pride, as he beholds the young shoots bursting from the seeds planted by his own hands, and rising timidly above the surface of the ground; as he watches their growth, and finally sees them arrive to maturity? Who does not delight to see his vegetables standing in orderly ranks—not like a vile array of militia, straggling hither and thither, nor like rows of regular soldiers prepared for death's doings—but growing up to give pleasure, sustenance and health to their peaceful cultivator! Who does not contemplate with unmingled delight his garden esculents of every kind, from the climbing peas to the creeping melons, from the asparagus in beds to the celery in trenches—in short, every species of vegetable which is to furnish the table, and afford profit, comfort and satisfaction to the cultivator? If there be such a being on earth, set him down for a fellow of no taste, no economy, no ingenuity, no philosophy, no gentleness and no domestic virtues.

On the score of profit merely, a garden is not to be overlooked; for if well managed there is no otherspot of ground of the same dimensions, which yields so bountiful a return. There are many persons who have no other soil than a few square rods attached to their houses, and it is therefore a matter of prudence so to cultivate it as to derive from it the greatest possible advantage. Yet important as it is, there are few persons in this country who obtain from a garden half the profit it is capable of producing. They seldom have early vegetables of any kind, because they neglect to plant them in season. The cultivation of the garden is postponed to every thing else, and peas, lettuce, &c. are scarcely committed to the ground, when they ought to be fit for the table.

But though the raising of esculent plants demands the first attention, we would not have the horticulturist grudge a small share of his garden to the cultivation of flowers. It is true they are not articles of profit, inasmuch as they neither furnish our tables nor fill our purses; but they were not considered beneath the care of the Creator of all things, and the most splendid monarch of Israel "in all his glory was not arrayed like one of" them. For ourselves, nothing affords more pleasing sensations, more indescribable delight,

than to behold the first flowers of spring opening their buds and displaying their beauties to the enraptured eye. The hyacinths, the daffodils, the violets, the trailing arbutus—whatever blossoms first in our gardens or fields, we welcome as the heralds of Flora, and (if we may so speak) as the first fruits of the vegetable resurrection. If ground be wanting to cultivate flowers more extensively, at least the borders of the principal aisles in our gardens may be adorned, and beauty and pleasure go hand in hand with comfort and utility.

[*Berkshire American.*]

Useful hint.—The following discovery has been lately communicated by the Royal Society of Sweden to that of London: "After roofing a house with wood, boil some tar and mix it with finely pulverized charcoal till it is of the thickness of mortar—spread this with a trowel about a fourth of an inch thick over the roof—it will soon grow hard, and defy all the vicissitudes of weather.—Roofs thus covered, have stood in Sweden above a century, and still want no repair."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1828.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—*Helianthus tuberosus.*

The Jerusalem artichoke is a hardy perennial, a native of Brazil, and is of the same genus as the sun-flower. It is propagated and cultivated like the potato. We have been informed that this root will grow and produce a profitable crop on poor land, and without manure; though with deep ploughing and good manuring its culture would probably be attended with greater profit. It was much esteemed before potatoes were known. The epithet, Jerusalem, is a corruption of the Italian word *Girasole*, (from *girare* to turn and *sol*) or sun-flower; the name Artichoke is bestowed from the resemblance in flavor, which the roots have to the bottoms of artichokes. It is superior to the potato, in being more hardy, and not liable to be injured by frost; but we believe it contains somewhat less nutritive matter. Its tops are large, and may make a valuable addition to the farm yard, of a substance which may be converted into manure. From the circumstances of its flourishing in a poor soil, and producing large leaves and stalks, there can be no doubt that it derives much food for plants from the atmosphere, which by its decay is imparted to the soil on which it grows, or on which after rotting it is spread as manure. There is no plant, which more completely shades the ground, and it must in that way enrich it. It will flourish in the shade of trees and buildings, where other plants will not thrive. We believe there are thousands of acres of land in the more populous parts of the United States, which are now considered as not worth cultivation, which would produce considerable quantities of the Jerusalem artichoke, with no other trouble than once planting, and digging the roots from time to time as they are wanted.

Dr. Darwin says that the Jerusalem artichoke will not ripen its seed in Great Britain, (and we do not believe it will in New England) by being suffered to grow in the open air, under ordinary cultivation. But by forcing the plant in pots or hot-houses, perhaps seed might be obtained. This would, probably, be desirable, for it is supposed that all plants degenerate if propagated merely

by slips, root, cuttings, &c. without having recourse to seeds. Potatoes should be renewed from the seed, at least once in twelve or fourteen years, or they will degenerate, and probably Jerusalem artichokes might become more valuable by the same means. Planting large and fair roots, with suitable soil and culture will retard this degeneracy, but we believe not wholly prevent it.

Use. The roots are esteemed a wholesome, nutritious food, and are eaten boiled, mashed with butter, or baked in pies, and have an excellent flavor. Planted in rows from east to west, the upright herb of the plant affords a salutary shade to such culinary vegetables as require it in the mid-summer months, as lettuce, turnips, and strawberries.

The second volume of Memoirs of the N. York Board of Agriculture contains remarks on this root by Levi McKean, of Dutchess, in which he gives it as his opinion that artichokes are best suited for cultivation in this climate as a crop for hogs, sheep, and dairies, of any article that we have yet tried; and besides the use of this crop for stock, which many writers consider to be equal to potatoes, they are also recommended highly as an article of human diet. It is true, that when boiled, they do not possess that peculiar farinaceous quality, that is so much esteemed in the best sorts of potatoes; but it is said that when roasted, they are a very delicate article for the table, their taste then resembling the ground nut of this country. The only objection we have heard stated to this vegetable as an article of field culture, is, that when once suffered to enter it, will take exclusive possession of a soil; and thus when a change of crops is desired, becomes a most troublesome weed. But by turning in a sufficient number of hogs, the artichoke may be entirely eradicated; and probably a poor soil which would answer no other purpose of culture might be planted with the Jerusalem artichoke and converted into a permanent pasture for swine. If not over-stocked with the animals, the plants would keep possession of the soil which they would meliorate; and when it should be wished to change the crop, turn in hogs enough to root out the artichokes.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWERS.

Extracts from Dr. GREEN'S Treatise on the cultivation of Ornamental Flowers. Just published at this office.

Horticulture, as it respects Ornamental Gardening, is one of the most innocent, the most healthy, and to some, the most pleasing employment in life. The rural scenes, which it affords, are instructive lessons, tending to moral and social virtue; teaching us to 'look through nature up to nature's God.'

Flower gardens were ever held in high estimation by persons of taste. Emperors and kings have been delighted with the expansion of flowers. "Consider the lilies of the field," said an exalted personage, "how they grow;" for Solomon, when clothed in the purple of royalty, "was not arrayed like one of these." Nature, in her gay attire, unfolds to view a great variety, which is pleasing to the human mind; and consequently has a tendency to tranquillize the agitated passions, and exhilarate the man—nerve the imagination, and render all around him delightful.

The cultivation of flowers, is an employment adapted to every grade, the high and the low, the rich and the poor; but especially to those, who

have retired from the busy scenes of active life. Man was never made to rust out in idleness. A degree of exercise is as necessary for the preservation of health, both of body and mind, as food. And what exercise is more fit for him, who is in the decline of life, than that of superintending a well ordered garden? What more enlivens the sinking mind? What more invigorates the feeble frame? What is more conducive to a long life?

Floriculture is peculiarly calculated for the amusement of youth. It may teach them many important lessons. Let a piece of ground be appropriated to their use—to improve in such a manner, as their inclinations shall dictate—to cultivate such plants as are pleasing to their taste; and let them receive the proceeds. Let order and neatness pervade their little plantations. Let them be instructed, that nothing valuable is to be obtained or preserved without labour, care, and attention—that as every valuable plant must be defended, and every noxious weed removed; so every moral virtue must be protected, and every corrupt passion and propensity subdued.

The cultivation of flowers, is an appropriate amusement for young ladies. It teaches neatness, cultivates a correct taste, and furnishes the mind with many pleasing ideas. The delicate form and features, the mildness and sympathy of disposition, render them fit subjects to raise those transcendent beauties of nature, which declare the "perfections of the Creator's power." The splendid lustre and variegated hues (which bid defiance to the pencil,) of the rose, the lily, the tulip, and a thousand others, harmonize with the fair fostering hand that tends them—with the heart susceptible to the noblest impressions—and with spotless innocence.

Egg Plant.—This is the only vegetable, if all our list, that cannot be raised to perfection, without the aid of a hot-bed; and whoever will have it, of their own raising, must be at that expense.

It ought to be made early in March, and kept constantly at a good growing heat till May, when the plants may be fully exposed to the open air, and about the middle of the month, set out in rows, three feet apart, and two feet distant in the rows.—*Wilson's Economy.*

To CORRESPONDENTS. Several communications are on hand, and will soon be published; one from Salem, on Cattle—one on Teazels—one on Bees, and one on Geological Surveys, will appear next week.

New Agricultural Works.

Just published, and for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, "A Treatise on the Cultivation of Ornamental Flowers; comprising Remarks on the requisite Soil, Sowing, Transplanting, and general Management; with Directions for the general treatment of Bulbous Flower Roots, Green-house Plants, &c." By Roland Green. Price 37 cts.

Likewise, just received from New York, "Economy of the Kitchen-garden, the Orchard, and Vineyard; with plain practical Directions for management." By William Wilson, Nurseryman. Price 75 cts.

Also, "Observations on the Efficacy of White Mustard Seed, (*Sinapis alba*) taken whole. From the 10th London edition, revised and improved." Price 6 cts.

Also "Seventy-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats." By a Lady of Philadelphia. Price 50 cts.

For Sale or to Let

The three elegant Stables Horses "Dez of Algiers"—"Ranger," and "Young Highlander;" all sired by the celebrated Horse Highlander. Two full-blooded English Bulls—two Bulls and several Heifers, three and seven-eighths blood Horses, or Short Horned breed.

Also, two Farms in Tolland, and a convenient House in the central part of the City of Hartford. Inquire at the office of the New England Farmer, or Ralph Watson, East Windsor, Connecticut. April 13.

Bulbous Roots, &c.
Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a fine collection of superior Bulbous Roots, suitable for spring planting. Consisting of Black, purple, orange, violet, crimson, rose, naueken, bronze, and white colored DOUBLE MEXICAN DAHLIAS. Also, Ferrara Tigrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower—Amaryllis Formosissima, or Jacobean Lily—Double Tuberoses, and Kamussels, plantings of which may be seen at this place. The above collection of Bulbs is in fine order, and is from the same House from which we obtained the Bulbous Roots last autumn, which gave such uncommon satisfaction.

One Box of assorted Scions, of the best sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, and Quinces—carefully packed in clay, for transportation. Price \$4.

1000 Asparagus Roots, two years old, in fine order.
Likewise, Early English Manly—English Kidney, and Chienango seedling Potatoes. One barrel Early Royal George Potatoes, an early sort and prodigious bearer—price \$2 per bushel. This is a valuable kind for market gardeners.

6000 two year old seedling Hawthorn Quicks, for line fences in fine order, at a moderate price.

10 barrels Early Frame Pears, raised in Bangor, Me.

A further supply of the celebrated New Zealand Spinach, [*Tetragonia expansa*].

1000 pounds fresh Lucerne, imported from Europe this spring.

Also, a consignment from Albany, of 50 barrels Marrowfat Peas, by the barrel, at a very low price.

Early Tuscan Corn for the table.

Seeds of the Cuba Tobacco, [*Buella thara*] Yellow Tobacco, Teazel, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Barley, Rape, Broom Corn, Spring Vetches, Castor Oil Bean, Corn, (various sorts)—Weld, Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Millet, Barren, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, White and Red Clover, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

Also, a further supply of Ornamental Flower Seeds, &c., comprising the largest collection of Seeds to be found in New England.

Landreth's Nurseries.—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquisition of useful and ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the Seed department, the Proprietors have grown almost every variety of Esulent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The preparation of those kinds liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence, undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress St. Boston, of whom price catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. D. & C. LANDRETH.

New Vegetables.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a small invoice of rare and choice vegetable seeds, from Europe, comprising Large Green Artichoke of Laon, (considered the finest sort known, but very rare, even in Europe)—Brighton Cross Lettuce—New Silver Giant Celeriac—Asparagus of Allemagne, a new and superior sort—for sale in packages of 12-12 cts. each.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound.—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

[The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask. u March 14

Peach Trees.

Just received from the Hartford Linnaean Botanic Garden, 50 bunches of assorted Peach Trees, which are offered for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 92 North Market street—where specimens of the Fruit may be seen. April 25

Horticultural Botanic Garden.



ANDREW PARMENTIER, Proprietor of the Horticultural Botanic Garden, (Brooklyn, Long Island) two miles from New York, offers for sale a very large assortment of the most approved Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarines, Gooseberries, &c.; some of them are very handsome Trees.—Some Pear Trees on Quince stock, for dwarf, and some Apple Trees on Paradise stock. Forest Trees of large size, very fine for planting in streets, such as Horse-chestnut, European Lime or Linden Tree, Birch, Larch, Ash, Elm, White Poplar, &c. Weeping Willow, Paper Mulberry, Catalpa, Japan Anemulus, Laburnum, Balsam Poplar, &c. A very large collection of hardy Rose Trees, monthly Roses, Herbaceous plants, Sluubs, &c. and a fine collection of Green-house Plants. Also, Strawberry-berry of fine kinds, including the monthly everbearing variety for planting. City of Hawthorn, three years old, at \$6 the thousand. Mr. P. in delivering Trees, will give directions for planting them. Subscriptions for one dozen kinds of select table Grapes, containing the White, the Fountain-leaved, the Yellow Thornery, the Golden, the Musk, and Royal Chapellas—the White, Violet, Black, and Grey Muscat—the large Maroc, and the large Frankenthal, for \$5 the dozen, with directions for planting, cultivating, &c. The vines, well packed in moss and mats, in such a manner as to go several hundred miles farther than N. York. Mr. P. will furnish in a certain quantity, Grape Vines at 25 cents each root, for veyueyards, warranted to grow. Provisional catalogues can be had gratis, at Mr. Charles Swan's grocery and tea store, No. 357 Broadway, or at Messrs. Thorburn & Son's, 67 Liberty street, New York, where orders can be left or directed by the Post Office to his Establishment, Brooklyn. Mr. P. delivers the Trees or Plants in the city, free of expense for cartage, transported in his cart, and carefully taken out and delivered on the place where they must immediately be placed. Orders can also be left with the following Agents: J. R. Newell's Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.—Mr. E. W. Bull's Seed Store, Hartford, Con.—Mr. Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo.—Mr. Luther Tucker & Co. Rochester.—Mr. William L. Norrman, Hudson—and Mr. A. B. Allen, Mobile. April 25

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel,	2 50	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton,	107 50	110 00
Pearl, first sort,	ton,	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	barrel,	10 50	11 00
BEEF, mess, new,	"	8 50	9 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	7 50	8 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	20	25
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound,	"	10
CHEESE, new milk,	"	"	10
Condensed milk,	"	"	10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel,	5 25	5 37
Rye, best,	"	5 12	5 27
Gyce, best,	"	3 00	3 55
GRAIN, Corn,	bu.shel,	52	55
Rye,	"	60	62
Barley,	"	60	70
"	"	30	32
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound,	10	10
LIME,	cask,	70	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton,	2 75	3 00
PORK, new, clear,	barrel,	18 00	19 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	13 50	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	13 00	14 00
SEEDS, Hurd's Grass,	busheL,	2 00	2 25
Orchard Grass,	"	"	2 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	"	4 00
Rye Grass,	"	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	"	5 00
Red Top	"	"	1 00
Lustrum,	pound,	50	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	"	50
Red Clover,	"	11	12
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"	1 50	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound,	33	55
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	28	25
Cargo, three fourths washed,	"	23	34
Merino, half & quarter washed	"	28	30
Native, washed,	"	22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	30	35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound,	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	10	10
whole hogs,	"	6	7
VEAL,	"	5	8
MUTTON,	"	10	12
POULTRY,	"	10	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	20	25
Lump, best,	"	28	30
EGGS,	dozen,	11	13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	busheL,	75	75
Oatmeal, retail,	"	30	40
POTATOS,	"	37	40
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel,	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

[The following hymn was composed by Dr. Hawkesworth, (a short time before his death) and repeated to his wife before he rose in the morning:—]

In sleep's serene oblivion laid,
I safely pass'd the silent night;
Once more I see the breaking shade,
And drink again the morning light.

New-born, I bless the waking hour—
Once more, with awe, rejoice to be;
My conscious soul resumes her power,
And springs, my gracious God, to thee.

Oh! guide me thro' the various maze
My doubtful feet are doom'd to tread,
And spread thy shield's protecting blaze
Where dangers press around my head

A deeper shade will soon impend,
A deeper sleep my eyes oppress;
Yet still thy strength shall me defend,
Thy goodness still shall deign to bless.

That deeper shade shall fade away,
That deeper sleep shall leave my eyes,
Thy light shall give eternal day,
Thy love the rapture of the skies.

Epitaph in a country church-yard.

Here I,
Do lie.
But when the trumpet last will sound,
Thou shalt I rise above the ground.

There is a portion of mankind who are always either naturally or habitually behind hand. This trait of their character is easily discovered in every thing that relates to their conduct and pursuits in life. Such a man goes too late to bed—and as a necessary consequence gets up too late in the morning. Being out of bed too late, he is too late at breakfast, and this deranges the affairs of his household all the forenoon. Having been behind hand at breakfast, he of course is behind-hand at dinner, and lastly at supper. If he makes an appointment, he never gets to the place in season; and if he is to meet a board of directors, or a committee, or any public body whatever, he is always twenty minutes or half an hour too late, and upon being reminded that he has obliged his associates to wait, and thereby to waste their time, he charges his delay to his watch; which, like the owner, is always invariably at least a quarter of an hour too slow. If he has made arrangements to leave town in a stage, especially if it is an early stage, he commonly forces the carriage to wait for some time, or, what is not very uncommon, is left behind. If he intends to take his departure in a steam boat, you will meet him two streets off as the last bell tolls, and after running down to the wharf finds the boat hauled off; and if he gets aboard at all it is by the long boat, and often at the hazard of his life. If he is an attendant upon public worship, he never reaches the church until after the services have commenced, and greatly disturbs the congregation by entering in the midst of their devotional exercises. In short, such men labor, and toil, and drudge on through life, just as uniform and regular in their concerns, *half an hour too late*, as punctual people are in season. If such persons could, by some great exertion, redeem that half hour, and set their watches right, they might go on with the same ease they do now, and always be in season.

Botanical Curiosity.—In the last number of Edwards' Botanical Register, there is a figure of the fine new "Air Plant of China," long known to the Europeans by the drawings of the Chinese, and celebrated for the splendor of its flowers and the fragrance of its perfume. It has for some years been cultivated in the stoves of this country—but no means could be discovered for making it flower, till a new method was pursued by the gardener of his Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, at Claremont, which finally proved successful. Under this mode of treatment a branch of blossoms was produced, between two and three feet long—and composed of some hundreds of large flowers, resplendent with scarlet and yellow. The plant has the remarkable property of living wholly upon air, and is suspended by the Chinese from the ceilings of their rooms, which are thus adorned by its beauty and perfumed by its fragrance.—*London Medical Gazette.*

Rail Way.—A wager, for a small amount, as to the power of draught of a horse on the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, was decided in presence of several of the members of the committee of management of the railway, and a great crowd of spectators. The horse in question started from Gargil Colliery, drawing a weight of fifty tons, on fourteen wagons, which it conveyed to Kirkintilloch, a distance of seven miles, in the short space of one hour and forty-one minutes. The first two miles of the above distance was on a level, and the remainder was on a descent, varying from one in 120 to 1.100 with several level tracts.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

The Chimpansa.—This enormous monkey inhabits the coast of the Gulf of Guinea. Its height is sometimes greater than that of a man; it has a small beard and mustachios, and is exceedingly pugnacious. It lives in society—at least numerous individuals of the species congregate together to plunder the negroes, and carry off their wives. It builds itself a hut, makes love to their negroes, and drives away those who approach his dwelling, by pelting them with stones. Several young ones have been tamed, and found to possess great imitative talents.—*Lon. Review.*

Potato Bread.—At the Edinburgh Agricultural meeting, at which above three hundred noblemen and gentlemen attended, Sir John Sinclair addressed the party after breakfast, and informed them that a great part of the bread they had been eating, was composed chiefly of potato flour; and that if the country would be contented with such bread, Britain would never require a bushel of foreign grain.

Caterpillars.—This is one of the worst enemies to an orchard when neglected, but easily destroyed with a little attention, in the spring when the nests are small, and the insects young and tender. They never venture abroad in the early part of the day, when the dew is on the trees, or in bad weather; they may then be effectually destroyed by crushing them in the nest. This attention continued for a short time every spring, will destroy those in existence, and will prevent their increase in future years. If left till grown strong, they wander from their nests, and cannot be effectually overcome without great trouble and expense.—*Coxe on Fruit Trees.*

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England of the crops of 1837. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

Artichoke, Green Globe	Medon Pine Apple
Asparagus, Devonshire	Green Curran
Gravesend	Persian
Battersca	Nutmeg
Large white Reading	Large Canteleupe
Beans, (26 varieties,) including	Pomegranate, or Musk
the English broad beans,	Carolina Water
dwarfs and pole.	Long Island Water
Best, true Long Blood	Apple seeded, Water
Early blood Turnip	Marjoram.
Early White Scarcity	Mustard, White and Brown
French Sugar, or Amber	Nasturtium
Orange	Mangel (Wurtzel,
Green, (for soups, &c.)	Okra
Broccoli, Early White	Onion, Potatoe
Early Purple	Tree
Large Cape	White Portugal
Brussels Sprouts,	Yellow
Cabbage, Early Salisbury dwarf	Madeira
Early York	Strasbourg
Early Dutch	Large Red
Early Sugarloaf	Parsley, Siberian
Early Lou. Battersea	Dwarf Curled
Early Emperor	Curled, or Double
Early Wellington	Parsnip, Large Dutch swelling
Large Bergou, &c.	Silver
Large Cape Saway	Peas, Early Washington
Large Scotch	Early double blossomed
Large green glazed	Early Fame
Large late Drumhead	Early Golden Hotspur
Tree, or 1000 headed	Early Sharlow
Green Globe Saway	Early Strawberry Dwarf
Red Dutch	Dwarf blue Imperial
Yellow Saway	Dwarf blue Prussian
Turnip rooted, &c.	Dwarf Spanish, or Fan
Russian	Dwarf Marrowfat
Late Imperial	Dwarf Sugar
Late Sugarloaf	Matchless, or Tall Mar.
Cardoon	Knight's Tall Marrows
Carrots, Altringham	Top Crooked pod Sugar
Early Horn	Peppers, Long, or Cayenne
Blood Red (for West India market)	Tomato, or Squash
Lemon	Teel
Long Orange	Cherry
Cremor	Pumpkins, Finest Family
Cauliflower, Early and Late	Connecticut Field
Celery, White solid	Mammoth
Rose coloured solid	Radish, Early Frame
Italian	Short top Scarlet
Celeriac, or turnip rooted	Long Salmon
Chervil	Purple Short Top
Corn Salad, or Vetticok	Long white, or Naples
Cress, Curled or Pepperglass	Cherry
Broad leaved or Garden	Violet colored
Water	White Turnip Rooted
Long Orange	Black Fall, or Spanish
Cucumber, Early Frame	Rhubarb, for tarts, &c.
Green Cluster	Ruta Baga,
Short Prickly	Silvay, or vegetable oyster
Long Prickly	Sea Kale,
Long green Turkey	Stirret
Long white Turkey	Scorzonera
White Spined	Suffion.
Small Girkin, &c.	Spinach, New Zealand
Egg Plant, Purple	Trichly, or Fall
White	Round leaved summer
Endive, Green	Eng. Paucence Dock
White Curled	Sage,
broad leaved Batavian	Squash, Early bush Summer
Garden Pursuit	Long Crook Neck
Garlic Sets	Vegetable Marrow
Indian Corn, (several varieties)	Purser's Valparaiso
Kale, Sea	Acorn
Purple curled	Tomatoes
Green curly Scotch	Turnips, Early White Dutch
Leek, London	Early Garden Stour
Large Scotch	White Flat, or Globe
Lettuce, Early Curled Silesia	Green Round
Large Green head	Red Round
Royal Cape	Swan's Egg
Imperial	Large Eng. Norfolk
Hardy Green	Long Tankard
Brown Dutch	Long Yellow French
Grand Admiral	Yellow Dutch
Tennisball, or Rose	Yellow Maltese
Drumhead	Yellow Aberdeen
Magnum Bonum Coss	Yellow Stone
Bath Coss	Yellow Swedish
Ice Coss	Pedham
White Coss, or Tinf,	Thyme—Sweet Basil—Borset's
Green Coss	Lavender—Rosemary—Hysop—
	Wormwood—Summer Savory—
	Pony royal—Spikenard—Dill—
	Rain—Tansy—Bent, &c.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1828.

No. 41.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Salem, 21st April, 1828.

MR. FESSENDEN.—I send you the pedigree of the improved Durham short horned stock, presented, at a very great expense, to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Sir Isaac Collins, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native State: also of two of their descendants raised by myself. You have the certificate furnished by Mr. Wetherell, at the time the animals were imported. Also, a very detailed account of them and their ancestors, as extracted by me from Coate's Herd Book, a work devoted exclusively to this celebrated stock. I have been thus particular as I think it may be important to have on record, some account of these valuable animals. You will perceive they are all very nearly related to the celebrated *Comet*, who was sold in London for one thousand guineas, and are traced back to *Hubbuck*, who is reported to be the foundation of the stock. I have reason to think them a great acquisition to our country. *Annabella*, *Emma*, and *Young Comet*, are at my farm in Salem. Yours is with the Hon. John Welles, at Dorchester.

ADAMS, &c.
E. BERSY DERBY.

ADMIRAL.

Pedigree of bull *Admiral* from Mr. John Wetherell, Kirkby Malbury, 28th May, 1823. Is two years old, a beautiful roan, got by my *North Star*, dam by *Comet*—grandam by *Wellington*—g. grandam by *Danby*. *North Star* was by *Comet*, dam by *Baronet*—grandm by *Cripple*—g. grandam by *Irishman*—g. g. grandam by *Hubbuck*.

North Star, roan, calved in 1815, twin calf with *Northern Light*, bred by and the property of M. Wetherell, got by *Comet*—dam, *Lady*, bred by Mr. Spours, by Mr. Mason's *Baronet*—grandam by *Cripple*—g. grandam by *Irishman*—g. g. grandam by *Hubbuck*.

Comet, red and white roan, calved in 1804, bred by Mr. Colling, got by *Favorite*—dam, *Young Phenix*, by *Favorite*—grandam, *Phenix*, by *Foljambe*—g. grandam, *Favorite*, bred by Mr. Manard, by Mr. R. Alcock's bull—g. g. grandam by Mr. Jacob Smith's bull—g. g. grandam by Mr. Jolly's bull. *Comet* sold for one thousand guineas, and died in 1815.

Wellington, bred by Mr. Wetherell—got by *St. John*, dam by *Trunnell*—grandam by *Danby*.

Danby, bred by Mr. Wetherell—got by Mr. J. Brown's *Paddock* bull—dam by Mr. J. Brown's *White Bull*.

Baronet, roan, calved in 1806, bred by Mr. Mason, got by *Chilton*—dam, *Lydia*, by *Favorite*—grandam, *Nell*, by Mr. Mason's *White Bull*—g. grandam, *Fortune*, bred by Mr. C. Colling, by *Bolingbroke*—g. g. grandam by *Foljambe*—g. g. grandam by *Hubbuck*—g. g. g. grandam, bred by Mr. Maynard.

Cripple, red and white, calved in 1800, bred by Mr. Mason, got by *Irishman*—dam, *Fortune*, bred by Mr. C. Colling, by *Bolingbroke*—grandam by *Foljambe*—g. grandam by *Hubbuck*—g. g. grandam, bred by Mr. Maynard.

Irishman, red and white, calved in 1798, bred by Mr. Mason, got by *Styford*—dam, *Fortune*, bred by Mr. C. Colling, by *Bolingbroke*—grandam by *Foljambe*—g. grandam by *Hubbuck*—g. g. grandam, bred by Mr. Maynard.

Hubbuck, yellow, red and white, calved in 1777, bred by Mr. John Hunter, of Hurworth—dam bred by Mr. John Hunter, by a bull of Mr. Banks, of Hurworth—grandam, bought of Mr. Stephenson, of Ketton. *Hubbuck* was got by Mr. George Snowdon's bull—dam from the stock of Sir James Pennyman, and these from the stock of Sir William St. Quintin, of Scampston—Snowdon's bull, by Wm. Robson's bull, bred by Mr. Wastell, of Great Burdon, near Darlington—dam, Mr. Wastell's *Roan Cow*. *Burforth*, William Robson's bull, by James Masterman's bull, bred by Mr. Walker near Leyburn. James Masterman's bull by the *Sturdy Bull*, bred by Mr. Sharter, of Chilton.

The following account of the pedigree of the dam of *Hubbuck*, was given to Mr. Coates, the author of the Herd Book, by Mr. John Hunter:

"Hurworth, near Darlington, July 6th, 1822. I remember the cow which my father bred, that was the dam of *Hubbuck*; there was no idea then that she had any mixed or *Kyloe* blood in her. Much has been lately said, that she was descended from a *Kyloe*; but I have no reason to believe, nor do I believe, that she had any mixture of *Kyloe* blood in her."

ANNABELLA.

The pedigree of the heifer *Annabella*, from Mr. John Wetherell, Kirkby Malory, 26 May, 1824.—Red and white, calved in 1820. Was got by *Major*, dam *Ada*, by *Denton*, grandam *Aurora*, by *Comet*—g. grandam by *Henry*—g. g. grandam by *inby*—and in calf by *Rockingham*.

Major, red and white, calved in 1813—bred by Mr. R. Colling—got by *Wellington*—dam by *Phenomenon*—grandam by *Favorite*—g. grandam by *Favorite*.

Ada, roan, calved in 1816—bred by and the property of Mr. J. Wetherell—got by *Denton*—dam *Aurora*, by *Comet*—grandam by Mr. Mason's *Henry*—g. grandam by *Danby*.

Denton, bred by Mr. Wetherell—got by *Comet*, dam *Young Red Rose*, by *St. John*—grandam by *Trunnell*—g. grandam by *Danby*.

Aurora, roan, calved in 1813—bred by and the property of Mr. J. Wetherell—got by *Comet*, dam by Mr. Mason's *Henry*—grandam by *Danby*.

Comet; see *Admiral's* pedigree.

Henry, roan, calved in 1806—bred by Mr. Mason, got by *St. John*—dam, *Danby*, by *Favorite*—grandam, *Lily*, by *Favorite*—g. grandam, *Miss Lax*—bred by Mr. Manard, by *Dallon Duke*—g. g. grandam, *Lady Manard*, by Mr. R. Alcock's Bull.

Danby; see *Admiral's* pedigree.

Rockingham, formerly called *Wellington*, bred by Mr. T. Jobling, and property of Mr. Wetherell—got by *Minor*, dam by *Phenomenon*—grandam by *Colonel*—g. grandam by a son of *Hubbuck*.

EMMA.

The pedigree of the heifer *Emma*, raised by E. H. Derby—dark red and white, beautifully mixed, calved 28th January, 1825. Was got by *Rockingham*, dam *Annabella*, by *Major*—grandam, *Ada*, by *Denton*—g. grandam, *Aurora*, by *Comet*—g. g. grandam by *Henry*—g. g. g. grandam by *Danby*. *Rockingham*, formerly called *Wellington*, bred by T. Jobling, and property of Mr. Wetherell, was

got by *Minor*, dam by *Phenomenon*—grandam by *Colonel*—g. grandam by a son of *Hubbuck*.

For the pedigree of all the above, excepting *Minor*, *Phenomenon*, and *Colonel*, see the pedigree of *Admiral* and *Annabella*.

Minor, dark red, bred by Mr. R. Colling—got by *Favorite*—dam, *Red Rose*, by *Favorite*—grandam by *Punch*—g. g. grandam by *Foljambe*—g. g. grandam by *Hubbuck*.

Phenomenon, bred by R. Colling—got by *Favorite*, dam by *Ben*—grandam by *Hubbuck*—g. grandam by Snowdon's Bull—g. g. grandam by Sir James Pennyman's Bull.

Colonel, bred by Colonel Simson—got by Mr. C. Colling's lame Bull.

YOUNG COMET.

The pedigree of the bull *Young Comet*, raised by E. H. Derby—dark red, with a few white spots, calved 5th March, 1826. Was got by *Admiral*, dam *Annabella*, by *Major*—grandam, *Ada*, by *Denton*—g. grandam *Aurora*, by *Comet*—g. g. grandam by *Henry*—g. g. g. grandam by *Danby*. *Admiral*, bred by Mr. Wetherell, was got by *North Star*, dam by *Comet*—grandam by *Wellington*—g. grandam by *Danby*. *North Star* was by *Comet*, dam by *Baronet*—grandam by *Cripple*—g. grandam by *Irishman*—g. g. grandam by *Hubbuck*.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEES.

An effectual remedy to protect bees from the bee-moth. About the first of May, or perhaps earlier, when the bees begin their spring work they may be saved from the ravages of that destructive insect the bee-moth, through the season, by a very easy and simple way, viz: scrape a spot on the ground smooth, near the bee house, or wherever it may be convenient, then place the hive on the bare ground and put some kind of covering over it to keep it dry, and when new swarms come off let them be taken care of in the same manner.—Either set them beside of the old hive or in some other convenient place on the bare ground. Bees that are managed in this way will produce as many swarms in a season as they did formerly in a bee-house before the moth was heard of.

The reason why a hive of bees is secure on the ground. The millers which are the breeders, when first entering a hive, seem rather timid, not venturing at first above the base. They generally deposit their eggs at first around the inward edges of the hive, and if there are any crevices between the hive and the board or floor that it stands upon, they are sure to secrete some of their eggs there, and it will be but a short time before the cots or in other words the covering that encloses the eggs may be seen from which the grubs soon escape. The grubs will soon creep up into the hive and begin their depredations upon the honey and young bees. The grubs, or worms, seem to prefer the young bees that are in the cells to feed upon at first, instead of the honey. A hive of bees that is attacked by the moth, is not always destroyed the first year, but is very sure to be the second. The millers never deposit any of their eggs in a hive set on the ground, because they do not find any convenient place under the hive. The

method as above stated, may not always save old swarms of bees, already infested by those mischievous insects, (although I have not lost any myself secured in this way,) but it is sure to save new swarms. Perhaps some gentlemen may object to this mode of managing bees, on account of ants and some other insects that may creep into the hive; but there is nothing to fear from them. The large black ants do sometimes destroy honey in hollow trees, where the bees are situated high from the ground. I have seen in some instances considerable injury done by large black ants, in hollow trees in the woods, containing swarms of bees. Also the bee-moths are found in hollow trees. I recollect one instance in particular, of ants eating out honey in a tree. It appeared that the swarm of bees had occupied the hollow tree for several years. The hollow was about 30 feet from the base of the tree, and eight or ten feet in length, and at the upper part of the cavity there were a great number of large ants, and they had consumed a considerable quantity of honey.

Various methods have been suggested for the protection of bees from the moth; a trial has been made by placing small blocks of wood at each corner of the hive, so as to raise it about two inches high, which leaves open such vacancies at the sides of the hive that the bees are much disturbed by the wind and dust that enters the hive, and in some instances the dust has injured the honey, and without having the desired effect of saving the bees from the moth; also sprinkling fine salt under the hive does not answer any good purpose. I have frequently known the honey to melt down in a hive when in a warm place in a bee house, but there is little or no danger of that kind while the hive is on the ground, and the bees and honey are kept cool. I have tried this method as above stated and described, seven or eight years, and it has been attended with complete success. Some years ago I lost a considerable number of swarms by the moth, but I have not lost any since I adopted this plan of setting them on the ground; excepting one swarm that I let remain in my bee house by way of experiment, that one was destroyed by the bee-moths the first season. Some other people have secured their bees in the same way, as they would be ready now to testify. Late in the fall of the year, those hives of bees that are to be kept over winter must be taken from the ground and put into a bee house, or in some other place for safe keeping. If those persons who keep bees will only be so good as to try the experiment when their bees swarm the present season, or try it with some of their old swarms. I have no doubt but that all will be entirely convinced of the truth and correctness of the above statement.

DAVID CHANDLER.

South Hadley, April 27, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF THE TEAZEL.

MR. FESSENDEN,—In answer to a request of I. W. B. Vol. G. No. 38, relative to the cultivation of the Teazel, or Fuller's Thistle (*Dipsacus*.) I can inform him that for ten years past, I have cultivated the teazel upon a deep black sandy loam, manured as often as once in two years from my horse stable. They require a deep loose soil, as they root very deep like carrots. The ground should be well prepared about the first of May, and the seed sowed immediately in drills about two

feet apart, and to the depth of 3-4ths of an inch, and about the same thickness as carrots. They will show themselves in about two weeks, when they are to be carefully weeded, and tended thro' the season. In July, or August, thin them out so much that they will not stand nearer than four inches apart, when those that remain will wilt, and lop down, but will soon rise up. Just previous to the ground's freezing in the fall, they should be covered (on the rows only) with horse dung, just enough to turn off the water, for in covering too deep, mice will be very sure to work among them. Early in the following spring, take off the manure carefully, and convey it to some other part of the field, for in laying it between the rows it will make the ground very dry, and injure the growth of the plants. After taking off the manure, take a spade, and take out the plants in such manner, as to leave a plant standing once in 2½ feet, remembering not to injure the standing plants with the spade, and also to fill up the vacancy with light earth.

In transplanting those plants taken out, recollect to put them the same distance from each other as those not transplanted. by means of a common iron bar. By giving them good attention, and hoeing frequently they will be ready to cut about the middle of August. They should be cut about four inches below the burr, after they begin to turn yellow, and then dried upon a temporary scaffold two feet high, in the sun about three days, remembering to carry them in undercover nights. In cutting, the person will need a pair of leather mittens, and when drying must use a rake in spreading them on the scaffold. I communicate the above as my manner of procedure, and I can say I have generally had good success, especially in 1822, I raised, and sold from six rods square of ground, teazels for which I received at my garden \$134.—Yours, &c. J. N. HINSDILL.

Bennington, Vt. April 24, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

England has been greatly enriched by her mines. Her coal not only furnishes power to her numerous manufactories, and fuel for her more common and domestic purposes, but is extensively used almost in the midst of the forests of America. Her ores furnish employment to thousands of her citizens, and, when their value is thus increased many thousand per cent, they find a ready and extensive market in the midst of our own mines and water power and ingenuity.

Their mines have been discovered not by the magic of the divining rod, but by the natural connections and associations which are found to exist among the productions of the mineral kingdom. From these associations the presence of one mineral indicates, with a degree of certainty, that another is near. In other cases the appearance of a certain mineral gives information which may be depended upon, that a certain other would be searched for in vain. They inform us not only where to search, but where not to search. They not only promise a fortune to the explorer, but caution him against the loss of one.

That we possess, in our mineral treasures, vast sources of industry and of wealth, not yet discovered, is as certain as that fortunes have been spent in fruitless searches after them. And it may fairly be hoped that the modern science of Geology, which is extending with unexampled rapidity,

while it presents a most interesting subject for the improvement and enlargement of the mind, will also develop and apply the resources of our country, so as to increase the business, the wealth, and the prosperity of the nation.

In whatever section of the country geology has been introduced, it has seldom failed to lead to the discovery of articles, which have been applied to advance the interests of the artist in his business, as well as to enrich the cabinet of the amateur of the science.

In one instance, a geological excursion lead to the discovery that the farmers of a section in New England, had built walls for their common enclosures for a hundred and fifty years with specimens of the finest marble upon the earth. Another excursion discovered the chromate of iron, which was soon used for the manufacture of chrome yellow, and in a short time reduced the price of that beautiful pigment, from sixteen dollars to fifty cents a pound. From the same source copperas is now made in such abundance and at so cheap a rate, as wholly to prevent the importation of that article. Several other useful articles, purely the fruits of geology and mineralogy, aided by chemical science, now fill our markets from our own resources.

So well aware are the English that their wealth and prosperity are connected with their mineral treasures, that every county in the kingdom has been subject to minute and careful surveys, in their geology as well as their agriculture. In a few instances their example has been followed in this country, and in no one without a rich reward for the trouble. And from the success which has uniformly attended the partial surveys already made by the liberality and enterprise of individuals, it is hoped that our legislatures will soon deem it a subject worthy of their patronage. It is to be regretted that on this subject Massachusetts is behind most of her sister states. The legislatures of several of the states have already effected surveys for the purpose of maps. From these surveys maps and gazetteers are already furnished. And among the New England states, Massachusetts and Maine are the only ones in which these two important articles, accurately executed, are not to be had. In two or three states measures are now taking to effect surveys both of their geography and geology, in a more minute and careful manner than attended those formerly made. This is as it should be. For whether we consider the geography and geology of our country as branches of popular education, in their relations to internal improvements, or in their application to the business of the manufacturer and farmer, they are equally worthy of the patronage not only of individuals but of legislatures. AGRICOLA.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. FESSENDEN,—It is I believe not generally understood in this city and in its vicinity, that Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is about to afford fresh proof of his regard for his place of nativity, by sending to Boston, for the benefit of the breed, two thorough bred horses, Barefoot and Serab. I need only mention these valuable animals, to have them known in the sporting world, as they are frequently named in the sporting magazines. But for the information of those who have not the opportunity of seeing these works, I must beg you through the medium of your respectable paper to give the

following description of the horses. They are very beautiful, and their pedigree is as follows:—*Barfoot* was got by Tramp; dam Rosamond, by Brozzard, out of Roseberry, sister of Huley and Tartar, by Phenomenon, out of Miss West by Waltham, Regulus, Crab, Childers, Basto. *Scrab* by Phantom; dam by Totteridge, out of Crash, by Highblyer, out of Nutcracker, by Melethem. These horses have beaten at several very celebrated races in England. At York, Doncaster, Ascot Heath, and on other courses, and it is believed that they are equal if not superior to any animals of the kind ever brought to the United States. In addition to the above horses, Sir Isaac Coffin has been at great trouble and expense to procure a perfect Cleveland Bay, and they were expected to embark on the 20th of this month in the packet ship Amethyst; and it is but justice to state that the Boston and Liverpool Packet Company have very liberally allowed them a passage free.

Boston April 29

FRANKLIN.

SPRING WORK.

BY THE EDITOR.

Insects.—Be careful in season to destroy caterpillars in orchards, &c. While yet in small clusters they are easily conquered, but if they get the upper hand, and are suffered to send forth their foraging parties over the cultivator's premises they are almost as difficult to subdue as the habit of hard drinking. "A stitch in time saves nine," and the destruction of a few insects in season prevents the existence of countless hordes of their progeny.

"Watering with common water" says M'Mahon, "proves very beneficial to trees infested with insects; especially, if thrown against them with some force, by means of a small water engine.—This will not only displace caterpillars and many other insects, but greatly refresh the trees, especially in dry weather; and if often repeated where insects appear, it will considerably diminish their number and prevent their spreading.

"The most eligible engine, are such as have the pump and discharging pipe fixed in the vessel for containing the water; of which some are of a moderate size for carrying about by the hand, but larger ones are fitted upon a low, light, three wheeled carriage for the more convenient removing from place to place. This engine may be conveniently used for watering different parts of the garden in dry weather.

"The newly planted trees will be greatly benefited by occasional waterings, which should always be given in the morning and frequently over the branches, as well as about the roots; this will be of great service in washing off any dust and filth which their leaves may have contracted, and in opening their pores for the reception of the atmospheric moisture."

It is necessary to be all attention to your young rising crops of peas, beans, cabbages, onions, carrots, parsnips, &c. &c. and free them from weeds as soon as they appear above ground. Apply a small hoe where practicable, and in other cases make use of your fingers.

Sow hardy aromatic herbs, if not done before. Small salads three or four times for successive crops. Radishes, peas and beans three or four times with intervals of six or eight days. Carrots for winter's use may yet be sown.

Indian corn is frequently required in a garden. Select some of the earliest sorts of corn, and a

piece of dry, sandy, and tolerably rich ground in a warm exposure to plant it in. Prepare the ground as for peas. Then form drills about two inches deep at the distance of five or six feet from each other. Drop the seed therein two and a half feet asunder, and two grains in a place; after strewing a little plaster or wood ashes in the drills, cover the seed as you would peas.

Florida.—The editor of the Pensacola Gazette, states, that 50,000 bales of cotton will, this year, be brought to the bay of Appalachicola, from the country bordering on the Chattahoochee, Flint, and Appalachicola rivers. All this cotton, he adds, with the trade it gives rise to, might, at a trifling expense, be brought to Pensacola, a place equally delightful, from climate and situation. A canal, or rail way, is already in agitation to connect the Chipola river with the eastern arm of St. Andrew's bay. The Appalachicola is connected with the Chipola by Hort's lake, at the lower end of which is a narrow strip of land separating them from St. Andrew's bay. When the canal, or rail-way, through this strip of land is completed, only four more miles of canal are requisite to connect the Chipola river with Choctawhatchie, between which and the bay of Pensacola a communication is already open, through the Sound of St. Rosa. There are peculiar facilities existing along this coast for the formation of a line of inner coastwise navigation.

North Carolina.—The gold mines excite increased attention—but for all that we have yet heard, more value would be made in digging for petatos than for gold, and the same quantity of labor applied to manufactures would produce much more of that precious metal. Diggings for gold are hardly ever profitable—in common phrase, "it costs more than it comes to."—*Niles' Reg.*

Indigo.—A New-York paper states, that the cultivation of indigo is to be resumed in South Carolina. It is further stated, that it can be raised any where in the United States, South of N. Carolina.—*Salem Observer.*

From the Boston Literary Gazette.

A treatise on the cultivation of ornamental flowers, &c. By Roland Green. Boston, John B. Russell. 1828.

We are pleased with any thing which may attract the attention of our citizens, especially the female part of them, to the delightful science of floriculture. For the humble in life it affords a cheap and pleasant recreation, and for the rich, what bestowal of their abundant leisure can ensure a greater portion of real epicurean enjoyment than the cultivation of beautiful plants? It is alike a pleasure to youth and to age. The happiest old man we ever met with was the superintendent of the Liverpool Conservatories. He had lived for a long life among flowers and verdant plants, and in his age was as flourishing as the greenest of his charge. With a beautiful enthusiasm, the old man bent fondly over the opening bud, or walked proudly among the shapely and blooming people of his little paradise, as a prince amid his children and vassals, and certainly no conqueror ever bore his trophies with more triumph, than he did the jewel presented to him by Alexander of Russia in token of his bloodless conquests over the vegetable kingdom; nor

is this learned and venerable gentleman, under whose care the garden of Liverpool has obtained superiority over all the others in England, alone in the love of floriculture. The most eminent philosophers and poets have not diademed the humble lessons and simple delights of the flower garden; and we do believe that the progress of pure taste and true refinement is in no way more distinctly marked than by the cherishing of nature's beauties. For ourself, and we know we are not singular in that respect, whenever we pass a dwelling the windows and verandas of which are glowing with flower vases, we "desire it more acquaintance" and set it down as the abode of "good people." We do not believe that disorder or evil passions can prevail in a household where a love for the quiet pleasures of floriculture is evinced—and have no doubt that the presence of these "fair and innocent things of nature's loveliness" has deep and salutary effect on the human character.

After this [rhapsodical some may think] flourish of our goose-quill, rather perhaps for our own gratification, we can only refer our readers, who like flowers as well as we do, to the remarks and directions of Dr. Green, with the assurance that they will be found entertaining and useful.

C. arcoal.—On the 13th ult. a female in Augusta, came near losing her life by being in a small room in which was placed a small cooking furnace, with burning charcoal, there being no fireplace in the room to carry off the suffocating exhalations of the coal. She was found upon the floor nearly lifeless.

Measles in Swine.—About once a week, mix two spoonful of madder in their food, which prevents obstructions, acting as a diuretic, and at the same time an astringent. And, on some other day in the week, give a spoonful or two of an equal quantity of flour of sulphur, and salt petre, well pounded and mixed.

Illuminated Clock.—The committee for rebuilding the steeple of the State House in Philadelphia, intend that the new clock to be placed there shall have an illuminated dial, similar to that recently placed in St. Mary's Church, Islington, and in several other churches, near London. The time can be distinctly told three quarters of a mile distant from St. Mary's church on the darkest night, if free from fog.

A letter from General La Fayette, dated Jan. 13, to his friend Morgan Neville, Esq. of Ohio, mentions the intention of M. Perier, and his wife (a grand daughter of the General) a grandson, and the two boys of G. W. La Fayette, to visit the United States.

Meat may be preserved fresh many months, by keeping it immersed in molasses. A joint of meat, or any provision, suspended in a flannel bag will keep sweet much longer than by most of the modes commonly practised. The cooler and dryer the meat is, when the flannel is put round it the better, and the flannel should be perfectly clean.

Fatal Carelessness.—In Union county, Ohio, a few days since, a young lady was shot dead by a lad who presented a musket to frighten her, not knowing it was loaded.

[From Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture.]

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BY S. DE WITT, ESQ. OF ALBANY.

(Continued from page 317.)

Here it is proper to be observed, that in laying down grounds for pasture lands, the English select the seeds of such grasses as will come to maturity in succession; but I think they carry this scheme to excess, and that there is no necessity for a mixture of such a variety of seeds to be used for these purposes. In our country the most esteemed grasses are—white and red clover, timothy or herds grass, the red top and Foul meadow.—With these some other indigenous grasses intermix, the merits of which deserve to be investigated. Our best grasses for meadows are unquestionably the timothy, the red top, and FOUL MEADOW. The merits of this last mentioned grass are not generally known, and I suspect it to be the best, for low alluvial soils, to be found in our country. It appears to me to be a variety of the red top, *Agrostis vulgaris*, and preferable to it, being more delicate in its structure, and having leaves more slender, longer, and in greater abundance. I have been told by an acquaintance from Orange county, that it is chiefly used on the reclaimed drowned lands there, and preferred to all other grasses, and that it yields most abundant crops. I know from my own observation for a number of years, that without any artificial preparation it has gradually supplanted the coarse aquatic grasses on the lower parts of the low-lands at Ithaca. There can be no better hay than that which is made of it.—On a rich, moist soil it will grow uncommonly dense, and I should think would yield as much from an acre as any other of the best cultivated grasses.

In order to make a good meadow on a rich soil, I would recommend this practice. Destroy all the weeds and natural grasses by ploughing, harrowing, and suitable crops. Prepare the ground by sufficiently pulverizing it, and then sow on it so much timothy seed as that the growth from it shall immediately cover the ground, at least as thick as a field of flax. This then will give you clear, abundant crops of timothy to the exclusion of every other grass. Or if the ground be inclined to moisture, use foul meadow seed in the same manner; or make use of a mixture of timothy and foul meadow; at all events be not sparing of seed, and immediate abundant crops will be the reward. Timothy and foul meadow or red-top, I consider as the best of any known grasses for our low-land meadows, and the more every other kind can be kept out of them the better. Some of the English grasses may be advantageously used in laying down permanent pasture grounds; but white clover and timothy are the best in use among us. Lucerne is to be preferred for soiling and enriching the ground, when fallowing is intended. By means of it, with the assistance of gypsum, the poorest soils can be made valuable.

I have said that too much seed cannot be put in the ground at once. Every body knows what a small quantity is generally used, and how long it is before lands laid down as pastures or meadows come to perfection, and how they are injured by grasses of spontaneous growth, which ought not to be there; but for which the greater part of the surface of the ground is lost by the stingy sower. In confirmation of the propriety of these remarks,

I will make further quotations from the *Complete Grazier*.

"The following proportions were sown a few years since by the Earl of Darlington:

White or Dutch clover,	17 pounds.
Clean hay seed,	14 bushels.
Rib grass,	1½ pounds.
Trefail,	

By which means (the soil being previously ploughed very fine, and made perfectly level) the land was speedily covered with a thick and excellent herbage. The only exceptionable thing in this practice is the quantity of seed, which is certainly too large for a statute acre."

The last remark, I presume, means an unnecessary waste of seed, not that the quantity used was an injury to the production of the field.

"Mr. Daltoe's mode of laying down land to grass is, to make the ground perfectly smooth and level, and then sow upon every acre the following seeds, viz:

Hay seeds,	6 bushels.
Rib grass,	12 pounds.
White or Dutch clover,	8 do.
Burnet,	5 do.

He manures it with a compost of earth, dung and ashes, thoroughly mixed together, and folds his sheep upon it, &c. The proportion of seed, however, is still too great, though in other respects his management be excellent."

"In the laying down of land for the purpose of forming a good meadow, greatly superior to the generality of pastures, the late Mr. Curtis recommends the following grasses, and two species of clover to be mixed in the following proportions:

Meadow fescue grass,	one pint.
Meadow fox tail grass,	do.
Rough-tailed meadow grass,	half a pint.
Smooth-stalked do.	do.
Crested dog's-tail,	fourth of a pint.
Sweet-scented spring grass,	do.
White or Dutch clover,	half a pint.
Common or red clover,	do.

"These are to be mixed together, and about three bushels of them sown on an acre."

Such appears to be the practice where agriculture has been growing towards perfection, aided by all the efforts of man, and the acquisitions of science and experience assiduously and constantly applied for its melioration for more than a thousand years. Now let the practice in our country be considered. With the reflection of this light on it, how most wretched does it appear!

How far the grasses of Europe are proper for our country, experience must decide. We know that one of our best grasses, timothy or herds grass, cannot be cultivated to advantage in England, and sufficient experiments have not been made, or if made, not recorded, to ascertain which of the English grasses would be an acquisition in our practice of husbandry. Nor have the proper researches yet been made to ascertain what additions may be made to our pastures and meadows, by the introduction of the grasses on which our cattle subsist in their ranges in our forests. For this purpose I would advise, that a boanist should turn a horse or cow, not starved, but with an appetite rather sated, into the woods, at a proper season of the year, and observe the grasses which the animal would select for its food. By this means some might be discovered which would make valuable additions to those used with us for our pastures or meadows.

I have met with a remark in some English treatise on the subject under consideration, that "a good pasture is too valuable ever to be broken up." If this be the case, let the man who undertakes to prepare a dairy farm, soliloquise in this manner, when he is preparing his pasture fields—I am now about doing what is to be done only once in my life-time, on the farm from which I am to obtain my living; therefore let no pains or expense be spared to have it done in the best possible manner. I will plough, harrow, and hoe my field, and raise such crops on it as are best calculated to destroy every kind of vegetable now growing on it. I will make use of every means that can be contrived to enrich the ground. I will pulverize the soil, and level it as much as possible, and then I will make a selection of the best and most suitable grass seeds, and sow them in abundance on it, remembering that I cannot sow too much in order to have full crops immediately, and to prevent the growth of noxious plants; and if any of these should notwithstanding spring up, I must go over my fields and eradicate them, and in a few years I will have a good clean pasture, which will last my life-time, and be retained in the highest state of perfection by means of occasional top dressings, or by scattering some pulverized gypsum over it, and sometimes, perhaps, by a scarification, all which will cost me but a trifle compared with the benefits I shall receive from them.

The late Gouverneur Morris had several dairy establishments on his estate at Morrisania. On the exquisite flavor of the butter they produced, I have often feasted at his table. In rambling over his fields, and visiting his dairies, among the numerous instructive observations he made on agricultural subjects, one was new to me, and I considered it worthy of being remembered, and of having the truth of it investigated. It was this, "The older the pasture, the better will be the milk and butter which it produces." Whether this be correct or not, I cannot from my own experience or observation decide further than this, that some of the most luxuriant pastures about Morrisania, appeared to be very aged, and I knew that the butter they produced was most excellent.

In closing this communication I shall make one further remark. The subjects on which I have touched must be confessed to be important. They stand related to the essence of our highest interests, the productions of our soil. These are to create our wealth, and all our enjoyments thence to be derived. They are therefore deserving of a primary attention. Have the English, who are our school-masters in husbandry, taught us what is suitable to their soil and climate, they have not taught us what is suitable to ours. This is a task belonging to ourselves and deserving of all our application. Let then every practicable method be adopted for ascertaining what grasses are most proper for the pastures and meadows of our country, and what seeds or mixtures of seeds are the most suitable for our various soils. This is a business that should not escape the attention of our institutions, created for the purpose of meliorating the agriculture of our country.

The following are the articles above alluded to.

The art of making good butter is well known, but people generally will not practise it; and for such it is useless to publish any improvements. In order to be wise, it is necessary to know both

good and evil. It will therefore, not be amiss to say something about the art of making bad butter. Although this is generally known, and almost universally practised, still I know some who are yet unacquainted with it; and it is to put them on their guard, as well as to reform others that I make this communication.

In the first place, then, after your churn, and other vessels, have been used in making butter, be sure not to scald them, for hot water will deprive them of the oily substance that will adhere to them, and soon acquire a strong, rancid flavor and taste, which will impregnate every succeeding batch, in the same manner that leaven does in the making of bread. Secondly, keep collecting your cream into one vessel, day after day, until it has made some progress in putrefaction, then churn it, and the business is done. You may work it, and season it, as you please, afterwards, but its constitution is unalterable. The principal quality of which will be a tendency soon to become unfit for any use whatever, in any article of food. When butter is thus made, it will be often beautified with a variety of colours, and possess a rapidly increasing rancidity, which may be agreeable enough to those who have been brought up with it from their infancy, but insufferable to others. And the buttermilk, thus made, is very properly condemned as fit only for hogs. No wonder, then, that buttermilk is abhorred in those parts of our country where such is the method of making it, and no other is known.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Sheep Dogs of Brazil.—For the purpose of shepherding a flock of one thousand, two cur-dogs are sufficient, bred up in the following mode:—As soon as they are whelped, the lambs of a ewe are killed, the puppies are put to her, and she suckles them until she becomes habituated to treat them as her young, when upon opening their eyes and seeing no other benefactor, they attach themselves to her, and play with the lambs as if they were of the same species. Nothing is ever given them to eat; they are shut in the fold with the sheep, on obtaining strength and vigor to attend the flock, they are suffered to go at large, when they accompany it to the field. In a little time, and without more instruction they are so familiarized with the sheep that they never separate from them. When it happens that a ewe lambs in the field, and the lamb cannot accompany the mother, in consequence of its not yet having sufficient strength to follow her, one of the dogs watches near, and if he finds that the lamb cannot follow the mother to the flock, he carries it in his mouth, without doing it the least harm. No other animal or unknown person can approach the sheep of which these dogs are the guardians, without the risk of being attacked. The other domestic dogs and the *chimarro* dogs, are the greatest enemies to the flock; against them, and the birds of prey, which pick out the eyes of the lambs, the vigilance of the watch-dogs is requisite.—*Henderson's History of Brazil.*

Proportion of mutton to the live weight of sheep.—Vancouver states that the sheep-graziers in Devonshire ascertain the proportion of mutton from the live weight of the sheep by multiplying the live weight by five and dividing by nine.—Should the sheep be very fat divide by eight. In general $8\frac{1}{2}$ may be about the mark.

From the National Intelligencer.

DYSPEPSIA.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.—Seven years ago a case of this afflicting disease occurred, under the immediate notice of your correspondent, which was completely cured in two months by the most simple and efficacious of all remedies, abstinence. It had been brought on by great heedlessness in living, excessive smoking, irregular hours, inactivity, and a free but not very inordinate use of the bottle. The subject was forty-three years old, and of excellent constitution; unconscious of the approach or presence of dyspepsia until it became confirmed, and in all likelihood incurable. He applied to a friend one of the most eminent physicians in Washington, who gave him little hope of an entire cure, at his time of life, but suggested the following plan of regimen, as the only probable means of procuring any degree of relief, viz: to abstain from the use of cigars, from stimulants of all kinds, to keep regular hours, and to keep crackers constantly at hand, of which to eat half a one every half hour, masticating it thoroughly in order to produce as great a discharge as possible from the salivary glands, for the purpose of qualifying the gastric juices of the stomach to promote digestion, and to allay the raging hunger at meal times, which is an invariable symptom, and which may be almost denominated both the cause and the effect of this most unhappy of all maladies.

The Doctor represented the stomach as being of the nature of gumelastic, or India rubber, which having lost its elasticity, dyspepsia ensues; and that, by keeping this organ constantly, yet gently distended by so salutary an aliment as the crackers form, together with the saliva from the glands of the mouth, occasioned by patient mastication, it slowly recovers its action, its elasticity, and its power to perform the office intended by its place in the system. His patient carefully and steadily observed his directions, got good sleep in the course of a fortnight, which he has enjoyed ever since, (being now about fifty years of age) excepting when other causes operated to prevent it; took to eating his meals regularly, but moderately; in the course of two months, resumed his habit of smoking, and the use of stimulating drinks in some degree, has enjoyed good health ever since, and is growing more fleshy than he ever was before. It should be remarked, that there can be no danger of exhausting the saliva from the glands, for such has been the wise provision of nature, that the whole body is tributary to the reproduction of this most salutary and indispensable agent of digestion; and it is most probable that the exercise of the secretory vessels by which it is conveyed, may assist in promoting the health of the whole system.

I will take the liberty, here, to relate an anecdote which I remember to have read in an old English book, a good while ago.

The custom in that country of permitting the Faculty to make experiments upon convicts is well known. Two subjects of the kind were submitted to the College of Physicians, of age, health, and habits, as nearly equal as possible, and they gave to the one bread, soaked in water, as his only food; to the other the same quantity of hard bread and water, requiring him to take them separately; the latter preserved good health: the other pined and died in a few months.

I give this anecdote to show the great use of

mastication, because the misery and torment attending upon indigestion, are wholly inconceivable to all who have escaped it.

PHILANTHROPS.

From Wilson's Economy of the Kitchen Garden, &c.

LIMA BEAN.

The Lima Bean, whose excellence, both in point of quality and productiveness, may be considered as almost, if not altogether, without a rival in the vegetable world. The pods are never used. The green beans are shelled, and cooked like green peas, served up to table with drawn butter—and yield, altogether, a deliciousness of repast, of which those who have never tasted, can form no idea. They are very extensively cultivated; and no man, that cultivates any thing, need be at any loss in raising these, for their produce is the most certain of all vegetables here. They are rather the most productive in a strong, rich soil; but they succeed well in all soils, if well laboured and manured.

The mode of preparing the ground for their reception, and the manner of planting, is the same as for the other kinds, except that the hills for this kind, especially in very rich ground, should be four feet apart, every way; and, except in very dry, warm situations, they need not be planted earlier than the middle of May. The seed, if planted early, is sometimes liable to rot, and that is the only accident I have ever seen the plant subject to; but it is easily remedied, by planting over again—and, whenever the plants get fairly above ground, there is no doubt of their future success.

Those planted about the eighth of May begin to produce abundance of beans, fit for table, by the first of August, and continue one uninterrupted succession, from the same plants, during the three following months, or until the commencement of pretty sharp frosts, which, in some seasons, overcome them in October; but I have frequently seen them continue bearing for a week or two in November.

Okra.—The green pods of this plant are very valuable ingredients in soup, and it succeeds here remarkably well. The seed should be sown on a piece of good ground, about the first of May, in drills, four feet apart, and an inch in depth. The best way is, to drop two seeds at every ten inches' distance in the drill; and, when the plants are well up, thin them out so as to leave only one plant to stand at that distance. The ground should be frequently well hoed; and as the plants advance, the earth should be brought up around the bottom of their stems, to a height of five or six inches. The ripe seeds of this plant are frequently used as a substitute for coffee, and are said to be very good for that purpose.

Girkin cucumber.—This plant produces a small fruit, about the size of a black walnut, and is used only for pickles, for which purpose it is very much esteemed. Its culture is the same as other cucumbers; but it should be planted, even for pickling, in May, as it seldom produces well, if planted as late as the others are for pickles.

Early Fruit.—An Apricot, measuring three inches and one quarter in circumference, which grew in an open garden in this city, was exhibited last evening at the meeting of the Horticultural Society.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1828.

KIDNEY BEAN—*Phaseolus vulgaris*.

This plant and its uses are too well known to require any description. The sorts mentioned in Mr. Russell's catalogue are *kidney dwarfs*, or *strings*; early yellow cranberry—early Mohawk, [which will bear a smart frost without injury]—early yellow six weeks—early Canadian dwarf—early dwarf cluster—early dun colored, or Quaker—early China dwarf—large white kidney dwarf—white cranberry dwarf—red cranberry dwarf—Warrington, or marrow—refugee, or thousand to one—Rob Roy—white cutlass bean of Carolina. *Pole* or *running beans* are, large white Lima—saba, or Carolina—scarlet runners—white Dutch runner—Dutch case-knife, or princess—red cranberry—white cranberry—[the three last mentioned string beans], and asparagus, or yard long, *dolichos sesquipedalis*.

The following directions for the culture of the bean in gardens are from McMahon: "Towards the latter end of April, [or the fore part of May, in New England] you may plant a first crop of kidney beans in the open ground. Select a warm, dry, and favorably situated spot, and having dug and manured it properly, draw drill: an inch deep, and two feet or thirty inches asunder; drop the beans therein, two inches apart, and draw the earth equally over them; do not cover them more than an inch deep; for at this early time they are liable to rot, if cold or wet ensue. The kinds proper to be sown now are the early cream-colored, speckled, yellow, and white dwarfs."

London gives the following directions for the culture of runners, pole beans, as they are commonly called in this country: "The runner kidney beans may be sown in a small portion towards the end of April, [about the middle of May in New England], if tolerably warm, dry weather; but as these beans are rather more tender than the dwarf sorts, more liable to rot in the ground by wet and cold, especially the scarlets, the beginning or middle of May [first of June in New England] will be time enough to sow a considerable crop; and you may sow a full crop about the beginning of June. Allot principally the scarlet and large white runners. Some Dutch runners are very eligible as a secondary crop. The first crops should have the assistance of a south wall. Intermediate crops may be sown in any open compartment, or against any fence not looking north. The latest sown will continue bearing longer under a good aspect and shelter. In sowing, draw drills about an inch and a half, or not more than two inches deep. Let parallel rows be at least four feet asunder, to admit in the intervals sticks or poles for the plants to climb on. Place the beans in the drills four inches apart, and earth them in evenly the depth of the drills. A row contiguous to a fence or building may ascend upon lines. Some may be sown in a single row along a border, or on each side of a walk, and have the support of a slight trellis of laths and lines; or they might be arched over with similar materials to form a shady walk or bower. In a cold, wet season, or when requisite, to have a few plants more forward than the general crop, some scarlets may be sown in April, either in a slight hot bed, or in pots, under frames of hand-glasses, to raise and forward the plants, till two or three inches high; then, at the end of

May, transplant them into the open garden. As the plants come up, and advance from three to six inches in growth, hoe some earth to the stems, cutting down all weeds. When they begin to send forth runners, place suitable supports to each row; and conduct the tendrils to the sticks or lines, turning them in a contrary direction to the sun. The ascending plants will soon come into flower, podding at the joints, in long succession. They are so prolific, that the returns from three sowings, May, June, and July, will last from July till October.

The pea, English bean, and kidney bean, are liable to the attacks of various insects, especially the *aphides*, [plant lice] in dry seasons. When early crops are newly sown, or planted, mice will burrow for and eat the seed, and when it begins to penetrate the soil, it is attacked by snails, slugs, the cut worm, &c. The usual means of guarding against the ravages of insects, must, therefore, be resorted to by the gardener.

As regards the field culture of the bean, we would observe, that the white kind, which is most generally approved of in New England, will produce pretty good crops, on poor, sandy, or gravelly soils; but when planted on such ground, it is good husbandry to wet and roll them in plaster before planting. They may be planted in hills, or drills, the rows two and a half or three feet apart, according to the strength of the soil, and cultivated like other hoed crops. They may be planted the latter end of May, or beginning of June, or about the time of planting Indian corn. If planted in hills, they may be placed from fourteen to twenty-four inches apart in rows, and the rows the distance before mentioned. Five beans are quite enough to remain in a hill. Hogs' dung mixed with ashes, is said to be the best manure for them; and it is said to be very injurious to beans to hoe them while the dew is on, or in wet weather.

Judge Buel, of Albany, has given the following notices of some experiments, in the field culture of this vegetable: "Beans may be cultivated in drills or in hills. They are a valuable crop: and, with good care, are as profitable as a wheat crop. They leave the soil in good tilth. The China bean, with a red eye, is to be preferred. They ripen early, and are very productive. I cultivated beans the last year in three different ways, viz. in hills, in drill, and sowed broad-cast. I need not describe the first, which is a well known process. I had an acre in drills, which was the best crop I ever saw. My management was this: On an acre of light ground, where the clover had been frozen out the preceding winter, I spread eight loads of long manure, and immediately ploughed and harrowed the ground. Drills or furrows were then made with a light plough, at the distance of two and a half feet, and the beans sown along the furrows about the 25th of May, by the hand, at the rate of at least a bushel on the acre. I then gauged a double mould-board plough, which was passed once between the rows, and was followed by a light one-horse roller, which flattened the ridges. The crop was twice cleaned of weeds, by the hoe, but not earthed. The product was more than forty-eight bushels, by actual measurement. The beans brought me one dollar the bushel last fall. The third experiment was likewise upon a piece of ground where the clover had been killed. It was ploughed about the first of June, the seed sown like peas, upon the first furrow, and harrow-

ed in. The drought kept them back—but, about sixty-five rods of ground, on which the experiment was made, gave a product of twelve and a half bushels. The crop was too ripe when it was harvested, and as it was cut with a scythe, I estimated that about two and a half bushels were left upon the ground. No labor was bestowed upon them from the time they were sown till they were harvested."

FACTS,

Condensed from the London Quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts.

Common salt applied as a manure in gardens will quickly destroy snails.

Apples may be kept the whole year round by being immersed in grain, which receives no injury from their contact. If it was universally practised we should hear no complaints of decayed and rotten apples.

All trees with spreading branches accommodate the direction of the lower branches to the surface of the earth over which they extend, and all the branches hold a parallel direction to the earth's surface.

Soap stone powdered fine and mixed with oil diminishes friction, and is an excellent substitute for the usual composition applied to carriage wheels.

100 wt. of raw meat will yield 67 of roast meat or 50 boiled and 200 basins of broth.

To measure the velocity of a cannon ball, let the ball liberate the works of a time-keeper at the moment when it quits the mouth of the piece and make it also stop the time-keeper when it strikes an obstacle.

Ink can be made from a decoction of logwood as well as from an infusion of galls.

It is said by some that the formation of pearls is always due to the introduction of some extraneous substance in the shells of the fish.

The common elm growing in a forest and in good earth acquires its full increase in about one hundred and fifty years, but it will live many ages even five or six-hundred years.

When the upper branches of a tree die, it indicates that the central wood is undergoing alteration and the tree going to decay.

Fine glass bottles containing olives in good preservation were found in the excavations at Pompeii.

A solution of caoutchouc in oil of turpentine used as a size for paper will effectually prevent its injury by mice, humidity or insects.

The roots of an old black-mulberry tree sent forth shoots after lying in an apparently inactive state for 24 years.

Salad herbs may be grown at sea by sowing the seeds on thick flannel well cleansed and moistened. Put that flannel on a board which can be hung up. Place on the flannel on which the seeds are sown another piece of flannel fastened to a thick board. Take off the upper board as soon as the seeds have vegetated, say 24 hours. In six or seven days, if good weather, the crop will be two inches high—it is then fit for use. Be careful to keep the flannel *always wet*.

Notice.

The owner of the Horse Column, recently owned by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society by sending his address to the publisher of the New England Farmer, will hear of something to his advantage. N. B.—Any person knowing the address of the owner will confer a favor by informing the editor as above. New York, April 28th 1823. m. 2

Bellfounder.

The Norfolk trotter, imported July 1822, from England, to stand this season, 1823, at \$20, and \$1 the groom—the money to be paid to the groom. This celebrated Horse is a bright bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands 4 in. His superior blood, symmetry, and action, exceed every other trotting stallion. He is allowed by the best judges in Norfolk, to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that county. He has proved himself a sure foot-getter—and his stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed. They are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk. Bellfounder was got by that well known fast and high formed gelding, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity—who trotted on the Norwich road in 1806 sixteen miles in one hour—and though she broke 15 times into a gallop, and as often round, won her match. In 1808 she trotted 23 miles in one hour and forty seven minutes—and has also done many other great performances against time. Bellfounder at five years old trotted two miles in 30 minutes—and in the following year was trotted for 200 guineas to trot 9 miles in 30 minutes, which he won easily by 22 seconds. His owner shortly after challenged to perform with him 17 1/2 miles in one hour, but was not accepted. He has since never been saddled or matched. Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the Fire-ways, which breed of Horses stands unrivalled, either in this or any other country. Bellfounder is strongly recommended to the public, by the subscriber as combining more useful properties than any other Horse in America; and will stand during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, (post paid) will be attended to.

May 2 SAMUEL J. JACQUES, Jr.

Cow for Sale.

A superior Cow, three years old, having had two calves—of English breed, and has given nine quarts of milk per day, without any extra feeding, is offered for sale, at \$75. She is sold so on fault—it being inconvenient for the present owner to pasture her. Inquire of James Holden, near the Punch Bowl, in Brookline. May 2

Bull, Young Com-t.

This noble animal, (of the new improved Durham short horned stock) is from *Admiral* and *Anabella*, presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at an expense of near one thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native State. He will remain at the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. in Salem; and by the direction of the Trustees of the Society, he is to be used at \$3 for each Cow, payable in advance. The whole proceeds from this animal, (the present season) will be for the benefit of the Society. Cattle sent to a distance will be taken care of, if desired, at a reasonable charge.

The pedigree of the Bull *Young Com-t*, raised by E. H. Derby. Dark red, with a few white spots, calved 5th March 1825. Was got by *Admiral*, dam *Anabella*, by *Major*—grandam, *Ada*, by *Denton*—g. grandam, *Awora*, by *Com-t*—g. g. grandam, by *Henry*—g. g. grandam by *Danby*, *Admiral*, bred by Mr. Wetherill—g. got by *North Star*, dam by *Com-t*—grandam by *Wilmington*—g. grandam by *Danby*. *North Star* was by *Com-t*, dam by *Baronet*—grandam by *Cripple*—g. grandam by *Irishman*—g. g. grandam by *Hubback*. May 2

For Sale

At the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, a variety of Minnet Boxes, for screening vines and plants from bugs and other insects. May 2

For Sale.

A superior Draught Horse, particularly calculated for a farm horse. Apply at this office, or of Wm Burrows, near Jamaica Plain, Roxbury. April 28

Bulbous Roots, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a fine collection of superior Bulbous Roots, suitable for spring planting. Consisting of black, purple, orange, violet, crimson, rose, nankive, bronze, and white colored DOUBLE MEXICAN DALLIES. Also, *Ferraria Tigrida*, or Mexican Tiger Flowers—*Anarrhis Foeniculis*, or Jacobine Lily—*Duoble Tuberosa*, and *Ranunculus*; paintings of which may be seen at this place. The above collection of Bulbs is in fine order, and is from the same House from which we obtained the Bulbous Roots last autumn, which gave such uncommon satisfaction.

Just received, a small invoice of Transplanting Travels for Gardens, made to order, in Edinburgh, of polished cast steel, in the finest style, of different sizes—price, 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

A little of the Seed of the genuine Chou de Milan, or Milan Cabbage—the finest winter cabbage.

One Box of assorted Seasons, of the best sorts of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, and Quinces—carefully packed in clay, for transportation. Price \$4.

1000 Asparagus Roots, two years old, in fine order.

Likewise, English Kidney, and Chienango seedling Potatoes.

A further supply of the celebrated New Zealand Spinach, [*Tetragona expansa*].

1000 pounds fresh Lucerne, imported from Europe this spring. Seeds of the *Taba Tobacco*, (*Buella obara*) Yellow Tobacco, *Fenzel*, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Barley, Rape, French Corn, Spring Vetches, Coward Oil Bean, Corn, (various sorts), Wild, Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Millet, Barlett, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, White and Red Clover, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

Also, Seeds for Diers' use—Ornamental Flower Seeds, &c. comprising the largest collection of Seeds to be found in New England.

New Agricultural Works.

Just published, and for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, "a Treatise on the Cultivation of Ornamental Flowers; comprising Remarks on the requisite Soil, Sowing, Transplanting, and general Management; with Directions for the general treatment of Bulbous Flower Roots, Green-house Plants, &c. By Roland Green." Price 37 cts.

Likewise, just received from New York, "Economy of the Kitchen-garden, the Orchard, and Vineyard; with plain practical Directions for management. By William Wilson, Nurseryman." Price 75 cts.

Also, "Observations on the Efficacy of White Mustard Seed, (*Sinapis alba*) to kill the whole. From the 10th London edition, revised and improved." Price 6 cts.

Also, "Seventy-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats. By a Lady of Philadelphia." Price 50 cts.

For Sale or to Let

Three elegant Stud Horses "Dey of Algiers," "a Ranger," and "Young Highlander," all sired by the celebrated Horse Highlander. Two full-blooded English Bulls—two Bulls and several Heifers, three and seven-eighths blood Horses, or Short Horned breed.

Also, two Farms in Tolland, and a convenient House in the central part of the City of Hartford. Inquire at the office of the New England Farmer, or Ralph Watson, East Windsor, Connecticut. April 18.

N. DAVENPORT offers for sale at his Nursery, in Milton, a fine collection of Fruit and Forest Trees, and Ornamental Shrubs, comprising Apples, Pears, Peaches, Prunes, Nectarines, &c. Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. A list of which can be seen at the office of the New England Farmer, or Agricultural Warehouse—and will be inserted in the New England Farmer occasionally. At this Nursery, however, it is not so much an object to present the imposing display of a great number of the names of indifferent fruit as to keep a choice collection of those sorts, whose excellence is well known and established.

Orders are respectfully solicited, and will receive prompt attention if left with J. R. NEWELL, at the Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market street; or with FRENCH & DAVENPORT, No 713 Washington Street—or at the Nursery in Milton. Feb. 28.

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquirements of useful and ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may certainly confer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esculent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The preparation of those kinds liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal supervision, undoubtedly ensures in a eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. D. & C. LANDRETH.

New Vegetables.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a small invoice of rare and choice vegetable seeds, from Europe, comprising Large Green Artichokes (of the finest sort known, but very rare, even in Europe)—Brighton Cass Lettuce—New Silver Giant Celery—Asparagus of Allemagne, a new and superior sort—Cremor Carrot from Holland fine for the table. For sale in packages of 12 1/2 cts. each.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad Street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

The Du Pont store, as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask.

Horticultural Botanic Garden.

ANDREW PARMENTIER, Proprietor of the Horticultural Botanic Garden, (Brooklyn, Long Island) two miles from New York, offers for sale a very large assortment of the most approved Pear, Apple, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarines, Gooseberries, &c.; some of them are very handsome Trees—Some Pear Trees on Quince stock, for dwarf and some Apple Trees on Paradise stock. Forest Trees of large size, very fine for planting in streets, such as Horse-chestnut, European Lime or Linden Tree, Birch, Larax, Ash, Elm, White Poplar, &c. Weeping Willow, Paper Mulberry, Catalpa, Japan Aylanthus, Laburnum, Balsam Poplar, &c. A very large collection of early Rose Trees, mostly Roses, Herbaceous plants, Shrubs, &c. and a fine collection of Green-house Plants, such as Strawberries of fine kinds, including the monthly everbearing without runners. Very fine Hawthorns, three years old, at \$6 the thousand. Mr. P. in delivering Trees, will give directions for planting them. Subscribers for one dozen kinds of select table Grapes, containing the White, the Fontainebleau, the Yellow Thomey, the Golden, the Musk, and Royal Chaplains—the White, Violet, Black, and Grey Muscat—the large Maro, and the large Frankenthal, for \$6 the dozen, with directions for planting, cultivation, &c. The vines well packed in moss and mats, in such a manner as to go several hundred miles farther than N. York. Mr. P. will furnish in a certain quantity, Grape Vines at 25 cents each root, for vineyards, warranted to grow. Provisional catalogues can be had gratis, at Mr. Charles Swan's grocery and tea store, No. 357 Broadway, or at Messrs Thorburn & Son's, 67 Liberty street, New York, where orders can be left or directed by the Post Office, to his Establishment, Brooklyn. Mr. P. delivers the Trees or Plants in the city, free of expense for cartage, transported in his cart, and carefully taken out and delivered on the place where they must immediately be placed. Orders can also be left with the following Agents: J. R. Newell's Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Boston—Mr. E. W. Bull's Seed Store, Hartford, Conn.—Mr. Lewis F. Allen, Buffalo—Mr. Luther Tucker & Co. Rochester—Mr. William E. Norman, Hudson—and Mr. A. B. Allen, Mohawk. April 22.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	2 75 3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	107 50 110 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	112 00 115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	1 00 1 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel.	10 50 11 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	2 50 3 50
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	2 00 3 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	17 25
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7 10
Skimmed milk,	"	4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 25 5 37
Genesee,	"	5 12 5 37
Rye, best,	"	3 00 3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	52 55
Rye,	"	60 62
Barley,	"	60 70
Oats,	"	30 42
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.	10 10
HOPE,	csk.	70 00
PLASTER PARIS, retail at,	ton.	2 75 3 00
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	18 00 19 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	13 50 14 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	13 50 14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 87 2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	5 00
Powl Meadow,	"	4 00
Rye Grass,	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	5 00
Red Top	"	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	50
Red Clover, (per ton),	"	11 50
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	38 55
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	20 25
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	28 34
Merino, half and quarter washed,	"	22 30
Wool, washed,	"	22 27
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	40 45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	30 35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	30 35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	10 10
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6 7
VEAL,	"	3 6
MUTTON,	"	5 12
POULTRY,	"	10 11
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	15 25
Lump, best,	"	25 30
EGGS,	dozen.	11 13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	80
Indian, retail,	"	75
POTATOS,	"	37 40
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	2 00 2 50

MISCELLANIES.

SIR HENRY WOTTON.

The following is extracted from *Reliquie Wottonianne*, first printed in 1657.—(From the *Boston Literary Gazette*.)

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY'S RECREATIONS.

Quivering fear, heart-tearing cares,
Anxious sighs, untimely tears,
Fly, fly to courts!
Fly to fold worldlings' sports,
Where strain'd Sardonian smiles are glossing still,
And grief is forc'd to laugh against her will;
Where mirth's but mummery,
And sorrows only real be!

Fly from our country pastimes! fly,
Sad troop of human misery!
Come, serene looks,
Clear as the crystal brooks,
Or the pure azur'd heaven, that smiles to see
The rich attendance on our poverty!
Peace and a secure mind,
Which all men seek, we only find.

Abused mortals! did you know
Where joy, hearts ease, and comforts grow,
You'd scorn proud towers,
And seek them in these bowers
Where winds sometimes our woods perhaps may shake
But blustering care could never tempest make,
Nor murmurs e'er come nigh us,
Saving of fountains that glide by us.

Here's no fantastic masque, nor dance,
But of our kids, that frisk and prance;
Nor wars are seen,
Unless up the green
Two harmless lambs are butting one the other;
Which done, both bleating run, each to his mother;
And wounds are never found,
Save what the plough-share gives the ground.

Go, let the diving negro seek
For gems, hid in some forlorn creek!
We all pearls scorn,
Save what the dewy morn
Congeals upon each little spire of grass,
Which careless shepherds beat down as they pass;
And gold e'er here appears,
Save what the yellow Ceres bears.

Blest, silent groves! O may ye be
For ever mirth's best nursery!
May pure contents
For ever pierce their teats
Upon these downs, these meads, these rocks, these mountains,
And peace shall slumber by these purring fountains,
Which we may every year
Find, when we come a-fishing here.

Phrenology.—Mr. Abernethy, in his late course of Lectures, made the following remarks on this science.—“With respect to the supposed possibility of ascertaining men's dispositions and characters from the shape of their heads and faces, I will make one observation—that I have seen various skulls—here is one, for instance—in which you see several considerable elevations on the outside surface, without there being any corresponding depression on the inside. I need not tell you, that where there is no hollow in the skull inside, there could have been no enlargement of brain; and this was an argument used against the phrenologists by Dr. Barlow. Now I don't use it or any other argument against them; I don't let my mind think of the subject at all.—You may do as you like, but I don't care about it; but as I said to Dr. Spurzheim at the very outset,

“Why, Doctor, said I, it may be all very true what you say; but I'll not enter into it;” I don't wish to enter into it; for I think it a very unhandsome thing, a very unfair thing, to judge a man's motives and intentions by his outward appearance at all. Judge of a man by his actions—look to his conduct—see what that is, and you'll not go astray in your opinions. Ah, there is a wise piece of advice, “Judge not, lest yourselves be judged;”—and for you to take it upon you to infer the motives and dispositions of any man, upon any less authority than the tenour of his actions, is a thing that I am sure you have no right to do.”

Powerful Language.—All the performances of human art, at which we look with praise and wonder, are instances of the resistless force of human perseverance. It is by this that the quarry becomes a pyramid, and that distant countries are united by canals. If a man were to compare the effect of a single stroke of the pickaxe, or of one impression of a spade, with the general design or last result, he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion.—Yet these petty operations, incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties; and mountains are levelled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that those who have any intention of deviating from the beaten roads of life, and acquiring a reputation superior to names hourly swept away by time, among the refuse of fame, should add to their reason, and their spirit, the power of persisting in their purpose—acquire the art of sapping what they cannot batter, and the habit of vanquishing obstinate resistance, by obstinate attacks.—*Dr. Johnson.*

Extract from a traveller's notes—from the New Hampshire Sentinel.

Joseph Bonaparte.—The citizens' line of coaches through New Jersey, pass the residence of the late king of Spain, at Bordentown, on the Delaware. His estate occupies a large territory. His house is in the French style, but not splendid. His lands, on which immense sums have been expended, are well cultivated. In all public improvements he contributes liberally—something like four thousand dollars, [I am told] he paid on one road. He is much beloved, and his memory will be ever dear to the villagers.

There is scarcely now, a poor family in the village, so many does he employ on his lands. He pays liberally—punctually—fulfilling all his contracts—no law suits—no disputes, and the temperate and immoral are at once discharged. He is constantly, [in the season of agriculture] in the fields with his men, and is constantly with an elegant pruning hatchet in his hand. Strangers who are introduced, partake liberally of his hospitality. He has thus exchanged a coronet of thorns for that of a peaceful agriculturalist, and become a citizen of our happy republic.

Coffee.—The lovers of Coffee may be pleased to learn the origin, which the Persians have given to this delightful beverage. Their belief is, “that it was invented and brewed by the Angel Gabriel to restore Mahomet's decayed moisture, which it did effectually.”

Early Vegetables.—Cucumbers, five or six inches in length, fit for use, have been produced in Montreal.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England—of the crops of 1827. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

Artichoke, Green Globe	Lettses, Early Curled Silesia
Asparagus, Devonshire	Large Green head
Gravesend	Royal Cape
Battersea	Imperial
Large white Reading	Hardy Green
Beans, Early Yellow Cranberry	Prowa Dutch
Early Mohawk	Grand Admiral
Early Yellow six Weeks	Cornish, or Rose
Early Canadian Dwarf	Drumhead
Early China Dwarf	Magnum Bonum Coss
Dwarf Cluster	Fish Coss
White Kidney Dwarf	Ice Coss
White Cranberry Dwarf	White Coss, or Leaf,
Red Cranberry Dwarf	Green Coss
Warrington or Marrow	Malon, P. Apple
Thousand to One	Green Chiron
Large White Lima	Persian
Saba, or Carolina	Nutmeg
Red Cranberry string	Large Canteleupe
White Cranberry string	Pomegranate, or Mash
Broad Windsor	Carlin Water
Field	Long Island Water
Beds, true Long Blood	Apple seeded, Water
Early blood Turnip	Marjoram
Early White Scarcity	Mustard, White and Brown
French Sugar, or Amber	Nasturtium
Orange	Mangel Wurtzel,
Green, (for soups, &c.)	Okra
Barrel	Onion, Potatoe
Brocoli, Early White	Tree
Early Purple	White Portugal
Large Cape	Yellow
Brussels Sprouts,	Madeira
Cabbage, Early Salisbury dwarf	Saintsbury
Early York	Large Red
Early Dutch	Parsley, Siberian
Early Sugarloaf	Dwarf Curled
Early Lion, Battersea	Curled, or Double
Early Emperor	Parsnip, Large Dutch swelling
Early Wellington	Silver Skinned
Large Bergen, &c.	Peas, (H varieties.)
Large Cape Savoy	Peppers, Long, or Cayenne
Large Scotch	Tomato, or Squash
Large Green glazed	Bell
Large late Drumhead	Cherry
Tree, or 1000 headed	Pumpkins, Finest Family
Green Globe Savoy	Consecticut Field
Red Dutch	Cummock
Yellow Savoy	Radish, Early Frame
Turnip rooted, &c.	Short top Scarlet
Russian	Long Salmon
Late Imperial	Purple Short Top
Late Sugarloaf	Long white, or Naples
Cardoon,	Cherry
Carrots, Altringham	Violet colored
Early Horn	White Turnip Rooted
Blood Red (for West India market)	Black Fall, or Spanish
Lemon	Rhubarb, for tarts, &c.
Long Orange	Ruta Baga,
Cromer	Salsify, or vegetable oyster
Cauliflower, Early and Late	Sea Kale,
Celery, White solid	Skirret
Rose coloured solid	Scorzenera
Italian	Saffron,
Celeriac, or turnip rooted	Sicniach, New Zealand
Chives,	Prickly, or Fall
Corn Salad, or Veticok	Rougeaved summer
Cress, Curled or Peppergrass	Eng. Patience Dock
Broad leaved or Garden	Sage,
Water	Squash, Early bush Summer
Long Orange	Long Crook Neck
Cucumber, Early Frame	Vegetable Marrow
Green Cluster	Porter's Valparaiso
Short Prickly	Acorn
Long Prickly	Tomatoes
Long green Turkey	Turnips, Early White Dutch
Long white Turkey	Early Garden Stone
White Spined	White Flat, or Globe
Small Girkin, &c.	Green Round
Egg Plant, Purple	Red Round
White	Swan's Egg
Endive, Green	Large Eng. Norfolk
White Curled	Long Tankard
broad leaved Batavian	Long Yellow French
Garden Burnet	Yellow Dutch
Garlic, Setts	Yellow Maltese
Indian Corn, (several varieties)	Yellow Aberdeen
Kale, Sea	Yellow Stone
Purple curled	Yellow Swedish
Green curly Scotch	Thymus—Sweet Basil—Boneset,
Leek, London	Lavender—Rosemary—Hyssop,
Large Scotch	Wormwood—Summer Savory,
	Penny royal—Spikenard—Dill,
	Rain—Tansy—Bane, &c,

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

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No. 42.

AGRICULTURE.

[Extracts from London's Encyclopedia of Gardening.]

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This plant produces an elongated stem, often four feet high, from the axle of the leaves of which sprout out shoots that form small green heads like cabbages in miniature, each being from one to two inches in diameter, and the whole ranged spirally along the stem, the main leaves of which drop off early. The top of the plant resembles that of a savoy planted late in the season; it is small, and with a green heart of little value. Van Mons says "if this vegetable be compared with any other which occupies as little space, lasts as long, and grows as well in situations generally considered unfavorable, such as between rows of potatoes, scarlet runners, or among young trees, it must be esteemed superior in utility to most others." Nicol considers it as deserving more general culture in Scotland; and Morgan says, "it is an excellent sort of winter green for the table, but not sufficiently hardy to last through the winter in England.

Use. The sprouts are used as winter greens—and at Brussels they are sometimes served at table with a sauce composed of vinegar, butter, and nutmeg, poured upon them hot after they have been boiled. The top is very delicate when dressed, and quite different in flavor from the sprouts.

Culture. The plants are raised from seed, of which an ounce may be requisite for a seed bed four feet by ten. The seed is sown in spring under a frame, so as to bring the plants forward—they are then transplanted into an open border with a good aspect. The plants need not be placed at more than eighteen inches each way, as the head does not spread wide, and the side leaves drop off.

Gathering the crop. It is usual to cut off the top about ten or fifteen days before gathering from the stem. In spring, when the sprouts are disposed to run to flower, their growth is checked by taking up the plants, and laying them in the ground in any shaded spot.

CAULIFLOWER.

This is one of the most delicate and curious of the whole of the brassica tribe—the flower-buds forming a close, firm cluster or head, white and delicate, and for the sake of which the plant is cultivated.

Use. These heads or flowers being boiled (wrapped generally in a clean linen cloth) are served up as a most delicious dish. "Of all the flowers in the garden," Dr. Johnson used to say, "I like the cauliflower." Its culture, however had been little attended to till about the close of the 17th century; since that time, it has been greatly improved. For an early supply for the London market, great quantities are fostered under handglasses during the winter and first part of spring; and to behold some acres overspread with such glasses, gives a stranger a forcible idea of the riches and luxury of the metropolis.

Propagation and soil. The cauliflower is raised from seed, of which half an ounce is sufficient

for a seed bed four feet and a half wide, by ten in length. The soil for the bed may be light; but for transplanting, it can hardly be too rich, the cauliflower like the vine, being reputed a rough feeder. (The mounds of streets, stables, cess-pools, &c., ought, therefore, to be liberally supplied during the growth of the plants, when very large heads are desired.

GARDEN CRESS.

This is a hardy annual plant, cultivated since 1548; but its native country is unknown. The cultivated plant rises with numerous small long leaves, curled or plain; from which proceeds a stalk from fifteen to twenty inches high, furnished with white flowers, which blossoms in June and July. The whole plant partakes strongly of the pungent smell and acid taste which distinguish the Cruciferae.

Use. It is cultivated in gardens for the young leaves, which are used in salads, and have a peculiarly warm and grateful relish. It ranks among gardeners as the principal of the small salads.

NASTURTIUM.

A hardy annual native of Peru, introduced in 1686. The stalks, if supported, will rise eight to ten feet high. The flowers are very showy, of a brilliant orange color, and continue in succession from July till destroyed by frost. In its native country, it endures several seasons; but here, being unable to sustain our winter, it is treated as an annual, and requires to be sown every year.

Use. The flowers and young leaves are frequently eaten in salads; they have a warm taste, like the common cress. The flowers are used as a garnish to dishes, in which they form a brilliant contrast to the flowers of borage. The berries are gathered green and pickled, in which state they form an excellent substitute for capers.

BORAGE.

An annual, and sometimes a biennial plant, with the lower leaves oblong, alternate, and spread on the ground; the flower stem rises nearly two feet high; and, with the leaves, is rough with white bristly hairs. The light blue flowers make a beautiful appearance, and are produced for several months in succession, beginning with May.

Use. The young leaves and tender tops are used occasionally as salads, and to furnish a boiled dish in summer and autumn. The spikes of the flowers form an ingredient in negus and cool tankards, and the blossoms are occasionally employed as a garnish. The juice of the plant affords nitre and the withered stalks have been observed to burn like match-paper.

ENDIVE.

This is a hardy annual, a native of China and Japan, and introduced in 1548. The root-leaves are numerous; the stem rises about two feet high, is branched, and produces pale blue flowers in July and August.

Use. It is cultivated for the stocky heads of leaves, which, after being blanched to take away the bitter taste, and used in salads and stews in autumn, winter, and spring. It is in great repute both in England and on the continent.

[From Memoirs of the New-York Board of Agriculture.]

OBSERVATIONS ON CONSTRUCTING A GREEN HOUSE.

By JOHN W. WATKINS, Esq.

The building should be sunk in the earth from two to four feet, in proportion to the size of the house, and according to the nature of the soil; as clay retains moisture, and of consequence produces dampness, in such ground it should not be so deep. The height should not exceed twelve feet from the exterior ground, by which it will be less exposed to high winds. The width should not exceed sixteen or eighteen feet, as the sun's rays are at that distance from the glass very feeble. A south front is well known to be the true one, but advantage should be taken of glassing as much of the eastern end as possible, for the benefit of the morning sun. The front should decline northward from a perpendicular with the horizon, so as the angle made thereby with the horizon, will at noon day in winter, bring the rays of the sun to strike the glass at right angles, and the roof should descend the opposite side without a break. By this position of the roof and glass, the rays of the sun are thrown upon every part of the inside of the house, and the whole becomes heated thereby; more of the rays are also introduced into the building, and when the sun produces most heat during the day, there is no reflection of its rays, and at other parts of the day, the reflecting angle being obtuse, does not powerfully cast off the rays. The inside of the rafters of the roof, should be lined with boards, and the space between that and the roof filled with a mixture of straw, sand and clay made into mortar; boards should be used in preference to shingles, as making fewer breaks in the roof, less opportunity is given for the admission of cold air. The residue of the building may be of stone or brick work, or a frame building filled in with bricks, and no flooring of any kind upon the ground. Shutters on the outside are sufficient, and it is preferable to have them hung on hinges, as the least troublesome, to the common practice of sliding ones; they should be made to fold into the spaces between the windows.

Before putting the plants into the house, the bottom should be covered with bark from a tan vat, about a foot deep, according to the depth the building is sunk into the earth.

The advantages proposed by this method of constructing are, the lessening the expense of building, that the heat of the sun being sufficient to warm the house, the trouble and expense of warming it by a stove is avoided, which, unless very carefully attended, the plants may be injured by too much heat, and are always by the smoke that unavoidably makes its way out of the pipes. It would be proper nevertheless, to make arrangements in constructing the house for using a stove, in case a long succession of cold cloudy days, by obscuring the sun, should reduce the heat in the house, below that degree of temperature necessary for preserving the plants, which is a case that will seldom happen, as one clear day will warm the house sufficiently to admit its being shut up for several days.

Plants in a house of this kind require less water, and do not suffer for the want of atmospheric air. It is probable, as the earth is charged with electric fluids, as vegetable substances are known conductors of it, that the bark by its fermentation, not only generates heat, but serves as a mean to produce out of the earth an atmosphere for the plants, sufficient with such atmospheric air as will find admission, to supply the quantity exhausted, by the daily rarefaction occasioned by the sun's heat.

A green house has been used upon this construction in this state, without having had the least occasion of being heated by fire. The plants in the spring were remarkably thrifty; tropical fruit ripened in it during the winter, and young fruit formed on the trees. It required no other care, than now and then watering the plants, and shutting the windows as soon as the sun left them.

Cattle Show. Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and public sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Pawtuxet, R. I. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22d of October, 1823. The Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, offer the following Premiums:

FOR STOCK.

For the best Bull to be kept in the State, one year after the Fair, \$15—the next best, 12—the next best, 10.

For the best Bull Calf, \$8—the next best, 5—the next best, 3—the next best, 2.

For the best Cow, \$10—the next best, 8—the next best, 6—the next best, 4—the next best, 2.

For the best two year old Heifer, \$8—the next best, 6—the next best, 4—the next best, 2.

For the best Heifer Calf, \$4—the next best, 2—the next best, 1.

For the best Ox, fatted in this State, regard to be had to, and a particular statement to be given of the mode, and expense of fattening, \$10—the next best, 8—the next best, 6—the next best, 4—the next best, 2.

For the best pair of working Cattle to have been owned in this State at least three months, \$8—the next best, 6—the next best, 4—the next best, 2.

For the best pair of three years old Steers, \$6—the next best, 4—the next best, 2.

For the best two years old Steers, \$5—the next best, 3.

For the best Ram, \$10—the next best, 8—the next best, 6—the next best, 4—the next best, 2.

For the best Ewes not less than six in number, \$6—the next best, 4.

For the best Boar, to be kept in the State till the 1st of April, 1829, \$10—the next best, do. 8—the next best, 3.

For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, nor less than four months old, nor more than eight months—to have been raised in this State, \$6—the next best, 4—the next best, 2.

For the best Colt, not more than one year old, \$15—the next best, do. 12—the next best, 10—the next best, 8—the next best, 5.

No Stock from distilleries or breweries, will be entitled to any premium. No animal on which a premium has heretofore been awarded, shall be entitled to a second premium, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

GRAIN, VEGETABLE CROPS, AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, on not less than 4 acres in

one piece of ground, \$20—next greatest quantity, on not less than 1 acre of land, 10—next greatest quantity, 6.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on not less than 2 acres, \$8.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions, in proportion to the land cultivated, \$5—next greatest quantity, 3.

To the person who shall raise the greatest crop of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, and the quantity of hay produced, \$10.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of vegetables, [grain, peas and beans, excepted] for winter consumption, of the stock on his own farm, and not for sale, in proportion to the size of the farm and stock kept, having regard to the respective value of the said vegetables as food, stating the expense of raising the same, and the best mode of preserving the same through the winter, \$15.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes, on an acre of land, \$10—next greatest quantity, 8—next greatest quantity, 6.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel, on not less than a quarter of an acre, \$5—next greatest quantity, 3.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sugar Beet, on not less than a quarter of an acre, \$5.

To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment, to ascertain the best mode of raising Indian Corn, in hills, in rows, or in ridges, not less than half an acre being employed in each mode, in the same field, the quantity and quality both of land and manure to be equal and uniform in each mode; all to receive a cultivation requisite to produce a good crop, \$12.

To the person who shall introduce any Grass, not before cultivated in this State, and prove by actual experiment, tested by satisfactory evidence its superiority to any other grass, now cultivated, \$20.

To the person who shall, by actual experiment, prove the best season and modes of laying down land to Grass, whether spring, summer, or fall seeding be preferable, and with or without grain, on different soils, \$10.

To the person who shall raise the best Celery, not less than 6 bunches, 3.

Neither of the above crops to be raised on land where the same crop was raised the year previous.

To the person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good Honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of bees.

For the best specimen of Cider, to be exhibited in bottles, not less than 12 in number, \$8—next best, 6—next best, 4—next best, 2.

A premium for the best Cider will be offered at the Fair succeeding this. Persons claiming a premium, must state in writing, the process of making and managing their cider, and the kind of apples used.

Competitors for the above premiums must furnish the Secretary, on or before the Dec. 1st 1828, with written statements, certified by disinterested and respectable persons, as to the following particulars: 1st The state and quality of the land in the spring of 1828. 2d The product and general state of cultivation and quantity of manure employed on it in the year preceding. 3d The quantity of manure used the present season. 4th The

quantity of seed used, and if potatoes, the sort. 5th The time and manner of sowing, weeding and harvesting the crop, and the amount of the product, ascertained by actual measurement,—after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

The statement of crops must also be accompanied by a certificate taken under oath, of two persons who assisted in measuring them, as well as with the certificate of a surveyor of the measurement of the land, together with a plat of the same.

FOR SHOP MANUFACTURES.

For the best Side of Sole Leather, with a written statement duly certified, of the mode and time of tanning, \$4—the best Belt Leather, 4.

For the best white oak Hogshead, \$4—the best white oak Barrel, 2.

For the best imitation beaver Hat, \$3—the best woollen Hat, 1.

For the best cast-steel Rollers, not less than 8 in number, \$5.

For the best throstle Spindles and Flyers, not less than twelve, \$5.

For the best Mule Spindles, not less than 12, \$5.

For the best top rollers, \$5.
Three dollars to each of the following Implements: Best cast-iron Plough—best Horse Harrow—best Corn Sheller—best Apple Parer—best Straw Cutter—best Ox Wagon—best Ox Harrow—best Vegetable Cutter.

Three dollars also to each of the following, not less than 12 in number: Hoes, Sifters, Fly Shut-tles, Iron Shovels, Axes, Rakes, Morocco Sheep-skins, Top Rollers, Leathers.

Implement of Husbandry, and articles of Shop Manufacture of superior excellence, not particularly enumerated, may receive premiums at the discretion of the Examining Committee.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

For the best Cheese, all from the same dairy, not less in quantity than 100 pounds, \$8—next best, do. 6—next best, do. 4.

For the best Butter, not less than 40 lbs. \$8—next best, 6—next best, 5—next best, 4—next best 3—next best, 2.

For the best Bonnet manufactured of native straw or grass, \$6—next best, 4.

For the best piece of Carpeting $\frac{1}{4}$ wide, and not less than 15 yds. \$6—next best, 4—next best, 3.

For the best lot of woollen knit Hose, at least three pair. \$2—best flax or hemp, do. 2—best cotton or woollen, do. 2—the best cotton or worsted, do. 2.

For the best piece of woollen Flannel, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, 30 yds. at least, \$3—best do cotton and woollen do. 5.

For the best piece of woollen cloth fulled, dressed $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, and 16 yds. long at least, \$5.

All to have been manufactured in this State and within the last year, and a certificate thereof required.

MILL MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Broadcloths $\frac{1}{8}$ wide, and 14 yds. long, at least, \$8.

For the best piece of Plains, 20 yds. at least, \$6.

For the best piece of Kerseymer, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, and 20 yds. at least, \$6.

For the best piece of Satinet, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, and 20 yds. at least, \$6.

For the best piece of Red-ticking, at least 28 yds. \$3.

For the best bale or box bleached cotton Shirts, over No. 25, 18 pieces, \$15.

For the best bale or box brown do. from 12 to 20, yds. \$15.

For the best piece of woollen Flannels, 28 yds. at least, \$5.

For the best do. of cotton and woollen do. \$5.

For the best case of Calico, \$10.

All to have been manufactured within the last year, and in mills owned by citizens of this State.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

1st plough, \$10—2d plough, 9—3d plough, 8—4th plough, 7—5th plough, 6—6th plough, 5—7th plough, 4—8th plough, 3—9th plough, 2.

One dollar to each of the ploughmen.

The depth to be ploughed will not be less than five inches, and the breadth of the furrow not more than twelve inches.

The strictest regulation will be adopted to ensure the proper management of the cattle. They will not be permitted to be driven faster than their natural pace; and these premiums will be adjudged for the best work with least expense of labor.

It must be understood, that in all cases, whether there be any competition or not, it is at the discretion of the Committees to withhold a premium, if in their opinion the object so offered is not deserving of reward.

Any attempts to obtain premiums by unfair practices will be punished by a forfeiture of the premium, should it have been awarded before a discovery, and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future. Premiums not demanded within six months after they are awarded, will be considered as given to promote the objects of the Society.

For the Standing Committee,

JAMES RHODES.

LUCERNE.

It is a fact worth mentioning, to show the earliness of this new grass, that it is now 24 inches high, and nearly in blossom, on the farm attached to the House of Industry, (at South Boston). Mr. Stone, the intelligent Superintendent, informs us, it fully answers his expectations, on a rich deep loam; but, that on a hard soil, it has succeeded but indifferently, being now about six inches high. A beautiful field of Lucerne, of about the same height, can be seen at Mr. Lowell's farm, in Roxbury.—*Ed. of the N. E. Farm.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE STATE OF THE SEASON.

MR FESSENDEN—I have for 14 or 15 years, regularly given an account of the season, so far as it respected the flowering of plants. It is always a subject of discussion, and though we cannot prove, that there is any immediate advantage derived from it, yet it has been recommended by many eminent naturalists, and cultivators of natural science. I consider it rather in the light of an innocent curiosity, about as useful as meteorological observations. We cannot control the weather by the one, nor the productiveness of plants by the other.

From the unusual openness of the winter, and the early promises of spring, we were led to expect an unusually forward state of vegetation. In

the Southern States this expectation was realized to their cost. Late frosts, as might be expected, have blasted the hopes of the horticulturist, and there seems to be an apprehension that fruits will be cut off. These fears, however, are often prematurely expressed, and nature or the Providence of God often proves more kind than the rash conclusions of men from adverse appearances would seem to warrant. With us, the season has been so far very suspicious. Moderate cold has checked vegetation, and the invaluable fruits for food and luxury have been so far kept back, that we have a reasonable ground of hope, that the succeeding season will be prolific beyond any late example. The present season, compared with the last six years which have been all early ones, is by no means precocious, or very early, as the following calendar will prove. I repeat, that the reference is made solely to my own place, and to the same trees. Any difference, which may, and probably does exist, in other trees of the same sort, does not in any respect, vary the question as to the comparative forwardness of the season.

In 1822 apricots opened their flowers, April 21

1823	"	"	"	20
1825	"	"	"	11
1827	"	"	"	12
1828	"	"	"	20

CHERRIES.

In 1822 early cherries opened May 1

1823	"	"	"	7
1824	"	"	"	1
1825	"	"	April 23	
1826	"	"	May 4	
1827	"	"	April 21	
1828	"	"	May 1	

So that it appears that cherries were as late or later this year than in an average of six years last past.

PEACHES.

In 1822 peaches opened May 4

1823	"	"	12
1824	"	"	4
1825	"	April 25	
1827	"	"	20
1828	"	"	30

So that, as to peaches, the present season is only about an average one.

The same remarks will apply to the pear, asparagus, and garden flowers. The present season is very happily not a very early one. I say, happily, because permanently, we cannot rely on secure weather, till the middle of May, and any superior earliness is usually followed by disappointment.

Grass and grain look well. Trees generally show promise of most abundant blossom. For forty years my own peach and pear trees never promised better; but there are severe trials after this date, though they are rare.

A ROXBURY FARMER.

Roxbury, May 5, 1828.

Roxbury, May 5, 1828.

MR. EDITOR,—In speaking of Mr. Knight's donation, I said that I should show no favor in the distribution. I beg leave to qualify this declaration. On their first arrival, as the preservation of each variety is important, I shall select such persons in the vicinity, as I know to be careful, and successful cultivators, to take part of the first grafts. I shall choose men, who will freely distribute them gratis. Another rule will be, not to

give to persons who raise plants for sale, an undue proportion, though it is my opinion, that one of the best means of propagating them is to give them to professed nursery-men, whose skill and interest will ensure their success and distribution. I make these remarks, in order, that those who raise for sale, may not expect an undue share of these plants, which were given freely by Mr. Knight, and which in the spirit of his gift, I feel equally bound to make as free as water or air.

J. LOWELL.

May 7, Postscript. The plants have been unpacked, and I am sorry to say, that they have all pushed too much to make it certain they will succeed. The grafts, especially, will be in great danger, and many will be lost, and I am still more sorry to say, that all the varieties of pears numbered from 1 to 15, are grafts and therefore in great danger. There were six pear trees, and the labels had fallen from all but one, No. 5, owing to the rotting of the twine which attached the labels. The apple and cherry are known, by their being but one. The Lowell pear is also identified by its being the only one which had its own scions attached to it, though the label had fallen from it. I omitted to mention that the Lowell pear does not ripen in England till May. No effort on my part shall be wanting to preserve these varieties, though I fear several will fail—but Mr. Knight will replace them. I find by an endorsement in Mr. Knight's hand writing, that this identical box with the same fruits was sent March 8, 1827, to Chester, to be shipped to Liverpool, but by the neglect of the wagoner, they were left at Chester some months, then returned by land to Mr. Knight, at double expense of carriage, and were found to be all dead. This, therefore, is the second transmission of the same plants—so untrusting is his kindness.

J. LOWELL.

GOOSEBERRIES.

In all cases, the gooseberry should be kept free from suckers, and trained near the ground to a single stem. This mode of training them being found to cause a far greater product in quantity, as well as an increase in the size. They need much attention in other respects, and one third of the old wood must be regularly trimmed out every autumn, by which means a succession of thrifty bearing wood will be kept up. As the finest fruit is produced on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, it is also necessary every autumn, to dig in a plenty of old well-rotted manure, around them. This treatment will cause them to grow strong, and the fruit to be large and fair. Where the summers are very hot, a northern aspect is preferable, and the fruit will be twice the size if they are planted against a north fence, or in any other situation where they are sheltered from the intense heat of the noon-day, which, when differently situated, often scorches the fruit to such a degree as to entirely stop its growth.—*Am. Far.*

A friend has laid upon our table, [says a Baltimore paper of April 25] several stalks of rye headed out; that were taken from a lot of about three acres, six miles from town on the Hartford road, the whole of which is in the same state. We do not remember to have seen any thing of the kind so early in the season—the parts of stalks, we have seen are from two feet to two and a half long.

[From Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture.]

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BY S. DE WITT, ESQ. OF ALBANY.

(Concluded from page 335.)

In the counties of Ulster and Orange, celebrated for the excellence of their butter, in the New York market, the utmost attention is paid to cleanliness. Their strainers, churns, creaming vessels, bowls and ladles, are, as often as they are used, washed, scalded and scrubbed, and the milk rooms, which are commonly dry, airy cellars, without wooden floors, are kept very free from any thing in the least offensive. The milk is carefully strained, and as soon as the cream is completely formed, it, together with the cream, is emptied into the churn, when the churning is immediately commenced, and continued, with short intervals, till the butter is come. The butter is then taken off with a ladle made for the purpose and kept exclusively for the service, and put into a large wooden bowl, where, with the same ladle, the whey, or rather buttermilk, is thoroughly worked out of it. No hand or finger is ever suffered to come in contact with it. Where dairies are any way considerable, churning is a daily operation, and done early in the morning, especially in summer.

There is a period when cream will be completely formed, and be in its highest perfection, after which it will deteriorate, and should not be suffered to remain unchurned. Inattention to this is one of the principal causes of the bad quality of butter.

In this manner is, not only the best butter, but also the best buttermilk obtained; which, besides affording an excellent beverage, makes, with the addition of a little sugar or molasses, and rusk or good bread broken in it, a dish to crown the farmer's dinner, more refreshing and more exquisitely relished than the strawberry flavored ice creams of the luxurious rich.

There are a few, and it is sadly to be lamented, yet but a few, farmers left in the country surrounding Albany, who manage their dairies in this manner; But their butter is mostly all pre-engaged, at twenty-five cents per pound, by their *oldtime* acquaintances, who cannot help recoiling at the sight and smell of what is generally brought to our market, and with difficulty sold for eighteen cents. This fact, it is true, is not very creditable to our country, but it is, notwithstanding a fact. Every citizen knows that it is extremely difficult, in Albany, for a family to get a supply of *etable* butter. But where the object is to cure an evil, it is necessary that it should be pointed out and correctly described, whatever effect such a procedure may have on the feelings, reputation or interest of those whom it may immediately concern. Such things affect the general interest as well as the character of our country, and therefore it is proper that they should be faithfully exposed, and duly attended to.

The making of butter, one would suppose, were well understood in the vicinity of Boston; and yet there is no market in any of the large capital cities in the United States, so noted for the bad quality of its lump-butter as this very city of Boston. Philadelphia has been long celebrated for the uniform excellence of its butter, and its clean and wholesome appearance in the market. In New

York many individuals, with laudable liberality have recently awarded premiums for the best butter brought into that city for sale; which, it is said, has produced an obviously good effect in the general quality of the article.

It deserves consideration, whether our Agricultural Societies, alive as they are to every thing which will benefit our reputation, and whilst they are granting premiums for raising the best cattle for dairies—should not also bestow some attention on the manufacture of butter and cheese.

It is useless to possess good cows and good milk, if the butter which is brought to market, is only a disgrace to the farmers. We hope the Massachusetts Agricultural Society may be induced to offer a premium for the best butter which may be brought to market, by any individual dairy during the summer months.

Mode of making butter, as it is practised in the neighbourhood of Rennes, in Brittany, where the best butter in France is made—milk is composed of three parts, essentially different from each other; they are as follows:

1st. The aqueous part, called whey, which is very acid.

2d. The cheese part, which is substantial.

3d. The butter part, called cream, of an oily nature, and which comes up naturally to the surface of the milk, even before its decomposition.

It is this cream that is turned out into butter by churning.

In order to make good butter, the decomposition of milk must have begun; I mean its three parts must be exactly separated, as it happens when it begins to turn sour. Milk must necessarily be sour before beginning to churn; but it is urgent to churn it as soon as it is sour; and not to wait its fermentation.

It must have curdled and soured of itself without fire. In the winter season, however, it is proper to pour a little sour milk into it to make it coagulate.

Though the cream is the elementary part of butter, and neither the whey nor the cheese part contain any of it, yet it is necessary to throw into the churn the three parts of the milk, and to churn them altogether. The reason of it is evident. The churning, which must be always uniform and continual, communicates a slight degree of heat, which would give a disagreeable taste to the butter, if the cream were churned alone; while churning the whole together, the acidity of the whey tempers the heating effects of the churning, the cheese part helps the separation, and the butter comes fresh out of the churn. It is to preserve the fresh taste, that in summer our butter women, as soon as they see the small globules of butter beginning to form, do not fail to throw into the churn (by the hole of the churn staff, and without stopping the churning) some pints of spring water every ten minutes, that is, a pint to every fifty or sixty pints of milk; in winter, on the contrary, they add warm water, but they pour it in as soon as they begin to churn, in order to accelerate the slight degree of heat necessary for the formation of butter; but when they perceive the first butter-globules forming round the churn-staff, then they cease pouring warm water, and the temperature warns them putting any more cool water. Thus, to make butter it is required—

1st. That milk must have curdled and soured, but not fermented.

2d. That milk must have naturally soured, with-

out any help but a little quantity of sour milk, and especially without warming it.

3d. That all milk should be put into the churn together, and churned without extracting any parts of it.

4th. That the churning should be continual and always uniform, avoiding to strike the bottom of the churn.

5th. That churning, without interruption, communicates to the milk a slight degree of heat, which is necessary, and which in winter may be accelerated, by adding some warm water from the moment one begins to churn, and without stopping the churning motion.

6th. As soon as one perceives the little globules of butter forming, one must then think only to cool, with spring water, if in summer, for in winter, it is not necessary.

7th. If, when one wishes to churn, one has some sweet milk not yet sour, but which one wishes to churn, it must be put into the churn with the curdled milk twelve or fifteen hours, more or less, according to the relative quantity, before beginning to churn, in order that the part of sweet milk you have added be entirely curdled.

8th. This mode is, no doubt, much longer than when the cream alone is churned; for one must churn during about two hours in the most favorable season, and it is common in winter to take four hours churning to have your butter made.

Preparation for butter. When butter is made, if the weather is hot, it is well, after having gathered it in the churn, to let it cool about two hours; but when it is very hot weather, as that time is not sufficient to cool it, it is well to put it in a very cool place during some hours, till it is very firm, in order to extract the buttermilk out of it.

It is by kneading and repeatedly with a wooden box spoon, and a beech dish made of one piece, that the women about Rennes extract the butter-milk; leaving it now and then to rest and grow hard, and then beginning again till it does not yield any buttermilk; it is only in the last extremity, and in the hot days of summer, that they knead it in cool water in order to extract the buttermilk out of it: they put nothing in it, but some salt for preserving and relishing it.

They never touch the butter but with the wooden box-spoon, which must be impregnated, and also the dish, with some light brine to prevent the butter from adhering.

All the utensils employed for milk must be carefully washed with boiling water every time they have been made use of, then washed again with cool water and exposed to the sun, that they do not get a musty smell. It is necessary to remove from the dairy all the disagreeable or strong smells and to observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in it, but without humidity, which would give a mouldy taste to milk.

The churn is made of chestnut wood; it is scalded every time it is emptied to churn again; it is rubbed with a bunch of holly-oak, that scratches and cleans it well; and then washed again with cold water.

The pots and churn must keep no smell of the sour milk, and none of the utensils employed should be or have been put to any other uses, for fear of spoiling the whole.

Assane's method of blasting rocks.—An Assamese stone-cutter has shown me a mode of blasting rocks, which I think is superior to any thing

practised in England. The old mode of ramming has, you know, been superseded of late, by the use of loose sand poured over the powder; but whatever may be the case with the softer description of rocks, I have always failed in this way, here, except in one instance; probably owing to the excessive strength and hardness of the granite and primitive greenstone, on which the experiment has been tried at least a dozen times, and in holes nearly a foot deeper than is stated to be necessary in the "Supplement to the Encyclopedia and Philosophical Magazine," where the method with sand is described. The following is the result of the Assamese plan:—A hole was bored about twenty-six inches deep, and one and a half inch diameter in a large block of greenstone. It was tried to blast this rock with powder and loose sand, and the latter was blown out. The same quantity of powder was again put in, and the mouth of the hole closed with a wooden plug, about five inches long, with a hole bored through it, and driven into the aperture with a mallet. Between the powder and the lower part of the plug an interval of several inches was left, and the communication was perfected by means of a tin tube filled with powder, and passed through the centre of the plug. On firing it, the rock was rent in every direction, to the distance of four feet—and several large pieces were detached, one of them weighing fully a ton. The advantages are, that the plug is as safe and more efficacious than the sand, and that with it, the charge, if it goes out may be easily replaced; whereas, with sand it becomes necessary to have recourse to the tedious operation of again scooping out the hole. The great effect produced, is, I conceive, chiefly owing to the interval left between the charge of powder and the plug, as it is well known to sportsmen, that a gun will burst, if the ball or charge is not properly rammed down.—*Edinburgh Journal of Science.*

From the Delaware Advertiser.

SILK WORMS.

It certainly constitutes a source of lively interest to every true patriot and philanthropist, when we reflect upon the prosperous condition of this highly favored country, enjoying as it does numerous advantages and various blessings, among which is independence. We also possess an immense territory, and our population is rapidly increasing. With the spread of knowledge in the various arts and sciences, we find it necessary to pay attention to agricultural improvement. The silk-worm, and manufacture of silk, would no doubt be one of the most sublime improvements in this vast and well adapted country, and would be a lasting benefit to every citizen, whatever may be his age or condition—to the emigrant—rich or poor, and finally, would be an inexhaustible source of wealth to our government.

But we should not commence this great work without mature deliberation, or we shall never attain to any thing of consequence. We may induce many to turn their attention to the growing of mulberry trees, and the raising of silk-worms by offering premiums, or trying every imaginary experiment by the aid of books written by eminent authors either in Europe, or this country;—but the disappointment will appear in the practical way. That proceeding will be entirely vain to obtain the desirable object of a mercantile silk. A preparation for the culture of that article cannot

be made in less than four years—when we shall be ready to commence. During the four years which it will be necessary to allow the mulberry to come to perfection, the ground so occupied may be tilled in the ordinary way, and produce annual crops of corn, tobacco, cotton, &c. but less time than this, will not answer to ensure permanent success.

My experience in the science of agriculture has been derived from a devotion of many years of my life to its pursuit in Europe, where I obtained the best practical information—especially that branch adapted to the raising of silk worms. I had not only a large establishment of my own, but superintended those of several other persons with success—and have also acquired a practical knowledge of manufacturing silk. In 1820, I memorialized the honorable Congress upon this subject, but a press of other business prevented a timely attention to it. If a simple description, or treatise, on the silk-worm, would in any way benefit the country, I should, before this time, have taken up the subject; but this has already been done in Europe, by several eminent writers.

I have understood that the Legislature of Delaware have passed an act for the encouragement of the growth of silk-worms, and the manufacture of silk, and that some enterprising citizens of this State desire to turn their attention to the subject; this has induced me to submit my views to the public. The proper mode for carrying this object into effect, would be to form an agriculture in practice, on an eligible spot in this State. Or I would suggest some practical plan which would meet with general approbation. I could attend in many other States in the Union at the same time, which would be more likely to promote the success of the undertaking.

Any communication upon the subject, directed to me, by letter, post paid, and left with the editor of the Delaware Advertiser, Wilmington, shall be promptly attended to. A personal interview would be more desirable. AGRICOLA.

Medicines prepared in distilled spirits—Dr Rush in his Observations on the Duties of a Physician, has the following remarks: "Give as few medicines as possible in tinctures made with distilled spirits. Perhaps there are few cases in which it is safe to exhibit medicines prepared in spirits, in any other form than in drops. Many people have been innocently seduced into a love of strong drink, from taking large or frequent doses of bitters, infused in spirits."

New Bee Hive.—A box to be made of inch plank, say two feet three inches by twelve inches in width. The upper part of the box is to be divided off, allowing a space just sufficient to admit a drawer, say about 8 by 10 inches in front. The drawer is to slide upon a partition made to fit the inside of the box exactly, and through the middle of this partition, a hole is to be made, and a corresponding one in the bottom of the drawer, (about one and a fourth inch diameter) so as to allow the bees to pass from the lower part of the box into the drawer, a pane of glass is to be fitted in the outer side of the drawer, say 8 by 10, a sliding shutter is to be made so as to secure the glass and exclude the light. When the honey is wanted for use, first ascertain through the pane of glass, that the drawer is filled, then introduce a little smoke into the top of the drawer, in the usual

way, by means of a common tobacco pipe; and when the bees have all descended into the lower part of the hive, separate the bottom of the drawer and the partition with a case knife, remove the drawer, and empty the honey, and return the drawer to its place, when the bees will commence working. On this plan the honey will always be obtained pure, without bee bread, or dead bees, and not a single bee will be destroyed.—*Mass. Spy.*

Tall Meadow Oats Grass.—It seems that the tall meadow oats grass, (*Avena elatior*) lately introduced on the recommendation of our correspondent, Justin Ely, Esq. has been long known in England, and is a natural grass there.

In the Bath papers for the year 1799, it is thus described: "*Avena elatior*, or tall oats grass—this grass is very luxuriant, it is rather coarse, but makes tolerable good hay. It is common in all meadows."

In Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, it is thus described: "The *avena elatior*, tall oats grass, or oat, thrives on wet damp soils, in meadows, pastures, and hollow ways. It flowers in June and July. This grass vegetates with great luxuriance, and though somewhat coarse, makes tolerable good hay. It is eaten by cows, goats, and sheep, but is frequently troublesome in arable land, as its roots spread like couch grass, and are very difficult to be eradicated."

In a note to Davy's Agricultural Chemistry it is thus noticed: "*Avena elatior*, or tall oats grass; this is a very productive grass, frequent in meadows and pastures, but is disliked by cattle, particularly by horses. This perfectly agrees with the small portion of nutritive matter which it affords. It thrives best on stiff clayey soils."

On analysis it appeared to yield less nutritive matter from the same weight than most other grasses, but its whole weight per acre is much greater than almost any other.

We are induced to publish the foregoing, lest it should be supposed that we meant to recommend its adoption generally.

From what we have seen of it, we think it will never take the place of the meadow fox-tail and some other grasses, though it may prevail against timothy or herds-grass. It will have two advantages over the latter, it is a very early grass, and produces a great after-crop.

It is however a coarse grass, and it would seem, is not very nutritive. The gentlemen farmers may rely that this new grass, called the tall oats grass, is the same as those above described by British authors. It has been accurately compared by botanists here, and it is certainly the same.—*Mass. Agri. Journal.*

BUTTER.

The dairy house should be kept neat, should never front the south, southeast or southwest. It should be situated near a good spring or current of water. The proper receptacles for milk are earthen pans not lined or glazed with lead, or wooden trays. In warm weather milk should remain in the pail till nearly cool before it is strained, but in frosty weather it should be strained immediately, and a small quantity of boiling water may be mixed with it, which will cause it to produce cream in great abundance, and the more so if the pans or vats have a large surface.

In hot weather the cream should be skimmed from the milk at or before sunrise, before the dairy gets warm, nor should the milk, in hot weather

er stand in its receptacles longer than twenty-four hours. In winter, milk may remain unskimmed thirty six or forty eight hours. The cream should be deposited in a deep pan, kept during summer in a cool place, where a free air is admitted. Unless churning is performed every other day the cream should be shifted daily into clean pans, but churning should be performed at least twice a week, in hot weather; and this should be done in the morning before sun rise, taking care to fix the churn where there is a good draught of air. If a pump churn is used it may be plunged a foot deep in cold water, and remain in that situation during the whole time of churning, which will much harden the butter. A strong rancid flavour will be given to butter if we churn so near the fire as to heat the wood in the winter season.

After the butter is churned it should immediately be washed in many different waters, till it is perfectly cleansed from the milk; and it should be worked by two pieces of wood, for a warm hand will soften it, and make it appear greasy.

Butter will require and endure more working in winter than in summer.

Those who use a pump churn must keep a regular stroke: nor should they permit any person to assist them unless they keep nearly the same stroke; for if they churn more slowly, the butter will in the winter go back, as it is called; and if the stroke be more quick, it will cause a fermentation, by which means the butter will acquire a very disagreeable flavour.

Cows should never be suffered to drink impure water: stagnated pools, water wherein frogs spawn, common sewers, and ponds that receive the drainings of stables are improper.

The operation of churning may be very much shortened by mixing a little dilute vinegar with the cream in the churn. The butter being afterwards well washed in two or three changes of water. The whole of the acid will be carried off: or if any remain it will not be perceived by the taste. A table spoonful or two of the vinegar to a gallon of cream.

B'cedding at the nose.—Spirits of Turpentine applied to the nose and snuffed up has been found an effectual remedy for this complaint.

CULTURE OF THE VINE.

A friend, who is not only an amateur, but a connoisseur in horticulture observes that the following directions relative to the culture of the grape are novel, or at least not generally known, or dwelt upon by writers. If correct they are important, if not so, it is important that their fallacy should be detected. They are extracted from *Loubet's Vine Dresser's Guide*.

"A Vine-yard must be ploughed over often, and be kept entirely free from grass and weeds. This operation the French call *binage*. The first year, the ground requires to be ploughed over at least four times, and the grass kept completely under. The second year the first ploughing ought to be made towards the end of March, and as close to the stalk as possible, without hurting the roots. Then with the spade or hoe, you strip the stalk bare of earth (what the French call *dechausse*), to the depth of about six inches, and you extract or cut off carefully all the shoots or sprigs, which you find even with the ground; also the superfluous roots of the plant. You leave the stalk, thus stripped of earth, exposed to the air for ten or fifteen

days, taking into view that the more the sun is hot, the less time is requisite. After this, you use the plough in order to raise up the earth again to the plant, and with the spade or hoe, you give it a finishing. Another ploughing must be made from the 15th to the 20th May; another again towards the end of June, and a last one when the fruit is about ripening; that is, when it begins to alter its colour.

The third year, the ploughing must be made deeper, and the tearing or stripping of the stalks, nine inches deep, so as to be able to cut all the shoots that are found under ground at that depth, and also to cut close the roots which may have grown up to the surface. The three other ploughings for that year, are made at the same periods as recommended for the second year. The like operation is to be performed on every succeeding year; bearing, however, in mind that the older the plant gets, the more you must be careful in stripping the earth off your stumps to a proper depth, in order to clean them from their exuberant roots.

In very dry soils, observe not to plough too deep, but just sufficiently so as to destroy the grass and preserve to the ground, its moisture.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1828.

GARDENING, DOUBLE CROPS, &c.

In sowing broad-cast crops it is found of advantage to sow several sorts of seeds together, because some of them may fail or be destroyed by insects after they come up; if all come up and thrive, then such sorts are as least valuable may be treated as weeds. Thus onions, radishes, lettuces, and carrots are often sown together; sometimes the carrots are weeded out, and the best crop is the onions; at other times the onions partially fail, and are drawn for salading or transplanting, and the lettuce is the main crop. Radishes are often sown with turnips, as a sacrifice to the fly, while the turnips escape.

In general all transplanted crops, and as many sown ones as possible, are drilled; and for bulky crops, as cabbages, peas, beans, &c. it is an approved practice to sow or plant two rows near to each other, and then a wide interval, in which a dwarf early crop, or crops of short duration, as spinach, lettuce, &c. is sown. By the time the main crop is at its full size, the inter-crop is removed; the ground is then dry and another crop, as cabbages, or turnips introduced, which is ready in its turn to succeed as the main crop. In this way, no part of a market garden is ever left naked or cropless, at least during summer, and though these intervening crops are often injured when young by the shade of the main crops, yet, if the ground be in high order they soon recover when freely exposed to the air and the ground is stirred. If the land, however, is not in good heart, it is a better system to adopt a rotation, and stir the whole ground well between each crop, because here, the soil being poorer, a greater volume is required to supply the same nourishment; quantity is substituted for quality.

With respect to the comparative market value of crops, they must on the general average, be nearly on a par; if one crop is at any time dearer than another, it is in consequence of being more precarious or expensive to raise; if one article is

very dear at one time, it is immediately overgrown, and becomes proportionably cheap. To grow something of every thing is safe for those who have extensive concerns; select things for those who devote their whole attention to small spots; and things long of coming to perfection, as tart-rhubarb, sea-kale, asparagus, &c. to those who have capital. It is never advisable to propagate a dear article very extensively, as every body is likely to do the same thing; it is better even to adopt a contrary practice.

A good deal of the profit of market-gardening depends on studying the state of the market; in gathering crops sparingly when things are low, and in sending liberal supplies at times, when from weather or other causes, they are, or are likely to be high. This requires both judgment and capital, for the needy grower must sell at any price.

GRAZING, HOVEN CATTLE.

In order to conduct the business of grazing with profit, a variety of circumstances require attention. In the first place care should be taken not to turn neat stock into pastures before there is a full bite, or the grass has obtained a sufficient degree of length and maturity. Neat cattle whose tongues chiefly enable them to collect their food, cannot bite close. Sheep and horses will thrive on short feed, where cows and oxen would scarcely subsist. Therefore, milch cows, working oxen and fattening beasts should have the first feeding of a pasture. Then you may turn in sheep or horses, or both.

When beasts are turned into fields, consisting either of clover entirely, or of a mixture of clover with other grasses, they are liable to be hoven or swollen. The common remedy for this disorder has been to stab the diseased animal with a pen-knife or other sharp instrument, under the short ribs, and put into the orifice a tube of ivory, elder, a quill, or something of the kind, to give vent to the confined air. This, however, is a rough and dangerous remedy, and it may be well to mention others more safe and gentle.

The 33d volume of Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, announces the following recipe for hoven cattle, which the work declares will effect a remedy in the most desperate cases in half an hour. Take three quarters of a pint of olive oil; one pint of melted butter, or hog's lard; give this mixture by means of a horn or bottle, and if it does not produce a favorable change in a quarter of an hour, repeat the same quantity and walk the animal gently about. For sheep attacked with this malady, the dose is from a wine glass and a half to two glasses.

Besides these remedies, flexible tubes, and canes with knobs at their ends, have been used to force a passage from the mouth to the stomach, to permit the confined air to escape upwards from the trunk of the animal affected. Descriptions of these instruments may be seen in the second edition of the *Domestic Encyclopedia*, vol. i. p. 409, 410. The following remedy we have been told is effectual, but have no personal knowledge of its application. Make about a pint of lie, either with hot embers thrown into a sufficient quantity of water, or by dissolving therein about an ounce of pot or pearl ash, and turn it down the throat of the ox or cow affected. A proportionably less quantity will answer for a sheep. This is said to give immediate relief by neutralizing the carbon-

ic acid gas in the stomach of the animal, which causes the swelling and other symptoms of the complaint to subside.

INDIAN CORN, INSECTS.

Soaking seed corn in a solution of Glauber's salts has been recommended as a preservative against insects and birds, and likewise the mixture is thought to have a stimulating and fertilizing effect, which forwards the growth of the young plants. (See N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 316.) The proper strength of the solution has not, as far as we can learn, been ascertained by experiment.

The farmers of Rensselaer county, N. Y. say that ashes or quicklime ought always to be applied to the top of corn hills immediately after planting, it it follow sward-land to prevent grub larvae from destroying the crop. The same application will have a similar effect if applied to the top of potato-hills. But neither unleached ashes, nor lime in its caustic state should be so placed as to come in contact either with the seed corn or the young plants. A strong solution of coppers in water will also preserve seed corn from insects and birds. The ashes or quicklime, however, are probably, more useful as manures.

SOILING.

This is a term, which is applied to the practice of cutting herbage crops green for feeding or fattening live stock. On all farms, under correct management, a part of this crop is cut green, for working horses and oxen. Animals employed in labour are much more servicable when fed near at hand than when suffered to ramble over extensive pastures; in which case they are generally most out of the way when most wanted. Besides, if they are obliged to gather their subsistence over an extensive surface, by a fatiguing and protracted process, they will have less strength to spare while in the yoke, harness, &c. than if their food were obtained without exertion. But young animals require exercise in the open air, and, probably will not be found to thrive so well in houses or fold yards, during summer as in pastures; and though it is supposed that there is a great saving of food by soiling, the long, woody, and comparatively naked stems of the plants, with leaves always more or less withered, are, perhaps, not so valuable in the production of beef, as a much smaller weight of herbage taken in by pasturage. Besides many thousands of acres in the United States are valuable for pasturage, which are too rough and rocky for tillage.

Mr Bartholomew Rudd, an English agriculturist of eminence, in a letter to John Hare Powel, Esq. published in "Hints for American Husbandmen," says "You read much in our English publications of the excellency of *soiling cattle* in the house during the whole of the year. I do not approve of this practice, for it is surely an unnatural one, as air and exercise, and the selection of their own food, must benefit cattle, as other animals are benefited by them. I can say from actual experience of the two systems, that *cattle thrive much better* in the fields during the period from the middle of May to the middle of November, than they do when confined in a house. *Soiling cattle* is very little practised in England."

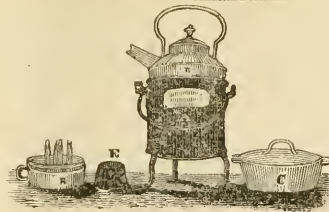
A company of gentlemen from Baltimore have commenced preparations for supplying our city with gas. They propose to lay as much as four miles of pipe the present season.

Gold and Silver Fish.

For sale at a pond in this vicinity a fine collection of Gold and Silver Fish. Any orders left with Mr Russell at the New England Farmer Seed Store, will be executed at a low price.

For Sale

At the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, a variety of Millnet Boxes, for screening vines and plants from bugs and other insects. m 2



Patent Lamp Boilers.

These useful implements, invented, and patented by the Editor of the New England Farmer, are the most economical and convenient method of boiling water in small quantities, for tea, coffee, cooking eggs, oysters, &c. &c. They are likewise very convenient for Druggists, in making decoctions, spreading plasters, &c.; and have been purchased and recommended in writing, by nearly all the Apothecaries in Boston. They are very useful in a sick chamber, being possessed of all the advantages of the common nurse-lamp, and applicable to many purposes, for which the nurse-lamp is inadequate.

Description of the above Cut.

[a] Sheet-iron case, in which the tea kettle, boiler, &c. may be placed, removable at pleasure. It has a hole in the bottom to admit the heat of the lamp to pervade the bottom and sides of the boiler. [b] Lamp, with five or six wicks more or less, placed, when in use, under said case. [c] Pan or boiler, which, when in use is placed in the sheet-iron case. [d] Tea kettle, in its place for boiling. [e] A small sheet-iron cylinder, a little tapering, so as to form a frustrum of a hollow cone. This is occasionally placed within the case, in order to set upon it a flask, tin porringer, or other small vessel, in which it may be wished to heat water.

Apparatus of the above description, may be obtained at the New England Farmer office, 52 North Market street—Adams & Fessenden, 80 State street—Joseph Kidder, corner of Hanover and Court streets—Ebenzer Wight, Milk street, opposite Federal street—R. A. Newell, Summer street—Wm. Howe, 7 Marshall's Lane, Boston, and Benjamin Haynes, Charlestown. Prices of the whole apparatus, \$2.50. Case and Tea-kettle omitting the Pan, \$3.17. Case and Pan, omitting the Tea-kettle, \$1.75. A liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again. m 9

Bellfounder.

The Norfolk trotter, imported July 1822, from England, to stand this season, 1823, at \$20, and \$1 the groom—the money to be paid to the groom. This celebrated Horse is a bright bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high. His superior blood, symmetry, and action, excel every other trotting stallion. He is allowed by the best judges in Norfolk, to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that county. He has proved himself a sure foal-getter—and his stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed. They are selling at the highest prices of any Horses in Norfolk. Bellfounder was got by that well known fast and high formed trotter, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity—which trotted on the Norwich road in 1806 sixteen miles in one hour—and though she broke 12 times in one hour, but was not out of round, won her match. In 1808 she trotted 23 miles in one hour and forty seven minutes—and has also done many other great performances against time. Bellfounder at five years old trotted two miles in six minutes—and in the following year was matched for 200 guineas to trot 9 miles in 30 minutes, which he won easily by 22 seconds. His owner shortly after challenged to perform with him 17 1/2 miles in one hour, but was not accepted. He has since never been saddled or matched. Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the Fire-aways, which breed of Horses stands unrivalled, either in this or any other country. Bellfounder is strongly recommended to the public, by the subscriber as combining more useful properties than any other Horse in America; and will stand during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, (post paid) will be attended to.

May 2

SAUEL J. JACQUES, Jr.

Bull, Young Comet.

This noble animal, (of the new improved Durham short horned sort,) from *Admiral* and *Amelia*, presented to the Mass. Farmers Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at an expense of near one thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native State. He will remain at the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. in Salem, and by the direction of the Trustees of the Society, he is to be used at \$3 for each Cow, payable in advance. The whole proceeds from this animal, (the present season) will be for the benefit of the Society. Cows sent from a distance will be taken care of, if desired, at a reasonable charge.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.

We are sorry to be obliged to state, that of the hundred roots of this fine plant sent to us from Europe, but two have reached this country alive. It will, of course, be impossible to execute any orders for them this spring.

Ornamental Flowers.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a large variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of six and a quarter cents each; likewise done up in packages comprising 20 varieties, each sort being labelled, at \$1 per package.

Bulbous Roots, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a fine collection of superior Bulbous Roots, suitable for spring planting. Consisting of black, purple, orange, white, crimson, rose, nankin, bronze, and white colored DOUBLE MEXICAN DAHLIAS. Also, Ferrara Tigrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower—Amaryllis Formosissima, or Jacobean Lily—Double Tuberoses, and Tannuiches; paintings of which may be seen at this place. The above collection of Bulbs is in fine order, and is from the same House from which we obtained the Bulbous Roots last autumn, which gave such uncommon satisfaction.

Just received, a small invoice of Transplanting Trowels for Gardeners, made to order, in Edinburgh, of polished cast steel, in the finest style, of different sizes—price, 75 cts. to \$1.50 each.

Also, a further supply of Lacine and Potato Oats. A little of the Seed of the genuine Chou de Milan, or Milau Cabbage—the finest winter cabbage.

A further supply of the celebrated New Zealand Spinach, Seeds of the Cuba Tobacco, (*Bolita charo*) Yellow Tobacco, Tazel, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Rape, Broom Corn, Spring Vetches, Castor Oil Bean, Corn, (various sorts)—Weld, Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Millet, Burnet, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall meadow Oats Grass, White and Red Clover, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

Also, Seeds for Diers use—Ornamental Flower Seeds, &c. comprising the largest collection of Seeds to be found in New England.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	2 75	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	bush.	107 30	110 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	1 00	1 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel.	10 50	11 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	8 50	9 50
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	7 50	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	1 1	1 2
CHEESE, new milk,	"	3 5	5 00
Skimmed milk,	"	3	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 25	5 37
Genesee,	"	5 12	5 37
Rye, best,	"	3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	52	55
Type,	"	60	62
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	30	42
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.	7	10
LIME	case.	70	1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	13 00	14 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	13 50	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, 1/2rd's Grass,	bushel.	1 87	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	3	50
Fowl Meadow,	"	4	00
Rye Grass,	"	4	00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	5	00
Red Top	"	1	00
Lucerne,	pound.	50	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	50	50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	11	12
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"	1	50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	pound.	38	42
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	20	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	20	34
Merino, half & quarter washed	"	26	30
Native, washed,	"	22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	30	35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	30	35
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces,	pound	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	7
whole hogs,	"	3	8
VEAL,	"	5	12
MUTTON,	"	12	14
POLTRY,	"	14	23
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	25	35
Lump, best,	"	10	12
EGGS,	dozen	10	20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	75	75
Indian, retail,	"	37	40
POTATOS,	"	2 00	2 50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

BY BISHOP KIBBER.

Lo, the lilies of the field,
How their leaves instruction yield!
Hark, to nature's lesson given
By the blessed birds of heaven;
Every hush and muffled tree
Warbles sweet philosophy.
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow—
God provideth for the morrow!

Say, with richer crimson glows
The kingly mantle than the rose?
Say, have kings more wholesome fare
Than we poor citizens of air?
Barns nor hoarded grain have we,
Yet we carol merrily.
Mortal, fly from doubt and sorrow—
God provideth for the morrow!

One there lives, whose guardian eye
Guides our humble destiny;
One there lives, who, Lord of all,
Keeps our fathers, lest they fall;
Pass we bitingly, then, the time,
Fearless of the snare and lime,
Free from doubt and faithless sorrow—
God provideth for the morrow!

The Tartar's Origin of Earthquakes.—Bell, who travel'd among the Yveremisch Tartars, says, that earthquakes there are attributed to the awkward attempts, which are made by the frog, who supports the globe, to scratch himself!!

The advantages of temperance.—A blacksmith in the city of Philadelphia, some forty years ago, was complaining to his iron merchant that such was the scarcity of money that he could not pay his rent. The merchant then asked him how much rum he used in his family in the course of a day. Upon his answering the question, the merchant made a calculation, and showed him that his rum amounted to more in the year than his house-rent. The calculation so astonished the mechanic that he determined from that day to buy and drink no more spirits of any kind. In the course of the next ensuing year he paid his rent, and bought a new suit of clothes out of the savings of his temperance. He persisted in it through the course of his life, and the consequence was competence and respectability.

The Hypochondriac.—The dyspeptic ought to run away from, or determine to combat, the first menace of discontented feeling. Low spirits may be successfully resisted if the attempt be commenced sufficiently early. "I will be good," says the child who sees the rod ready to direct the will into the way of goodness; and "I will be cheerful," ought the dull and dyspeptic to say, who observes above him a cloud of hypochondric fancies ready to burst upon his devoted head, if he chooses the path which leads to afflictive feeling. It is easier, I shall be told, to preach than to practice—to prescribe than pursue. But of this I am certain, that before the habit becomes confirmed, of yielding to their influence, a determined, and I would say, conscientious resolution of dispersing the coming mists of vaporish depression, may prove, to a very considerable extent, successful and effective. We would not be paradoxical or extravagant enough to assert, that for a person to be in health, it is sufficient that he wills it. But without transgres-

sing the moderation of truth, we may venture to give it as our opinion, that a man often indolently bends under the burden of indisposition, which a spirited effort would, in the first instance, have shaken from his shoulders. If, upon the approach of the malady, he had resolutely set his face against it, he would probably have arrested it in his threatened attack. The doctrine of irresistibility, in all its extent, is neither a true nor a wholesome doctrine; and the hypochondriac should reflect, that in saying to gloom, henceforth be thou my good! he not only directs his destiny, but implicates others in his fatal choice—

Call it madness, call it folly,
Call it whatso'er you may,
There's such a charm in melancholy,
I would not, if I could, be gay.

Melancholy has something in it of poetical and sentimental, which constitutes a great portion of its charms: but stripped of its ornamental accompaniments, and laid bare to a dissecting view, it will be found to consist, in a great measure, of pride, selfishness, and indolence. I cannot conceive a more delightful spectacle, than that of an individual whose constitutional cast is melancholic, warring against his temperament, and determining to enter with hilarity into the scenes and circumstances of social life. In this case we have all the interests of melancholy, without its objectional parts.—*Dr. Uwins on indigestion.*

Village Poultry.—We have often admired the policy of our villagers, who keep fowls to scratch up their gardens. Having a few precious feet of ground, not a particle of which should be misimproved, they lay out their beds and plant their seeds, and then let in the hens to mar their labors and destroy the hopes of the season. A single old hen, well practised in the use of beak and claws, will do more injury in a garden in one hour, than the eggs and chickens of a dozen can compensate in a year. But if they merely injured the property of their owners, (however questionable the policy of keeping poultry in a village might be) no other person would have just cause of complaint. But where gardens and tenements join each other, these marauders think it no hardship at all to scale the walls, and scratch up the seeds of their neighbors. And hence, besides the direct mischief they do to gardens, they set neighbors by the ears, and by their own clawing cause a clapperclawing among the bipeds of the superior order.

Would it not therefore be wise to enact a village law, that all the fowls should be banished to a distance of one mile, on pain of being decapitated and made into fricassee, if found within the interdicted lines—or otherwise that they shall have one wing clipped, be securely muzzled, and finally be provided with good and sufficient leather stockings, at the expense of their owners.—*Berkshire American.*

Harrowing in spring grain.—We would recommend the farmer to pass the harrow over his fields of small grain. It will have a fine effect in giving it an early start, and enabling it to out-grow most of its enemies. The reasoning is plain and obvious—it acts like a fresh ploughing of maize, just before a good rain—the surface of the ground is softened about the stalk—gives it room to expand, and numerous bugs and insects are routed, covered over, and destroyed.

New Vegetables.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a small invoice of rare and choice vegetable seeds, from Europe, comprising Large Green Artichoke of Laon, (considered the finest sort known, but very rare, even in Europe)—Brighton Coss Lettuce—New Silver Giant Celery—Asparagus of Allemagne, a new and superior sort—Cremor Carrot from Holland fine for the table. For sale in packages of 12 1-2 cents each.

Cow for Sale.

A superior Cow, three years old, having had two calves of English breed, and has given nine quarts of milk per day, without any extra feeding, is offered for sale, at \$75. She is sold for no fault—it being inconvenient for the present owner to pasture her. Inquire of James Holden, near the Punch Bowl, in Brooklyn. May 2

Notice.

The owner of the Horse Columns, recently owned by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society by sending his address to the publisher of the New England Farmer, will hear of something to his advantage. N. B.—Any person knowing the address of the owner will confer a favor by informing the editor as above. New York, April 29th 1892. 2t m. 2

Landreth's Nurseries—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquirements of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the present varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green-house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. and an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esculent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The preparation of these seeds, liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under one personal superintendence undisturbedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15.

tf

D. & C. LANDRETH.

New Agricultural Works

Just published, and for sale at the office of the New England Farmer, a Treatise on the Cultivation of Ornamental Flowers, comprising Remarks on the requisite Soil, Sowing, Transplanting, and general Management; with Directions for the general treatment of Bulbous Flower Roots, Green-house Plants, &c. By Roland Green." Price 37 cts.

Likewise, just received from New York, "Economy of the Kitchen-garden, the Orchard, and Vinery; with plain practical Directions for its management. By William Wilson, Nurseryman." Price 75 cts.

Also, "Observations on the Efficacy of White Mustard Seed, (*Sinapis alba*) taken whole. From the 10th London edition, revised and improved." Price 6 cts.

Also, "Seventy-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats. By a Lady of Philadelphia." Price 50 cts.

For Sale.

A superior Draught Horse, particularly calculated for a farm horse. Apply at this office, or of Wm. Burrows, near Jamaica Plain, Roxbury. April 25

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

[*¶*] The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask. tf March 14

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1828.

No. 43.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEEES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—A neighbor of mine informs me that he has succeeded in preserving, (the last winter) a very small and late swarm of bees, by burying them on a dry knoll in the same manner potatoes are buried. After placing them in the hole he put boards over them, leaving the space about the sides of the hive vacant. He says the quantity of comb formed last season in the hive was not bigger, if as large as his hat. After taking them out this spring he fed them only twice. They are now lively and promise to do well. H.

Cornish, N. H. May, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DANDELIONS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Last year in May, I set out two rows of dandelions, which were taken up when in bloom, not being able to attend to it before. They were placed a foot apart, and the rows two feet asunder, and about one hundred feet in length. The leaves all perished, but having hoed the earth upon the roots, others sprang up in a few days, and continued to grow, luxuriantly, until autumn, and covered all the space between the plants. Just before the ground froze straw was spread over them. In February they were opened and my table has been supplied with an abundance of greens and salad since. They have been cut four times, and some of them five. The rapidity with which the leaves shoot out after cutting, is greater than in any plant I have ever seen. Some of them were covered with flower pots, after the fourth cutting, to blanch the leaves for salad, and they are nearly or quite equal to endive. In five days after the pots were put over, the leaves which had previously been cut close to the crown of the root, shot up five inches in height.

I kept the ground, which is very rich, hoed and raked between the plants, during the last season and the present.

Thus, at little trouble and expense, can a family be supplied with greens and salad, from February until sea-kale and asparagus come in.

They may be set out, at any time after the frost is out of the ground; but the present answers perfectly well. I would recommend that the rows be three feet asunder, and the plants two feet apart in the rows; for I find mine are too crowded, as each plant, last autumn, covered an area of from fifteen to seventeen inches in diameter.

Care must be taken not to cut the leaves so close as to injure the flower buds.

Very respectfully,

Your most ob't. servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brimley-place, May 7, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CATERPILLARS.

There are many ways proposed for destroying this insect, which so much disfigures and injures our orchards. Destroyed, they must be, by every

orchardist, who has any regard even to appearance. In large trees, it is difficult to reach them. I have for many years practised the following method with much satisfaction to myself: I select a narrow strip of board, or pole of sufficient length to reach the top branches of my trees, and near one end make a hole with a tap-borer. In this hole I insert a painter's brush. I then prepare, in a small vessel come thick soap suds, (any dirty soap will answer for this use) and with the brush while the worms are in their nests apply the suds. This application will instantly kill every caterpillar, whether small or large, that is wet with it. I esteem the suds useful to the tree, and have often applied it to the bodies of such trees as appear bark-bound or otherwise unhealthy.

POTATOS.

Some years since, I obtained in Norwich, (Conn.) a variety of this vegetable, which, for the table, is superior to any other I have seen. The external appearance is to an inattentive observer, much like that of the English whites. The shape is somewhat different, being longer; and they are generally, if not invariably, marked with one or more red spots or red eyes. When cut open, they are easily distinguished, being almost white; while the English whites are yellow. These potatoes were called at Norwich the *Rogers' potato*: that being the name of the person (in the adjoining town) who cultivated and brought them to that market. I presume this variety is known to many of your subscribers; and it may be, that the history of it can be traced. I, for one, should be gratified if you or any of your correspondents would furnish a short account of this variety. It might lead to the discovery of other varieties of this truly useful plant.

I ought, perhaps, to add that this variety yields well on good ground, and is of a medium size; and when boiled or baked, is dry and farinaceous, and retains its goodness in a remarkable manner till late in the ensuing summer. Having a good variety of an early potato, I have not ascertained whether this is or is not early. H.

Remarks. The potatoes mentioned above, came duly to hand; are planted, and if their produce is found to possess valuable properties, it will be distributed in that way which may appear most likely to promote its general diffusion.—Editor.

Abstracted from foreign Journals for the N. E. Farmer.

CULTURE OF CELERY.

MR. KIGHT from experience, recommends planting celery at greater distances than is usually done, and covering the beds into which the young seedlings are first removed with half rotten dung, overspread to the depth of two inches with mould, and to keep them very moist. Mr. Wedgwood finds that seedling plants do best to remain in the beds till of considerable size.

CAMELLIAS IN THE OPEN GROUND.

MR. HARRISON finds that the double red, white, and striped camellias will bear an English winter if planted out when about two feet high, having been previously stunted in their growth by repeat-

edly stopping their leading shoots. For two winters they require protection.

DAHLIAS.

At the meeting of the London Horticultural Society, September 18th, no fewer than eight hundred and fifty-one varieties of dahlias were exhibited.

HORSE RADISH.

In Denmark, the horse radish is cultivated by cutting the roots into slips and planting horizontally, the lower end inclining a little upwards, and the crown of the plant hanging over the alleys, by which the buds are separated. From time to time the roots are uncovered and all the lateral fibres are carefully removed by which the size and length of the roots are much increased.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

This plant is now cultivated to a great extent in England, and fifty-two varieties adorn the gardens in November.

MELONS.

A second crop of melons may easily be had in three weeks by cuttings from the ends of bearing shoots. They are to be struck in pots.

SALT.

The London Quarterly Journal of Science contains a valuable paper on the use of salt as manure. It has been found to answer the most sanguine expectations for barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips. Mr. Johnson has given the result of several trials of it in a kitchen garden, which are as follows:

Windrow Beans. Soil without any manure produced 135½ bushels per acre. Soil dressed with 20 bushels of salt per acre a week before sowing, produced 217 bushels per acre.

Onions. Soil manured with 20 bushels of salt and 10 tons farm-yard manure.

Soil with 12 tons yard manure, produced 208 bushels. Soil without any manure, produced 584 hushels. Soil with 20 bushels of salt, produced 584 hushels.

MR. HOGG finds salt to increase the beauty and size of the flowers of all bulbous plants and carnations.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.

To the President and other Officers and members of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture—

GENTLEMEN,

The subject of this communication is my only apology for making it. It is agriculture; or the application of science for its improvement. It is an agricultural and geological survey of this Commonwealth, and other parts of New England.

The object of the survey is to unfold, and apply the various resources which a bountiful Providence has in rich abundance, placed at our feet; but which yet remain, in a great measure, hidden from our view. Resources which may be applied

to advance, not only the interests of agriculture, but those of manufactures and internal improvements, and of course the general and best interests of our country. It cannot be doubted, that there are many ore mines, coal beds, peat, marl, and clay pits—granite, slate, soap-stone, and marble quarries, yet unknown or not applied, with their greatest effect, to their legitimate uses—which proper researches and examinations may bring to view, and ingenuity and enterprise apply to increase the wealth and general prosperity of the country.

The importance of such researches and examinations, guided by the light of science, I know will not be questioned, by the gentlemen whom I take the liberty to address; but what is the most eligible method of effecting an object which all acknowledge to be important may be a subject of doubt. To present some definite measures, I hope I shall be pardoned for the liberty of suggesting for the consideration of the gentlemen of the Society, a plan which has appeared to me feasible and perhaps eligible, in the initiatory steps.

The course, which, with some reluctance, I ask permission to propose, is to take some measures to diffuse through the community, and particularly the younger part of it, a knowledge of the general principles of Geology, with their application to the business of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the civil engineer.

It is however, difficult, if not impossible, to give a knowledge of this science by books merely;—specimens and explanations are important if not essential, for a knowledge of its first elements, and by the aid of these a knowledge of this science, is perhaps, more easily and readily obtained, than of any other which is taught.

Measures to present opportunities and inducements to various classes of the community, and among them teachers with a portion of their pupils, to hear explanations of the general principles of the science, and all specimens attended with appropriate descriptions, is the plan which I beg leave to submit.

Several advantages have suggested themselves, which might probably arise from the proposed course: and,

First, It would furnish to the rising generation a subject of instruction, calculated to enlarge their minds and extend their views—an agreeable and healthful exercise and amusement, in collecting and examining the productions of the mineral kingdom, which in various and rich profusion are scattered around them, and convert their recreations into sources of rich and lasting improvement.

Secondly, It would place the information arising from the examinations where it is wanted, viz. in the possession of the people, and probable to a greater extent than if they were made by an individual merely, though he should proceed strictly upon the principles of science, carefully note, and faithfully report, to the public the result of his researches and examinations.

Thirdly, It is believed that the proposed course though imperfect in its initiatory steps, would eventually be thorough and minute. If individual in various parts of the country can be induced and enabled to examine for themselves, and that too in their ordinary walks and journeys, the geology and agriculture of the country around them, they would have it in their power to develop more fully and minutely its natural resources,

than could be done by a single individual and stranger, however well he might be qualified for the undertaking. They would at least be able to afford great facilities to some future researches, which might be more strictly scientific, and analytical, and be prepared to be interested and profited by them.

Fourthly, It may, perhaps, be the most feasible course. At present, though the science of geology has made more rapid advances within the last twenty years, than did ever any other science in the same period of time, there is still, in a great part of the community, almost total ignorance upon the subject, and if a considerable part of the community can be enlightened into its principles and uses, it can hardly be doubted, that they will take measures to avail themselves of the advantages which it offers.

I will here take the liberty to mention, that I have been taking measures for several months past, to collect specimens of the useful production in the mineral kingdom, and in such quantities as to be able to furnish sets to academies, schools, societies for improvement, or individuals, as they should wish to procure them. And that if any arrangements can be made between several towns in the same vicinity to furnish attendants, I will undertake to afford them what little aid is in my power to forward this subject of common interest, and favorable alike to the pecuniary, the intellectual, and the moral prosperity of the country.

The foregoing is submitted for the consideration of the officers and members of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society by their friend and the friend of science and arts.

To forward the introduction of this science as a branch of common education, all teachers engaged in schools, as the subject is offered to their attention, are invited to a gratuitous attendance.

JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

The foregoing plan and proposals having been laid before the Trustees of the Ms. Ag. Soc. and the visitors of the Professorship of Natural History, they referred the same to John Lowell, Dr. J. Jackson, and Benjamin Guild, Esqrs. The Committee having taken the same into consideration, are of opinion, that the instruction proposed to be given by Mr. Holbrook, would be of great public benefit. The subject is one of importance to the farmers, and manufacturers of this country, and the views which Mr. Holbrook entertains of the mode of instruction appear to the Committee rational and just. Of Mr. Holbrook's qualifications for such a task, he has produced highly respectable evidence: and the Committee, therefore, cheerfully recommend to the citizens of this State, the encouragement of this gentleman in his laudable efforts "to diffuse through the community, and especially the younger part of it, a knowledge of the general principles of Geology with its application to the business of the farmer, the manufacturer, and the civil engineer."

Per order of the Committee,
JOHN LOWELL, Chairman.

From the American Farmer.

SILK.

[Every fact upon this subject is interesting, and here are some new ones, shewing the spontaneous growth of the worm and its food, and the uncommon size of their cocoons, in Mississippi.]

MR SKINNER—I have taken the liberty to enclose a specimen of the silk of this country, as it is found in the forest. The size of the cocoons struck me as being remarkable, though from what I can learn, not uncommon in this country.—When brought to me, it was about the size of a hen's egg, and different from all others that I have seen, by having a husk on the outside, in all respect similar to that which immediately enclosed the worm. Between the two husks the silk was extremely loose. It was brought to me by a negro who said it was found upon a black mulberry. The cocoons are found sometimes upon the linn and sometimes upon the cane. Upon the latter, they are generally small, but upon the linn they are mostly larger than upon the mulberry.

This part of the country abounds with the mulberry; mostly black and red, though there are many of the white. Probably four-fifths of the forest mulberry are barren, but from the shape of the leaf, are supposed to be of the black species.

I am anxious to obtain some information upon the culture of silk, as applicable to this country. It would give me pleasure, therefore, to hear from you upon the subject.

Respectfully yours.

W. H. BENTON.

PEACH TREES.

"Peach trees are liable to three casualties:

1. The fly, that deposits its egg near the root, and there forms a worm.
2. The bursting of the bark by severe frost in wet winters.
3. The splitting off the limbs at the fork of the tree.

The fly which is blue, (but not a wasp,) begins its attack about the middle of July, and continues its depredations until the middle of September.—It wounds the tender part of the bark, and generally at the surface of the ground, there depositing its eggs, which hatch into worms, and prey upon the mucilage and tender part of the bark; until the communication between the root and the branches is cut off, causing the death of the tree. To guard against this, raise a little hillock in the month of June, round the tree, about a foot high, so as completely to cover that part of the bark kept moist and tender at the surface of the ground. This hillock will not stand so long at one height, as to tender the bark above, as the rain will gradually wash it down level with the surface, and it must be raised again every summer."

To take out the worm, the roots must be uncovered, and the spot looked for where the gum oozes out: follow the cavity round with the point of a knife, until you come to the solid wood, and lay the whole open: the worm will be found with a white body and black head; which must be destroyed, and the holes carefully filled up with cow-mare rendered adhesive by sand or lime core and ashes, as directed by Forsyth.

Soap-suds heated after a family wash, and poured on the roots of the trees about the middle of August, has been used with success in destroying the eggs, or the young worm.

According to Mr John Ellis of New Jersey, the injury arising from the worm may be prevented in the following way:

In the spring, when the blossoms are out, clear away the dirt so as to expose the root of the tree, to the depth of three inches; surround the tree with straw about three feet long, applied length-

wise, so that it may have a covering, one inch thick, which extends to the bottom of the hole, the butt ends of the straw resting upon the ground at the bottom; bind this straw round the tree with three bands, one near the top, one at the middle, and the third at the surface of the earth; then fill up the hole at the root, with earth, and press it closely round the straw. When the white frosts appear, the straw should be removed, and the tree remain uncovered until the blossoms put out in the spring.

By this process the fly is prevented from depositing its egg within three feet of the root, and although it may place the egg above that distance, the worm travels so slow that it cannot reach the ground before frost, and therefore is killed before it is able to injure the tree.

"The truth of the principle is proved by the following fact. I practised this method with a large number of peach trees, and they flourished remarkably, without any appearance of injury from the worm for several years, when I was induced to discontinue the straw with about twenty of them. *All those which are without the straw have declined, while the others which have had the straw, continue as vigorous as ever.*" Thus far Mr E.

"To guard against frost, plant the trees where the water will run off, and procure the sweetest and richest fruit, as the inferior qualities are more injured by cold.

"The splitting of the tree at the forks, is guarded against by preserving as many upright branches as can be spared, by breaking off, in bearing years, more than half the quantity of fruit while small, and by pruning almost the whole of every branch beyond where the fruit is set, leaving only a few buds on each of the succeeding year's fruit. The size of the fruit is by these means rendered larger, more beautiful, and of a higher flavor, and the growth of the tree is rendered more vigorous."—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

(To be continued.)

BUTTER.

The New York City Agricultural Society have offered the following premiums to be awarded by a committee of the board of managers, for the best specimens of BUTTER, which shall be exhibited at the Fulton and Washington Markets, at 8 o'clock of the morning of the 25th day of June next, viz.

At the <i>Fulton Market</i>	1st premium,	\$15
	2d do	10
	3d do	10
	4th do	5
At the <i>Washington Market</i>	1st premium,	\$15
	2d do	10
	3d do	10
	4th do	5

The regulations to be observed in awarding the premiums will be;

1. That candidates for the same, must be persons who usually supply any of the city markets with summer butter.

2. The article must be formed into rolls or prints, of not less than one, nor more than two pounds—the quantity offered by each exhibitor to be not less than 12 lbs.

3. Competitors in one market, are not to be candidates for premiums in the other.

4. The style and neatness of the exhibition of the article as well as its quality, will be taken into consideration by the Committee.

The former premiums given by the Society for the improvement of this article, have, it is believed, caused greater care generally to be taken in the management of dairies—multiplied ice-houses among the farmers, and excited fair competition, as beneficial to them as it is salutary to our citizens. Per order.

J. ADRIANCE, Sec'y, pro tem.

From Cobbett's American Gardener.

TARRAGON.

This is a very hot, peppery herb. It is used in soup and salads. It is perennial, and may be propagated from seed, or from offsets, or slips, put out in spring. Its young and tender tops only are used. It is eaten with beef-steaks in company with minced shalots. A man may live very well without it; but, an Englishman once told me, that he and six others once eat some beef-steaks with Shalots and Tarragon, and that, "they voted unanimously, that beef-steaks never were so eaten!" It must be dried, like mint, for winter use.

FENNEL.

This is a perennial plant; propagated from seed, or from offsets; and sown, or planted, either in spring or fall. The plants should stand about a foot asunder. It is a tall plant with hairy leaves. Its leaves are used in salads, are chopped up fine to put in melted butter eaten with fish, they are boiled with fish to give the fish a flavor, and, they are tied round mackerel, particularly, when these are broiled. The French, who excel in the cooking of fish, always do this. The leaves, thus broiled, become crisp; and, they are then of a very fine flavor. In winter, the seed, bruised, gives fish the same flavor as the leaves do in summer; and, to my taste, butter, seasoned with Fennel, is better than any of the fish sauces, bought at the shops.—It is a very hardy plant. Two yards square will contain enough for any family; and, once in the ground, it will stand there for an age, or ten ages, as far as I know.

LAVENDER.

This is a beautiful little well-known shrub of uses equally well known. Hundreds of acres are cultivated in England for the flowers to be used in distillation. It may be propagated from seed; but is easiest propagated from slips, taken off in the spring, and planted in good moist ground in the shade. When planted out it should be in rows three feet apart, and two feet apart in the rows. If the flowers be to be preserved, the flower-stalks should be cut off before the blossoms begin to fade at all.

TOMATUM.

This plant comes from the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. In England it requires to be raised in artificial heat, and to be planted out against warm walls. Here it would require neither. It climbs up very high, and would require bushy sticks. It bears a sort of apple about as big as a black walnut with its green husk on. This its fruit is used to thicken stews and soups, and great quantities are sold in London. It is raised from seed only, being an annual; and the seed should be sown at a great distance, seeing that the plants occupy a good deal of room.

STRAIN.

Vulgarly called *sprain*, a violent extension, or stretching of the sinews, or tendons, by which the

fibres are sometimes broken. All sorts of animals and particularly horses, are liable to lameness by strains. My designed brevity will not permit me to treat fully on this subject. But let it be noted that when a horse is lamed by straining, he should be permitted to rest, and be secured from wet and cold. Rest alone will sometimes recover the tone of the fibres, and complete the cure. But bad strains should have some suitable applications to the parts affected. Other medicines are in general to be avoided, on account of their relaxing quality. But oil of turpentine may be admitted. A part that is lamed by straining should be bathed thrice a day, with hot verjuice or vinegar, in which a small piece of soap may be dissolved.

Early in the disease, if the part be swelled, a poultice should be applied after bathing. It should be made of oat meal, rye meal, or bran, boiled in vinegar, strong beer, or red wine lees, with lard enough to prevent its growing stiff. After the swelling is down, bathe with camphorated spirits of wine, mixed with half as much oil of turpentine. Or, instead of the oil, take sharp vinegar, and spirits of vitriol, in equal quantities. Keep on a linen bandage, drawn pretty tight, if the part affected will admit of it. But long resting from labor, will in some cases be needful. For further directions, the reader may see Bartlett's Farriery.

Mason's Farrier prescribes the following remedies for strains. *First*, Take of sharp vinegar one pint, spirits of any kind half a pint, camphor one ounce; mix them well together, and bathe the part injured twice a day; a piece of flannel wet with the mixture, and wrapped around the part, will be very beneficial; take from the neck vein half a gallon of blood. *Second*, Take of opodeldoc a piece the size of a marble, and rub it on the strained part with the naked hand, until the hand becomes dry, twice a day; should the injured part resist both of those remedies, you may conclude the injury is a very serious one, which nothing but time can relieve, and the horse must be turned out upon grass a sufficient length of time for nature herself to perform the great operation.—*Deane.*

The correspondent of an English newspaper, recommends the keeping of blood hounds, to facilitate the detection of sheep-stealers, murderers, and other depredators. As a proof of the sagacity of these animals, he relates the following instance:

"About eighteen years ago, a Mr. Peaton, near Lympington, Hants, had a sheep shot about one o'clock in the morning, as the report of the gun was heard about that time; and in the morning the sheep's paunch was found. A person was sent for the hound to Mr. Edward Toomer, keeper of the New Forest, and before the hound could be brought to the spot it was about two o'clock in the afternoon, a space of time of thirteen hours. He was laid on, and he followed the scent, a very crooked road, to the door of the culprit; the premises were searched in vain for some time, but the hound could not be prevailed on to quit. He at last went into the fuel house, and then began scratching. On removing the fuel a large stone was found, which the hound scratched, on removing which, the mutton was discovered. A search warrant was obtained, the man taken before a magistrate, and sent to Winchester, had his trial, and was transported."

WEEDING PASTURES AND MOWING LANDS.

[By the Editor.]

The weeding of pastures and mowing ground is of much importance, though we believe, not much attended to. Weeds in grass-lands injure the farmer by the ground they occupy, the seeds they disperse, and sometimes by injuring the quality of milk or the health of cattle. Small creeping weeds, cannot be removed from grass lands on a large scale without causing too much expense.—But large plants, such as dock, fern, thistle, &c. should be extirpated. "The weeds that appear in grass-lands in this country, may be divided into upland weeds and aquatics, some few of which are annuals, but a greater number, especially of those that are most noticed are perennials.

"Of the upland weeds those which have proved to be the most troublesome are the upright crow-foot, Ranunculus, commonly known by the name yellow weed; ragweed, ragwort, or Roman wormwood, Senecio; the greater daisy, ox eye, or white weed; Chrysanthemum; yarrow, dandelion, dock, thistles, sorrel and John's wort.

"Some of these, particularly the two last, and the daisy and ragweed, are conquered by a plentiful mowing of the ground; for where the land is rich they are not found to flourish. Pasturing the land with sheep is said to be fatal to the daisy and the crowfoot.

"But the most effectual way to destroy these weeds, is to break up the land, and employ it in tillage.

"When it is not found convenient to take this method, the weeds may either be dug out or else pulled up by hand, which, when the ground is moistened by rain may be easily done. It is to be remembered that this should be done at or before mid-summer, that none of their ripened seeds, or any that may possibly vegetate, may be scattered on the ground.

"The aquatic weeds, such as flags, rushes and the like, are not easily subdued by any of the above methods, some of which have often been tried in vain. Draining the land, which deprives them of that degree of wetness which is suitable to their nature, is an infallible method, and, perhaps, the only effectual one of destroying them.—But liming the ground at the same time, renders the operation more sudden and effectual. Or if lime cannot be had, ashes and soot are good substitutes."

We notice almost every day, packages of fruit trees, from the nursery of Dr. Fiske, on their way to other towns. It is gratifying to find so much attention bestowed not only on the culture of fruit, but on the choice of good trees. The nursery of Dr. Fiske has been cultivated with great care, and affords a sufficient choice to almost every one who is desirous of trees. We regard it as of great public utility, and hope the care and labor of its proprietor will be well compensated.

When the late Dr. Dwight, the distinguished President of Yale College, first removed to New Haven, he immediately began to stock his garden with fruit-trees. His neighbors admonished him of what they thought the folly of his undertaking, saying that if he cultivated fruit he need not expect to enjoy it in such a town as New Haven, for it would be all plundered. He replied that there were two courses, either of which might be adopted—one, to have all their gardens entirely destitute of fruit; the other, to make it so plenty, by

its general cultivation, as that the depredations on the garden of any individual would be so light as not to be seriously felt. He thought the latter course the preferable one; and therefore, he said, he should pursue his plan, with the hope that his example would be generally followed. It was generally followed, and the consequence was such as he predicted.—If this policy were generally adopted its good effects would soon be apparent.—It has been adopted to some extent in this town; and we trust it will be, to a still greater. The facilities for obtaining good trees are now so great that it is in the power of every man who owns a garden, easily to provide himself with choice fruit.
—Worcester Yeoman.

Destroy Thistles.—Much has been said and written on the subject of destroying the Canada thistle; and it has been proposed that bounties for their extermination should be granted by Legislatures. The following we have known put in practice with complete success. Let them alone till they are in full bloom, and then cut them with a scythe. If they are cut when young, they produce fresh shoots, but if mown just before the seed is formed, the stem contains a hollow by which the dews and rain water descend into the heart of the plant and it soon dies. If, however, you cannot find leisure to mow them till the seed is formed, you may even then cut them down, and as soon as they have dried a little in the sun, rake them into heaps and burn them. It is possible that a few may spring up the next season, but two or three cuttings will be sure to destroy them.

PLACES OF SAFETY IN TIMES OF THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

[By the Editor.]

Dr Franklin's advice was to sit in the middle of a room, provided it was not under a metal lustre suspended by a chain, sitting on one chair and laying the feet on another. It is still better, he observed, to bring two or three mattresses or beds into the room and folding them double, to place the chairs upon them; for as they are not so good conductors as the walls the lightning will not be so likely to pass through them. But the safest place of all is in a hammock hung by silken cords, at an equal distance from all the sides of the room. Dr Priestly observed that the place of the most perfect safety must be the cellar, and especially the middle of it: for when a person is lower than the surface of the earth, the lightning must strike it before it can possibly reach him. In the fields, the place of safety is within a few yards of a tree, but not quite near it. Beccaria cautions persons not always to trust too much to the neighborhood of a higher and better conductor than their own bodies, since he has repeatedly found that the lightning by no means descends in one individual track, but that bodies of various kinds conduct their share of it at the same time, in proportion to their quantity, and conducting power.

During the rising or continuance of a thunder storm, avoid touching the conductors of any building, or being very near them, especially at an open window. Shun all trees where sithes, and other metallic implements of husbandry are hung up.

Treatment of persons struck with lightning.

Resuscitatives.—Sprinkle the face with cold water; or expose the subject, if robust, to the influence of the shower bath; apply cloths dipped

in vinegar to the pit of the stomach; and gentle friction which should be resorted to, alternately, with the sprinkling of cold water, from the beginning of the process, at first with great caution, over the lower extremities, and gradually extending it upwards to the left side of the body.

"In particular cases, where the means before stated prove ineffectual, it will be advisable to open a vein, or to electrify the patient, by directing the shocks through the breast, so that the fluid may pervade the heart. Meanwhile pure air may be blown into the lungs, (as directed in the treatment of drowned persons); and if anxiety appear to prevail, blisters should be applied to the chest.

"When signs of returning life become evident, the mode of treatment before pointed out must be continued for some time, though with great moderation. The cloths applied to the pit of the stomach, should now be dipped in wine, or warm vinegar; common poultices applied to the injured parts; and when the patient is able to swallow, a mixture of wine and water, or balm-tea may be safely administered."—*Domes. Ency.*

New Improvement.—We are informed that Mr. Jedediah Richards, of Elbridge, in this county has invented a machine for making window sashes, which operates almost wholly with circular saws. The stuff from which the sash is made, is not planed at all—it is wholly fitted with saws from the rough. Three sides of the stuff are cut at one operation. It is supposed that at least one fourth of the labor in making sash in this way will be saved from that of any other method now in use.—*Syracuse Gazette.*

Planting of Oaks.—If the country gentlemen do not make it a point to plant oaks wherever they will grow, the time will not be very distant, when, to keep up our navy, we must depend entirely on captures from the enemy. You will be surprised to hear that most of the knees which were used in the Hibernia, were taken from the Spanish ships captured on the 14th of February; and what they could not furnish, was supplied by iron. I wish every body thought on this subject as I do; they would not walk through their farms, without a pocket full of acorns to drop in the hedge-side, and then let them take their chance.—*Lord Col. lingwood's Correspondence.*

Stings of Wasps or Bees.—Sweet oil, applied immediately cures the sting of wasps or bees;—and if the sting is left in the wound, it should, if possible, be extracted with hair pincers. Or chalk may be rubbed on the place, or spirits of hartshorn, or solution of any alkali, as pot-ash, pearl-ash, or salt of tartar, or soda. But the simplest remedy, and some who have tried it have assured us that it is effectual, is to rub the part affected with a raw onion.

The New-York Statesman estimates the amount of wood consumed in the Steam Boats on the North River as follows:—Thirteen Boats between New York and Albany require about 1,500 cords of wood per week. The ferry boats crossing the Hudson about 1,400 more; besides the amount by the way boats to Sauging, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, &c.; making a consumption of more than three thousand cords of pine wood per week for generating steam on the North River.—*Con. Courant.*

GARDENER'S CALENDAR.—MAY.

Sow hardy aromatic herbs, if not done last month. Small salads four times in the month for a complete succession. Radishes and lettuce thrice. Peas and beans once a-week. Spinage once a-fortnight. Carrots, for late drawing, twice in the month. Borecole, in the first week, for a second main crop. Dwarf kidney-beans, in the first week, for a full crop in July; in the last fortnight, for crops in August and September. Borecole and Brussels sprouts for the last crop, and German greens to come in for spring. Savoys for the last crop. Onions for drawing, young leeks to be late transplanted, cauliflowers in the second and third weeks for a Michaelmas crop. The less hardy aromatic herbs, and pumpkins, the last fortnight. Cucumbers for pickles on a dry warm border, in the last week.

Protection Continue this, nightly, for kidney-beans and tender plants transplanted from hot-beds.

Propagate by bulbs and dried roots. If abundance of potatoes have not been planted, effect this as early as possible; in late situations they may be planted till the middle of June.

Plant slips and offsets.

Transplant the cabbage tribe, lettuce, celery, radishes, and other plants for seed.

Routine culture. Stick peas, top early crops of beans, and also of peas; earth up cabbages, beans, peas, potatoes, &c. Thin, weed, hoe, and stir the surface among seedling crops. Water in dry weather, support stems, pinch off all decayed leaves, &c.

Destroy insects and vermin.

Hardy fruit department.

Plant strawberries, if it has not been done last month.

Prune what trees you have neglected, and run the risk of losing, or leave them unpruned till autumn as a proof of vigilance and skill. Summer prune vines, peaches, and other early shooting trees against walls, and such gooseberries as are planted there to produce early fruit. Remove all suckers, excepting selected ones of raspberries, and pinch off strawberry runners as directed for last month.

Routine culture. Mulch, protect, and water where necessary. Water strawberries over the herbage, and especially after the fruit is set.

Destroy Insects, especially snails and caterpillars. On the first symptoms of the leaves rolling up, unroll them and pick out the grub before it does further mischief. Take special care it does not get at the petals of apple and pear blossoms.

Fruit-room. Look over the fruit of every description which the increase of temperature will now cause to taint rapidly.

Fruit-cellar. Open a few casks of such dessert apples and pears as are now wanted for the table. Close them as soon as you have taken out the proper quantity, and let them still remain in the cellar.

Straw paper.—Notice has recently been given in some of the papers, that straw may be converted into paper. There have been specimens of paper manufactured from oat straw, for some weeks past in the hands of several individuals in this village, and recently we have been informed of the process by which it is produced. The cohesive property, so necessary to the formation of paper, and which straw never was supposed to possess, is

communicated to that article simply by boiling it about twenty minutes in a solution of potash; after which, it is converted into paper by the usual process. The discovery was made at Meadville, Penn. and was the result of accident. In removing the ashes from a leach of long standing, the straw, at the bottom of the vessel, was observed to resemble wet tow, in its texture. This hint formed the basis of a course of experiments, which has resulted in the discovery above mentioned.—We understand the process has been patented. The specimens of the paper which we have seen, are such as leave no doubt that all wrapping, cartridge, and other coarse papers, requiring great strength, may be advantageously produced in future from straw, in preference to rags or old ropes.—*Buffalo Journal.*

Agricultural Convention.—A writer in the American Farmer suggests the expediency of an annual convention of delegates from the different states, to devise plans for the general improvement of the agricultural interests of the country, and to direct the attention of the public to those products most calculated to supply the wants and promote the prosperity of the country. He recommends some time in the summer, when the citizens of the south visit the north.

Ebenezer Baldwin, George Tibbets, and Oliver Wiswall, Esqrs., have been appointed by the Executive of New York, commissioners under the act for facilitating the construction of a rail-road from Boston to Hudson.

New York Horticultural Society.—At a meeting of the Inspecting Committee, April 29, the exhibition of flowers was uncommonly numerous and beautiful.

A bottle of currant wine was presented by Mr. Yuill. It was made in Scotland ten years ago, and consisted of nothing but the juice of a mixture of black and red currants, water and sugar; and although not a drop of distilled spirits had ever been added, yet it had spirit, and a lively and agreeable flavor. **Recipe.**—Three quarts of juice, one of water, and three pounds of brown sugar.—The management with respect to fermentation, is very similar to that for good cider.—*N. Y. Farm.*

GOATS.

These animals are numerous on the Eastern Continent, and great numbers are domesticated in Europe, especially in the mountainous parts. The Bulletin des Sciences states that there are 700,000 in the states of the king of Sardinia; and that 17,000 are kept in one flock, near Lyons in France. Goats are numerous in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Wales, &c. They yield milk in large quantities, which is accounted the best milk of all animals. The goat is the poor man's cow in many parts of Europe. The unpleasant odor attending them, is supposed to be very beneficial to horses, and on this account they are often kept in stables in England. The goat is, however, a treacherous, raming, mischievous animal.

The precious stuffs, that ornament the heads and shoulders of the rich inhabitants of Persia and Turkey, are manufactured in the vale of Cashmere, from the down of the Tibetan goat. These shawls were admired in France for their beauty, fineness, and elegance, and a great price was paid for them; but very few were seen there until Buonaparte defeated the Mamelukes in Egypt, and

took from them many shawls. They then became an object of fashion. The ladies could find no other stuff so light, which was so capable of preserving them from the impression of the air.—There was for some time a dispute among the French naturalists whether the material of these shawls was produced by the dromedary, lamb, or other animal.—They are now convinced that it is the down of the goats of Tibet. A large number of goats, called goats of Tibet, were purchased of the Kirghis Tartars in 1819, and introduced into France where they have greatly increased. It is believed, however, by many, that they are not Tibetan goats, and that they differ but little from the native race. The down begins to appear under the long hair, in October and grows until spring. When it is nearly ready to fall off, it is gathered with combs; and the combing is continued three or four days. The long hair is then separated from it by hand, there being no other way. Each animal gives from four to six ounces of the down. A shawl 5 quarters square, made from this down, weighs 6½ ounces.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1828.

NETTLE, STINGING.—*Urtica dioica.*

This perennial plant, found in dry, rubbishy soils, and in hedges, is but seldom seen where the hand of man has not been at work, and may therefore be considered a sort of domestic plant. In many parts of Europe the young shoots are gathered as a pot herb, for soups, &c. and the plant is forced in hot beds for similar purposes.—The Domestic Encyclopedia observes that "The Common Nettle, though generally considered as a noxious weed, is of extensive utility; its young tops may be boiled during the spring, and eaten as a substitute for greens; being not only nourishing, but mildly aperient. In the Western Islands of Scotland, a rennet is prepared, by adding a quart of salt to three pints of a strong decoction of nettles; a table spoonful of which is said to be sufficient to coagulate a bowl of milk. The leaves are employed for feeding poultry; and, especially in the winter, when boiled they promote the laying of eggs—in a fresh state, they are refused by horses, sheep, goats, cows and hogs; though asses devour them eagerly. When dry, they are eaten by cows, for which they are an excellent food, increasing the quantity, and improving the quality, of their milk. According to M. Van Geuns, such fodder is an effectual preservative against the contagious distemper affecting horned cattle.

The roots of the Common Nettle, when boiled, communicate a yellow tinge to yarn. But the most valuable part is its fibrous stalk or stem; which, on being dressed in a manner similar to flax or hemp, has, in some parts of Europe, been advantageously manufactured into cloth. This useful branch of industry has also been attempted in Britain, and a coarse kind of durable canvas was produced, which is considerably harder than the cloth manufactured from hemp or flax. As, however, this plant requires a rich soil to obtain it in any quantities, and, as a much greater degree of attention and accuracy is necessary in the operation of rotting, than is requisite either for flax or hemp, Dr Anderson is of opinion, that the cultivation of the nettle will be attended with dif-

ficuity. From the rind, as well as the woody substance of the stalk, Dr Schaeffer has produced a very good white writing paper; though that manufactured by M. De Villette, in France, was of a dark green colour. The seeds on expression, afford an useful lamp-oil.

In a medical view, the whole plant, and particularly the root, is esteemed to be *diuretic*; and has, therefore, been recommended in the jaundice and in nephritic complaints. A leaf, if placed on the tongue, and pressed against the roof of the mouth, is said to be efficacious in bleeding at the nose; and instances have occurred, in which paralytic limbs have been recovered by stinging them with nettles. If credit is due to some authors, the expressed juice of this plant is a valuable remedy to the asthmatic and consumptive.

Some interesting experiments have been made by M. Zannetini, in Italy; from which it appears that the flowers and seeds of the Common Nettle may, with efficacy be substituted for the Peruvian bark, in all febrile affections, especially in tertian and quartan agues. This native vegetable operates more speedily than the foreign bark; and, in large doses, induces a lethargic sleep: the portion to be given ought never to exceed one drachm, and should be administered in wine, two or three times in the course of 24 hours. The same cautions that are necessary in the use of the Peruvian bark, are likewise to be observed in taking the seeds and flowers of the nettle. Lastly, M. Zannetini recommends a slight infusion of the latter, in wine, as an excellent preservative for those who reside in marshy and unwholesome situations.

Domestic Encyclopedia.

DANDELION.

A valuable communication on the cultivation of the dandelion in gardens, by Gen. DEARBORN, will be found on the first page of this day's paper. We think this vegetable bids fair to be a general and profitable occupant of our kitchen gardens.—The Caledonian Horticultural Memoirs assert that "The leaves [of the dandelion] in early spring, when just unfolding, afford a very good ingredient in salads. The French sometimes eat the young roots and the etiolated leaves with their slices of bread and butter. When blanched, the leaves considerably resemble those of endive in taste.—The root is considered an equally good substitute for coffee as chicory, and may like that plant, be stored in cellars or barrels for producing winter salad." Should the dandelion improve as much by cultivation, as the parsnip and carrot, which in their wild state are worth but little, it will be a great acquisition to our garden vegetables.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

A gentleman, who has been greatly benefited in his horticultural pursuits by a *wash for fruit trees*, recommended by Mr Benj Wheeler, of Framingham, Mass. the receipt for which was published in the New England Farmer, Vol. iv. page 348—advises us to republish said receipt, as it cannot be too generally known, nor too extensively practised. Mr. Wheeler's prescription is "to dissolve 2 pounds of potash of the first quality in 7 quarts of water for the bodies of trees. If the limbs are covered with moss or lice, I take a painter's brush and apply the solution to the moss, &c. with care not to touch the leaves or buds. It may be done at any time of the year, when we are most at leisure. Once in from two to four years is generally sufficient. I have no general rule, however, but

wash them as often as they appear to need it—which is always, when the bark is not smooth."

MANURE.

Farm-yard dung, it is well known, is greatly reduced in value by being exposed to the atmosphere in small heaps, previous to being spread; and still more after being spread. Its fertilizing qualities are exhausted by the sun—washed away by the rains, or diffused in the air, and what remains is worth but little. This is more particularly the case with long fresh dung, the greater part of which consists of straw wet with liquid manure, which may be almost wholly lost to the farmer, by evaporation; and as Mr. Arthur Young expressed it, be rather applied to "manure the atmosphere," than the soil for which it was intended. All careful farmers, therefore, spread and plough in their manure as soon as possible after it is brought to the land; and while it remains in the yard they expose it no more than can well be avoided to rain and sun-shine. Their dung hills are often covered with earth, which receives and preserves for use the gaseous products of fermentation and decomposition; and the manure left by cattle in the open yard is either preserved by being mixed with straw, or other litter, or shovelled under a shed, where it is not liable to be washed away by rain or dried up by the sun.

The degree of decomposition to which farm yard dung should arrive before it can be deemed a profitable manure must depend on the texture of the soil, the nature of the plants, and the time of its application. London says, "in general, clayey soils, as more tenacious of moisture, and more benefited by being rendered incohesive and porous, may receive manure less decomposed than well pulverized turnip soil requires. Some plants, too, seem to thrive better with fresh dung than others, potatoes, in particular; but all the small seeded plants, such as turnips, clover, carrots, &c. which are extremely tender in the early stage of their growth, require to be pushed forward into luxuriant vegetation, with the least possible delay, by means of short dung.

"The season when manure is applied, is also a material circumstance. In spring and summer when it is used for grain or grass crops the object is to produce an immediate effect, and it should therefore be more completely decomposed than may be necessary when it is laid on in autumn for a crop whose condition will be almost stationary for many months more."—*Sup. Enc. Bri. art. Agri.*

LONG WOOL.

The British Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, have awarded a premium to Charles Callis Western Esq. M. P. for a specimen of long and fine Anglo-Merino wool.

In a communication to the Society, Mr. Western thus describes a sample of this wool: The wool will be of *three years' growth* next clipping time. I took it off this morning from the backs of two wether sheep. I drew it from the skin with quite as much difficulty as if it had only been of one year's growth, and with as much pain to the animals. You will observe the strength and elasticity of the wool, and the impossibility of discovering any difference in each successive years growth. I estimate the weight of one fleece at 25 lbs., the other at 28 or 30 lbs., in the grease.

The food of the sheep has been according to the season, tares and clover, green grass, hay,

turnips, mangel-wurtzel, and oats. Weight of the sheep alive, one 239 lbs., another 241 lbs., dead, one 158 lbs., the other 149 lbs.

I am more and more convinced I am right in the object at which I aim, that of growing long, fine, strong, Merino wool for combing. I am satisfied it is practicable, that the farmer who applies his attention and skill to his object, will find an adequate return in the sale of wool and mutton."

Mr. Western says in a subsequent communication, "The principal object that I had in view was, to make known the curious fact that the animal [the Anglo-Merino sheep] will carry its fleece in all its strength and beauty, three years. I have produced the article such as was never seen or contemplated before, most people supposing that sheep shed their fleece every year.

I do not propose the wool should be more than two years' growth, which would require one year's cutting. The sheep should be wethers, and put up at about sixteen or eighteen months old."—*Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. v. 45, p. 36, (1-27).*

New Holland.—The London Quarterly Review has an article on Cunningham's "Two years in New South Wales," from which we gather the following particulars. England first sent convicts to New-Holland in 1788. At that time there was not a civilized being, nor an European animal on the Island. Now there are 40,000 inhabitants;—200,000 sheep; 100,000 cattle; three newspapers; two banks; several distilleries, one of which consumes 50,000 bushels of grain in a year; 32 steam wind, and water mills; 13 breweries; 50 vessels in the trade with England, China, India, &c.;—schools; churches; reading rooms; pianos; post offices; stage coaches; mechanics of all kinds;—thrifty farmers, &c. Of the adult inhabitants, about one half are convicts in servitude, one fourth convicts who have been emancipated, and one fourth free emigrants. There are three males to one female.

Sugar Beet.—A writer in the Paris *Bulletin of Sciences* for January 1828, says—that the sweet beet appears to prosper best in the northern climates—that the sugar is at least equal to that of the Antilles—and that the beet yields the greatest and best quality of sugar in the early part of the season.

The writer further remarks, that if the discoveries and improvements in this species of production shall continue to be made for a short time, with as good success as heretofore, the superiority of the cane for producing sugar will be of short duration. The above suggestions imply an extensive production of this article, of an amount sufficient to be taken consideration in the speculations and estimates respecting the West India trade.—*Boston Bulletin.*

Cheap and efficacious Manure.—Raise a platform of earth on the head-land of a field, eight feet wide, one foot high, and of any length, according to the quantity wanted. On this first stratum of earth, lay a thin stratum of lime, fresh from the kiln; dissolve or slack this with salt brine from the rose of a watering pot; add immediately another layer of earth, then lime and brine as before, carrying it to any convenient height. In a week it should be turned over, carefully broken, and mixed, so that the whole mass may be thoroughly in-

corporated. This compost has been used in Ireland; has doubled the crops of potatoes and cabbages, and is said to be far superior to stable dung.—*Gardener's Mag.*

Law Intelligence.—A suit was tried last week at New-Haven, before the Circuit Court of the United States, in which Grant and Townsend obtained a verdict against Harrington and Brundage, of \$350, single damages, which the Court by law are bound to set threefold, making \$1050 damages and costs, for the violation of a patent for a machine to make Hat bodies. The Court also granted absolute and perpetual injunctions against the defendants in all the cases, prohibiting, under pain of imprisonment, all further violations of the plaintiff's Patent.

Water-proof Glue.—A correspondent of the Eastern Argus claims to have discovered a new method of making glue water proof. His method is to immerse the common glue in water till it becomes soft, and then dissolve it in raw linseed oil, with a gentle heat. He says it has all the properties of the common preparation, and is moreover completely impervious to water.

A foreigner was lately boasting on board a Steam Boat, that he had been 7000 miles in that mode of conveyance. An American gentleman present observed that he had been above 500,000! This was smiled at as a "Longbow story," but was true; the individual was Capt. Jenkins, who had been for sixteen years engaged in a steam boat on the Hudson, at the rate of 33,300 miles a year.

Mr. Reuben Seelye, a farmer of this town, has fattened three Swine, which he killed when they were nine months old, that weighed when dressed 984 pounds, their several weights being 336, 316, and 332 pounds.—*Glens Falls Observer.*

New Treatise on the Vine.—A resolution has been reported in Congress to authorize the purchase of 3000 copies of a *Treatise on the cultivation of the Vine*, by Mr JOHN ADLUN of Georgetown.

New South Wales.—In an extract from a New South Wales paper, published in the Asiatic Journal for February, it is stated that on a trial of the opium sent from New South Wales to Canton, it was found to be equal to the famous opium from Turkey, and the writer says "if we may place faith in our trial of its qualities, this article bids fair to become a very profitable export, if our cultivators will be at the pains to cultivate the poppy."—*Boston Bulletin.*

The London Courier of the 2d. April says, "While the Medway, Capt Wight was in Bahia, refreshing, on her voyage to New South Wales, a small schooner came from the coast of Africa, with 400 slaves. It appeared that she had originally taken on board 600 in all, male and female, but being chased by a ship of war, to prevent capture and to lighten the vessel, the captain had thrown 200 of them overboard!"

The night of the 6th April and the following morning, were colder at Pensacola than any that had been experienced the next winter. Ice was frozen thicker than a dollar, and the gardens in the city and its vicinity, together with most of the fruit, were entirely destroyed.

Green Peas.—We are informed that green peas were on the table at the National Hotel, yesterday; and that to-morrow at 2 o'clock, at the same place, those who wish to enjoy this rarity can be gratified.—*Dem. Press.*

Encouragement of decency.—Dr. Townsend, a very old colourist, died about six months ago in New South Wales—he left \$5000 to a Mr Spark, because, as it is expressed in his will, "he was a decent sort of a gentleman."

Five tons of Maple Sugar have been made this present season in the town of Lyndon, Vermont, beyond what is sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants of the town.

Tarragon Roots.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few roots of this herb, (growing in pots,) used in soups, salads, &c. price 50 cts. per pot. An account of this root from Cobbett's Gardener will be found in this week's paper.

Likewise roots of the Chives, in pots, price 37 1-2 cts. per pot.

Admiral.

The subscriber informs those desirous to improve by this fine imported animal, whose stock is beautiful, that he will be kept till this season only, at the Welles Farm, Dorchester. Terms \$3. mfg A. GREENWOOD.

Wanted.

A Bull 12 or 18 months old, well made, of a red color, either full or three fourths English blood. Apply to Mr. Russell, publisher of the N. E. Farmer, (if by letter, post paid). m 16

Ornamental Flowers.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a large variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of six and a quarter cents each; likewise done up in packages comprising 20 varieties, each sort being labelled, at \$1 per package.

New Vegetables.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a small invoice of rare and choice vegetable seeds, from Europe, comprising Large Green Artichoke of Laon, (considered the finest sort known, but very rare, even in Europe)—Brighton Cos Lettuce—New Silver Giant Celery—Asparagus of Alenagney, a new and superior sort—Cremor Carrot from Holland fine for the table. For sale in packages of 12 1-2 cents each.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Balls—Plumets and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

☞ The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask. March 14

Landreth's Nurseries.—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquisitions of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green-house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which are originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing none but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants—it contains a splendid collection of Green house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Excellent Vegetables for seedling. The method pursued by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The preparation of those kinds liable to mix in seedling—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate all errors and imperfections, unobtainable in a department on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Codman, No. 31 Congress St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. D. C. LANDRETH.

Bulbous Roots, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Establishment, a fine collection of superior Bulbous Roots, suitable for spring planting. Consisting of black, purple, orange, violet, crimson, rose, mauve, bronze, and white colored DOUBLE MEXICAN DAHLIAS. Also, Fernaria Terrida, or Mexican Tiger Flower—Anemylis Formosissima, or Jacobean Lily—Double Tuberoses, and Ranunculus; paintings of which may be seen at this place. The above collection of Bulbs is in fine order, and is from the same House from which we obtained the Bulbous Roots last autumn, which gave such uncommon satisfaction.

Also, a further supply of Lucerne and Potato Oats. Seeds of the Guis Watercress, (Blue flower) Yellow Tobacco, Tansy, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Barley, Rape, Brown Corn, Spring Vetches, Castor Oil Bean, Corn, (various sorts)—Weld, Yellow Locust, White Mulberry, Millet, Burnet, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Tall Meadow Oats Grass, White and Red Clover, Mangel Wurtzel, &c.

ROMAN.

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough, county of Worcester.

Roman was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick—and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever ran over Newmarket course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England, without a single drop of inferior blood. At 4 years old he won five, and at 5 years old he won four prizes, and has since held staid of the fleetest horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour a very bright bay—black legs, mane, and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered—high spirited—active—full filled and a half hands high, and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from all the New England States, as well as from the remote counties in this State and the neighboring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms, \$20 this season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Northborough, May 16, 1828.

Cow for Sale.

A superior Cow, three years old, having had two calves—in English breed, and has given nine quarts of milk per day, without any extra feeding, is offered for sale, at \$75. She is sold for no fault—it being inconvenient for the present owner to retain her. Inquire of James Holden, near the Punch Bowl, in Brookline. May 2

Bull, Young Comt.

This noble animal, (of the new improved Durham short horned stock) is from *Admiral* and *Annabella*, presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at an expense of near one thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native State. He will remain at the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. in Salem, and by the direction of the Trustees of the Society, he is to be used at \$3 for each cow, payable in advance. The whole proceeds from this animal, (the present season) will be for the benefit of the Society. Cows sent from a distance will be taken care of, if desired, at a reasonable charge.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	2 75	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	107 50	110 00
Pearl, first sort,	bushe.	112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	barrel.	10 50	11 00
BEEF, mess, new,	"	8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	7 50	7 75
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	7 50	7 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	20
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	10
Skimmed milk,	"	5	5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 25	5 50
Genesee,	"	5 12	5 37
Rye, best,	"	3 00	3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	bushe.	52	55
Rye,	"	60	62
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	30	40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.	12	12
LIME,	cask.	75	1 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	18 00	19 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	13 50	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Hard's Grass,	bushe.	1 27	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	5	5 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	4	4 00
Rye Grass,	"	4	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	5	5 00
Red Top	"	50	50
Lucerne,	pound.	50	50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	11	12
French Sugar Beet,	"	1	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"	1	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	38	38
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	29	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	28	34
Merino, half & quarter washed	"	25	30
Native, washed,	"	22	27
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	50	35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	16	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	10	7
whole hogs,	"	6	7
VEAL,	"	5	12
MUTTON,	"	12	14
POULTRY,	"	14	22
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	25	28
Lump, best,	"	10	30
EGGS,	dozen.	10	30
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushe.	75	75
Indian, retail,	"	30	37
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

Deny every thing and insist upon proof.—Lawyer Acmoody (said our venerable friend) figured at the bar in Essex county, Mass. something like half a century ago. He had a student named Varnum, who having just completed his studies, was journeying to a distant town in company with his master. Acmoody on his way observed to his student—"Varnum you have finished your studies; but there is one important part of a lawyer's practice of great consequence, that I have not mentioned." "What is that?" inquired the student. "I will tell it" replied Mr A. "Provided you will pay the expense at the next tavern.—The student agreed: and Acmoody imparted the maxim at the head of this article. The supper, &c. were procured, and on preparing to set off from the tavern, Acmoody reminded Varnum that he had engaged to pay the bill—"I deny every thing and insist upon proof," retorted Varnum. The joke was so good, that Acmoody concluded it best to pay the bill himself.

Insect labors.—There are buildings by animals far inferior to man in the scale of creation, many times more vast in proportion than his mightiest labors. The cube of one of the African ant-hills is five times larger than the great pyramids of Egypt, in proportion to their size. "These," Sweetman says, "they complete in four or five years; and thus their activity and industry as much surpass those of man, as St. Paul's Cathedral does the hut of an Indian." These ants are again exceeded by the coral insect of the South Sea, that raises islands out of depths almost unfathomable. What lessons for human pride and human power!

Complaisance, though in itself scarcely to be numbered among the moral virtues, is that which gives a lustre to every talent a man can be possessed of. Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. It smooths distinction, sweetens conversation, and makes every one in company pleased with himself. It produces good nature, and mutual benevolence, soothes the turbulent, humanizes the fierce, and distinguishes a society of civilized persons, from a confusion of savages. In a word, complaisance is a virtue, that blends all orders of men together, in a friendly intercourse of words and actions, and is suited to that equality in human nature, which every one ought to consider, and value so far as is consistent with the order and economy of the world.

Three wonders of women.—1st At fifteen, they wonder who they shall take. 2d At twenty-five, they wonder whom they shall get. 3d At thirty-five, they wonder who they will take them.

Curious fact.—Cut a couple of cards, each into a circle of about two inches in diameter—perforate one of these at the centre, and fix it on the top of a tube, (say a common quill)—make the other card concave, and place it over the first, the orifice of the tube being thus directly under, and almost in contact with the upper concave card; try to blow off the upper card, and you will find it impossible. We understand that the cause that counteracts the effect as first expected at this singular phenomenon, has lately puzzled all the members of the Royal Society of London. A medal and a hundred guineas are said to be the reward of the

successful discoverer. [We have just tried this experiment, and to our no small surprise, find that what is stated above is true.—Edits. Merc.

Infant Corse.—If any object which impresses the mind with solemn sadness, can, at the same time, infuse the pensive charm of melancholy pleasure, it is the innocent and beautiful corpse of an infant, when the chill of death has stilled the pulse of life, and the countenance, which had been changed by disense and distorted by distress, has resumed its native placid sweetness—then to gaze upon the lovely features, though cold in death, is a sight too touching and beautiful, not to awaken all the tender emotions of the heart and soul.

The fair forehead, adorned with a few little curls of soft and elegant hair—the cheeks, though no longer suffused with the glow of health, yet more beautiful than the most perfect production of the statuary—the lips, that prattled so sweetly in life, with a light tinge of the coral still remaining, looking as though they yet might speak—the neck and shoulders, of delicate whiteness and finished symmetry—the little hands and arms, more beautiful in death than life, crossed on the bosom that has ceased to beat—who can behold such an assemblage of loveliness, without being softened down into tenderness, and freely bestowing the consecrating tear of affection and humanity?

The rose is more beautiful when its petals are but partially disclosed, than when expanded to their greatest extent; so the beauties of infancy, checked in their unfoldings, are lovely in death.

Nantucket Enquirer.

A Mr. Rand advertises for exhibition, in Boston, a solar microscope, which magnifies three million times. By its aid, snakes, apparently six feet long may be discovered in vinegar; and the small particles on figs, appear moving objects as large as a good sized terrapin. It must be a pleasant circumstance, to have ocular proof, that, while we are licking up the vinegar from our salad, we are taking serpents to our bosoms. What a comfortable reflection, as one is munching a fig, to mistake, in the fullness of newly acquired knowledge, the cracking of one of its seeds for the crushing of a snapping-turtle's shell.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A gentleman, an attentive observer, who keeps a store in the southerly part of Boston, has ascertained that a stage coach passes his premises every four minutes in the day. This, probably, includes the numerous hourlies between Roxbury, Dorchester, &c. About one in every twenty minutes passes Charlestown bridge, during the whole twenty-four hours.

An improved method of preparing corn for planting.—Soak the corn in warm water, for thirty-six hours—then, for half a bushel of corn, boil three pails full of water with half a pint of tar, taking care to stir the water until the tar is thoroughly mixed with it. Cool the water until you can hold your hand in it without inconvenience; then put the corn into the liquor—keep it in about five minutes, stirring it constantly—then put the corn into a basket, and put in as much plaster as will adhere to the kernels. Let it remain in the basket twenty-four hours, when it will be ready for planting. Corn prepared in this way will come up several days sooner, than that planted in the common way. This has been found by experience to be a complete preventive against the ravages of crows, wire-worms, and all other insects.

New Hampshire Statesman.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 32 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England—of the crops of 1827. The greatest care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most pronounced sorts.

<i>Artichoke</i> , Green Globe	<i>Lettuce</i> , Early Curled Silesia
<i>Asparagus</i> , Devonshire	Large Green Head
Grassseed	Royal Cape
Batiscia	Imperial
Large white Reading	Hardy Green
<i>Beans</i> , Early Yellow Cranberry	Brown Dutch
Early Mohawk	Grand Admiral
Early Yellow six Weeks	Tennishall, or Rose
Early Canadian Dwarf	Drumhead
Early China Dwarf	Magnam Bonum Cross
Dwarf Cluster	Path Cross
White Kidney Dwarf	Ice Cross
White Cranberry Dwarf	White Cross, or Loaf
Red Cranberry Dwarf	Green Cross
Warrington or Marrow	Pure Apple
Thousand to one	Green Guren
Large White Lima	Persian
Saba, or Carolina	Nutmeg
Red Cranberry string	Large Canteleupe
White Cranberry string	Pomegranate, or Must.
Broad Windsor	Carolina Water
Field	Long Island Water
<i>Beets</i> , true Long Blood	Apple-seeded, Water
Early blood Turnip	<i>Marrow</i>
Early White Scarcity	Mustard, White and Brown
French Sugar, or Amber	Nasturtium
Orange	Mangel Wurtzel
Green, (for soups, &c.)	Okra
<i>Borecole</i>	<i>Onion</i>
Brocoli, Early White	Potatoe
Early Purple	Tree
Large Cape	White Portugal
<i>Brussels Sprouts</i>	Yellow
<i>Cabbage</i> , Early Salisbury dwarf	Madeira
Early York	Strasbourg
Early Dutch	Large Red
Early Sugarloaf	Siberian
Early Loaf, Batiscia	Dwarf Curled
Early Emperor	Curled, or Double
Early Wellington	<i>Parsnip</i> , Large Dutch swelling
Large Bergen, &c.	Silver Skinned
Large Cape Savoy	<i>Peas</i> , (14 varieties.)
Large Scotch	Peppers, Long, or Cayenne
Large Green glazed	Tomato, or Squash
Large late Drumhead	Bell
Tree, or 1000 headed	' Cherry
Green Globe Savoy	<i>Pumpkins</i> , Finest Family
Red Dutch	Connecticut Field
Yellow Savoy	Mammoth
Turnip rooted, &c.	<i>Radish</i> , Early short
Russian	Short top Scarlet
Late Imperial	Long Salmon
Late Sugarloaf	Purple Short Top
<i>Cardoon</i>	Long white, or Naples
<i>Carrrots</i> , Altringham	Cherry
Early Horn	Violet colored
Blond Red (for West India market)	White Turnip Rooted
Lemon	Black Fall, or Spanish
Long Orange	<i>Rhubarb</i> , for arts, &c.
Cream	Ruta Baga,
<i>Cauliflower</i> , Early and Late	Salsify, or vegetable oyster
<i>Celery</i> , White solid	Sis Kale,
Rose coloured solid	Skirret
Italian	Scorzonera
<i>Chervil</i> , Chives	Saffron
Corn Salad, or Veticost	<i>Spinach</i> , New Zealand
Cress, Curled or Peppergrass	Prickly, or Fall
Broad leaved or Garden	Roundleaved summer
Water	Eng. Patience Dock
Long Orange	
<i>Cucumber</i> , Early Frame	<i>Sage</i> , Early bush Summer
Green Cluster	Squash, Long Crook Neck
Short Prickly	Vegetable Marrow
Long Prickly	Porter's Valparaiso
Long green Turkey	Acorn
Long white Turkey	<i>Tomatoes</i>
White Spined	Turnips, Early White Dutch
Small Girklin, &c.	Early Garden Stone
<i>Egg Plant</i> , Purple	White Flat, or Globe
White	Green Round
<i>Endive</i> , Green	Red Round
White Curled	Swan's Egg
Broad leaved Batavian	Large Eng. Norfolk
<i>Garden Burnet</i>	Long Tankard
Garlic Sots	Long Yellow French
<i>Indian Corn</i> , (several varieties)	Yellow Dutch
Kale, Sea	Yellow Maltese
Purple curled	Yellow Aberdeen
Green curly Scotch	Yellow Stone
<i>Lark</i> , London	Yellow Swedish
Large Scotch	<i>Thyme</i> —Sweet Basil—Boreas,
	Lavender—Rosemary—Hussop,
	Wormwood—Summer Savory,
	Penny royal—Spikenard—Dill,
	Balm—Tansy—Beet, &c.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1828.

No. 44.

AGRICULTURE.

PLASTER OF PARIS, CLOVER, &c.

The following extracts are from a "Series of Papers, communicated for the American Farmer, by Geo. W. Jeffreys, Esq. of North Carolina.

"I have been in the habit of using plaster more than twenty years, and its effects on every kind of vegetation (sedge grass excepted which it diminishes) are surprisingly great. There is no arable land left unsown with clover seed here—neither is plaster of so much benefit to land left bare of grass; plaster is not a manure but a stimulant; it stimulates clover, and clover manures the land;—three pecks of plaster are enough as a top dressing for one acre, and all kinds of small grain including hemp and flax are benefited by the same quantity to the acre. Early in the spring we sow plaster on our clover pastures and grain fields;—our sheep are not permitted to run in the clover fields in the winter, and are kept out in the spring, until the clover is well grown—at this time also hogs are permitted to graze upon it, and if they are well salted will thrive as long as clover lasts. The second crop injures the stock, particularly horses, very much by creating a slavinger, and it is best to keep them off, and devote the second crop to seed. We generally salt our clover hay, and put it under cover, not much together; mixing it with straw answers a good purpose. In saving clover seed the heads should be gathered quite dry, and kept in that state until sown. Those who sow seeds for market too often heat it, which prevents it from coming up; the good or bad quality of clover seed may be discovered by filling a glass tumbler half full of water and dropping a few seeds in. Those which sink are good, those that swim are generally deprived of their vegetating powers.—Clean seed should be sown in the following manner. Let the weather be calm (which is also necessary for sowing plaster) and let the ground be laid off into eight feet lands;—take as much seed as you can between your thumb and two fingers for every two casts or steps, and let the casts not exceed the width of the land."

PLASTER OF PARIS APPLIED TO SEEDS.

Not only Indian Corn, but Peas, Oats, Buckwheat and probably most other seeds are benefitted by wetting them with water and then rolling them in plaster.

From the New York Statesman.

FRUIT TREES.

What are you doing there madam? said I last summer, to an industrious and amiable young lady, who herself takes the care of her flower, fruit, and kitchen garden; for mercy sake! what are you doing there? Don't you see, answered she; I am scalding this peach tree. Do you want to kill it? On the contrary, I wish to save it if I can; the root is worm-eaten—the leaves are curling and withering—it will be dead in a few days, if I do not apply an efficacious remedy. I have lost several fruit trees this summer by the worms; in vain have I tried all the means suggested, as to dig round—look for worms—use a wire to kill them

through the apertures—put lime, ashes, &c. all in vain. Once the trees are attacked, they invariably die. This is the best tree of the garden; it produces the most excellent fruit. I am determined to try on it an experiment, which I have for a long time thought of, but from which I have always been discouraged by my friends saying "that will kill the tree. But the tree is already as if dead, and I think there is even prudence in the trial, since it leaves at least a possibility—a hope of saving it.

A great deal of conversation followed that experiment; some laughed, some found it absurd. I myself visited and examined with anxiety the tree every day. To our great surprise and satisfaction, after the fall of the faded leaves, the vegetation resumed all its activity, and a new set of beautiful, long, green leaves again covered the tree. Encouraged by this success, all the fruit trees of the garden, sound or not, were scalded before the setting in of winter.

The brother of the young lady having taken confidence in the operation, and having himself an orchard of a hundred and fifty fruit trees, apples, pears, plums, peaches, &c. of which a few were also worm-eaten, took the resolution to have them all scalded before winter. An iron kettle was brought into the orchard, kept boiling, (water added from a neighboring brook in proportion as it was used) and three or four quarts poured at the bottom of each tree, about one foot above the ground; care was taken to cause the water to follow the trunk and penetrate to the roots, by pouring it round the tree, and not too fast. This was done to each tree in the orchard with the greatest ease in less than half a day's labor. The same operation was performed again in the spring as soon as the frost was out of the ground. Not a single tree died. Those in bad order revived, and they are all recovered with the most luxuriant blossoms.

This discovery, for it well deserves the name, will certainly rank among the most useful. I hasten to send it for your valuable paper; it should be reprinted in all the publications of this country, for it might save many thousand fruit trees this season from destruction, if known by all gardeners and farmers.

In former times, a young lady who had become a hennepiece of her own country, by her inequity and industry, would have received, as a reward, a crown of the finest flowers, with a basket of the best fruit; but in these dry modern times, let her, at least, receive our best thanks. D.C.

From London's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

TO ACCELERATE VEGETATION.

Accelerating by the form of surface consists in forming beds or banks in an east and west direction, and sloping to the south, forming an angle with the horizon, the maximum of which, in garden soils, cannot exceed 45 degrees. On such beds early sown crops, as radishes, peas, turnips, &c. will come much earlier, and winter standing crops, as lettuce, broccoli, &c. suffer less from severe weather than those on a level surface. The north side of such beds or ridges may be used

for retarding vegetation, as leeks, borecoles, &c.

Acceleration by shelter, and exposure to the sun, is the simplest, and probably only primitive mode of accelerating the vegetation of plants. And hence one of the objects for which wall and hedges are introduced in gardens. A May-duke cherry, trained against a south wall, and another tree, of the same species, in the open compartment of a sheltered garden, were found, by the late J. Kyle, of Morcdun, near Edinburgh, on an average of years, to differ a fortnight in the ripening of their fruit. In cold, damp, cloudy seasons, they were nearly on a par; but in dry, warm seasons, those on the wall were sometimes fit to be gathered three weeks before the others. It may be here remarked, that though, in cloudy seasons, those on the wall did not ripen before the others; yet their flavor was, in such seasons, better than those of the others, probably from the comparative dryness of their situation. Corn and potatoes on the north and south sides of a hill, all other circumstances being equal, ripen at about the same relative distance of time.

Accelerating by soils is effected by manures of all sorts, but especially by what are called hot and stimulating manures and composts, as pigeons' dung for cucumbers, blood for vines; and, in general, as to soils, lime rubbish, sand, and gravel, seem to have the power of accelerating vegetation to a much greater degree than rich clayey or loamy soils, or bog or peat earth.

Accelerating by previous preparation of the land is a method of considerable importance, whether taken alone, or in connection with other modes of acceleration. It has long been observed by cultivators, that early ripened crops of onions and potatoes sprout, or give signs of vegetation, more early next season than late ripened crops. The same of bulbs of flowers which have been forced, which re-grow much earlier next season, than those which have been grown in the open air. It was reserved to Knight, however, to turn this to account in the forcing of fruit trees, as related in a paper, accompanied as usual by what renders all the papers of that eminent horticulturist so truly valuable—a rationale of the practice.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The benefits of these associations have been felt by the agricultural interest of our country, which has been essentially promoted by the diffusion of practical and scientific information on subjects connected with the business of the farmer. Within some twenty years that these societies have existed, crops of many of the products of the soil have doubled and a general increase taken place in others. The breeds of animals, particularly sheep and kine, have improved by crosses with such animals as were imported by some Agricultural Society or by some individual member; and a very visible improvement has taken place in the implements of husbandry.—*Boston Patriot.*

Tooth-Ache.—A remedy for this most painful affection which has succeeded in ninety-five of a hundred cases, alum reduced to an impalpable powder 2 drachms, nitrous spirit of ether 7 drachms mixed and applied to the tooth.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WORMS IN APPLES.

It is now about time for the insects to begin to deposit their eggs in the young apples and plums. At the time the apple is about the size of a cherry stone the insects make small holes, and leave their eggs. The holes look as though they were made with the point of a penknife. Their eggs are not so big as a seed of herds grass, with the hull rubbed off. In about ten days, the egg becomes a very small maggot with a black head, and commences his march in all directions through the apple till the worm and apple that does not drop off get to full size. One may see the insect very busy about the trees. Its body is about the size and color of the wire worm, wings long and narrow, legs very long, wire shape, resembles the musketoe. They often get into houses and flutter about the windows. I have known many plum trees of the best kind that never would hold their plums till they were more than half grown, the owners tired of looking for fruit would cut them down. The cause of their dropping off, I believe to be nothing but worms. Would it not be worth while to cover some branch of such trees with a piece of millnet for an experiment,—the covering would not be needed but a few days. I wish some one that has time and skill would find a preventive for this evil. M. FRENCH.

Salisbury, May 19, 1828.

From the American Farmer.

WASHING SHEEP.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq. Steubenville, May 1, 1828.

Dear Sir,—I have just received yours, enclosing a letter from one of your subscribers, on the subject of washing wool on the sheep's back; a task performed in this country with very little trouble or expense.

We make a pen, of boards or fence-rail, large enough to hold the flock, (of three or four hundred sheep) immediately on the margin of some running stream, which is made to form one line of the enclosure. The men employed to wash the animals, take them, one at a time, (each man taking one) from this fold into the water, about waist deep, or nearly to their arm-pits, where they rub and press the wool with their hands and arms, until the water runs out entirely clear, which, generally speaking, will occupy from three to five minutes. They are then taken to the shore, either above or below the pen, as most convenient; and after the water is carefully pressed from the wool are turned loose upon a dry spot, leading, if practicable, to the pasture fields. On the fourth or fifth day they should be shorn.

Four or five active men, beginning at an early period in the morning, will wash from six to eight hundred by five o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour the washing should cease, in order that the sheep may, in some measure, become dry before sun set. I need hardly add, that the utmost care should be taken to keep the mouths of the poor animals above water, and that they should be handled carefully and gently in all respects.

We use no material but cold water in this operation, the natural grease in the wool possessing a saponaceous quality which renders the washing perfectly easy.

Pray tell your correspondent that he need not fear washing money out of his pocket into that of the poor manufacturer, who requires, at the pre-

sent juncture especially, all the aid that can be given; and that it adds greatly to the reputation of his flock, to have the fleeces well washed, well tagged, and well put up!

Very respectfully,

Your ob't. servant,
W. R. DICKINSON.

From the Democratic Press.

SOAP SUDS A MANURE.

A few years ago my attention was attracted by the soil of my garden, reduced to a state of poverty unfriendly to vegetation. Interest in all its future produce, influenced my wishes for its restoration. An invigorating manure was necessary;—but such a stimulus could not easily be procured. While considering which of the succedanea within my reach, had the greatest probable appearance of succeeding, it occurred, that possibly some trivial advantage might be derived from the soil and alkali suspended in the waters of a washing.—Pits were immediately ordered to be made, and in them, the contents of a tub, which my servant usually committed to the common sewer, were carefully deposited; as washing succeeded washing, other pits were dug and filled, so that the whole garden, a small portion excepted, has in this manner been watered and enriched; that small portion remains a visible demonstration of the utility of this manure. There vegetation is still languid; while the rest of the garden, invigorated by the suds only, annually exhibits a luxuriance almost equal to any thing this fertile neighbourhood can produce.

Remarks on the above by the Rev Thomas Falconer.

I The above important experiment may perhaps remind the reader of the principal ingredients of the oil-compost, suggested by Dr Hunter, of York. In this simple fluid manure we have an animal oil, and the same alkali; but neither of them perhaps, in so pure a state as in the manure, with the addition of fresh horse dung. The fresh horse dung is added in order to produce heat and fermentation; and a delay of six months is supposed to be necessary, to make the compost fit for use. All, however, that seems to be gained by the horse dung, is the animal oil, which may be united with the alkali during the progress of fermentation, and the straw, which in the fermentation of the compost will bind the mass together, and when decomposed on the ground, will afford a small supply of vegetable matter. If we make the comparison strictly accurate, on the other side, we may observe, that in the fluid manure there must be an increased quantity of animal matter in the water after it has been used for the purpose of washing linen.

The experiment then shows what is the advantage of the application of the oil and alkali only, as a manure, and perhaps the delay of 6 months in preparing the compost would not be compensated by any superior efficacy, that may be expected to rise from the combination of horse dung. It also appears from the experiment, that the compost is a more useful discovery than Dr. Hunter himself could justly infer from his own limited experience of its effects.

2 This mixture of an oil and alkali has been more generally known than adopted, as a remedy against the insects which infest wall fruit trees. It will destroy the insects which have already formed their nests and bred amongst their leaves. When used in the early part of the year, it seems

to prevent the insects from settling upon them;—but whether by rendering the surface of the leaf disagreeable to the bodies of the animals, and thus repelling them, or neutralizing the acid they deposit, and thus preventing the leaf from contracting into a necessary form for their reception, I cannot presume to determine.—One of the modes by which this mixture indirectly contributes to the fertility of the ground, may be by its destruction of the insects, which prey upon the plants. It is also, I think, to be preferred to the lime water, as well as the wood ashes and lime, which Forsyth recommends to be used for the removal of insects. It is preferable to the lime water and the lime, because lime loses its causticity, and with that its efficacy, by exposure to the air, and must consequently be frequently applied; and to the dragging the leaves with the fine dust of wood ashes and lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labor, and is obtained without expense.

Mr. Speechley, in his treatise on the vine, published in 1796, has used this mixture with great success; but he has applied it awkwardly and wastefully. He directs it to be poured from a ladder out of a watering pot over both trees and wall, beginning at the top of the wall, and bringing it on in courses from top to bottom. Mr. Speechley is not the first person who has thought of this application of the mixture. It is a fact which has long been known and neglected.

A considerable extent of wall may be washed by means of a common garden pump in a short time; and this operation should be repeated as a supply of a mixture can be procured; or if the water of a washing cannot be had, a quantity of potash of commerce dissolved in water may be substituted. The washing of the trees and wall twice a week for three weeks in the spring will be sufficient to secure them from the injuries of these insects. On the whole, then, this must be considered as a valuable manure, as it can be obtained easily, at small expense, and in large quantities; and when its nature is well understood, will probably be no less esteemed by the farmer than horse dung. To the gardener as well as the farmer, it is useful mixed with mould as a fertilizing compost; or when fluid may be applied to his fruit walls as a wash fatal to the noxious brood of predatory insects.—*Nicholson's Jour V. 20.*

Remarks of a Countryman.

The discovery of soap suds as a manure, is worthy of the consideration of agriculturists generally. In addition to the applications of oil, pointed out by Mr. Falconer, I have used it with some success in the preservation of cucumber vines from the bugs which are detrimental to them. I also think that water and muskmelon vines might be preserved from the bugs by a timely application of suds. The advantages of it are not sufficiently known. Future experiments, I am disposed to believe, will stamp a value on it far beyond what we at present conceive or anticipate.

A COUNTRYMAN.

The citizens of Bellows Falls have given notice that a boat will ply weekly between that place and Hartford, Con. during the season.

THE GOOSEBERRY,

In Piedmont, where it is found wild, and the berries eatable, but astringent and neglected, is called *griselle*. Some derive our name; gooseber-

ty from gorseberry, or the resemblance of the bush to gorse; others, as Professor Martyn, from its being used as a sauce with young or green geese.—Gerrard says, it is called feaberry (feverberry) in Cheshire, and it has the same in Lancashire and Yorkshire. In Norfolk this term is abbreviated to feases, or, as they pronounce it, fahes. Carberry is another British name for this fruit. The gooseberry-bush is a low branching, prickly shrub, with trilobate sub pubescent leaves, one-flowered nodding peduncles, and pendulous berries, hairy or smooth. It is a native of several parts of Europe, and abounds in the Vallais in copsewoods, where it produces a small, green, hairy, high-flavored fruit. In England it is naturalized in various places on old walls, ruins, and in the woods and heigles about Darlington. It is cultivated in greater perfection in Lancashire than in any other part of Britain; and next to Lancashire, the climate and treatment of the Lothians seem to suit this fruit. In Spain and Italy the fruit is scarcely known.—In France it is neglected and little esteemed. In some parts of Germany and Holland the moderate temperature and humidity of climate seems to suit the fruit—but in no country is its size and beauty to be compared with that produced in Lancashire, or from the Lancashire varieties cultivated with care in the more temperate and humid districts of Britain. Neill observes, that when foreigners witness our Lancashire gooseberries, they are ready to consider them as forming quite a different branch of fruit. Happily this wholesome and useful fruit is to be found in almost every cottage garden in Britain; and it ought to be considered as a part of every gardener's duty to encourage the introduction of its most useful varieties into these humble enclosures. In Lancashire, and some parts of the adjoining counties, almost every cottager who has a garden, cultivates the gooseberry, with a view to prizes given at what are called gooseberry-prize meetings; of these there is annually published an account, with the names and weight of the successful sorts, in what is called the *Manchester Gooseberry-Book*. The prizes vary from 10s. to £5 or £10. The second, third, to the sixth and tenth degrees of merit, receiving often proportionate prizes. There are meetings held in spring to "make up," as the term is, the sorts, the persons, and the conditions of the exhibition; and in August to weigh and taste the fruit, and determine the prizes. In the gooseberry-book for 1819 is an account of 136 meetings; the largest berry produced, was the *top sawyer* seedling, a red fruit, weighing 26 dwts. 17 grs.—46 red, 33 yellow, 47 green, and 41 white sorts were exhibited, and 14 new-named seedlings, which had been distinguished at former meetings, stated as "going out" or about to be sold to propagators.

Use.—The fruit was formerly in little esteem; but it has received so much improvement, that it is now considered very valuable for tarts, pies, sauces, and creams, before being ripe, and when at maturity it forms a rich dessert fruit for three months; and is preserved in sugar for the same purpose, and in water for the kitchen. Unripe gooseberries can be preserved in hottles of water against winter; the bottles are filled with berries close corked and well sealed; they are then placed in a cool cellar till wanted. By plunging the bottles, after being corked, into boiling water for a few minutes, (heating them gradually to prevent cracking,) the berries are said to keep better.—*Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening*.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Celery Sauce for Roasted or Boiled Fowls.—

Take a large bunch of celery, wash it very clean, cut it in little thin bits, and boil it softly in a little water till it is tender, then add a little beaten mace, some nutmegs, pepper and salt, thickened with a good piece of butter rolled in flour, then boil it up and pour it in your dish; you may add a half pint of cream, a glass of white wine, and a spoonful of catsup.

Brown Celery Sauce.—Stew the celery in a little water, then add mace, nutmeg, pepper, salt, a piece of butter rolled in flour, with a glass of red wine, a spoonful of catsup and half a pint of good gravy, boil all those together and pour them into the dish.

To dress Calf's Head Soup.—Take a calf's head, (with the skin on if you can get it) part of the liver and lights, boil it in six quarts of water, until you can take the bones out, put it on a dish, season it with pepper, salt, and sweet marjoram, thyme and sage, mace and cloves, skim the water if there be any fat on it, then put it all back in the same water that you boiled it in, and let it boil till done; just before you take it up, put one glass of wine and brown it with a little burnt sugar, thicken it with a little butter and flour.—If you want to make a great deal of soup, you must add a knuckle of veal, as the head only will not make it rich enough, fry some forcemeat balls and put it in. If you wish to make the dish without soup, boil the head in the same way, and season it in the same manner, in the dish, with a little of the water it was boiled in, thicken it a little with butter and flour, put it in the oven till you think it is done.

Pea Soup.—To two quarts of peas put two gallons of water, three large onions, a handful of parsley, a little thyme, pepper, and salt.

Mrs. G's Famous Buns.—One pound and a half of flour, (a quarter pound left to sift in last) and a half a pound of butter cut up fine together; then add four eggs beat to a high froth, four teaspoons of milk, half a wine glass of brandy, wine, and rose water each, and one wine glass of yeast; stir it all together with a knife, and add half a pound of sugar, then sift in the quarter of a pound of flour, and when the lumps are all beaten fine, set them to rise in the pans they are to be baked in. This quantity will make four square pans full.

Black Cake, much esteemed.—Three pounds of butter and three pounds of sugar beat to a cream, three glasses of brandy and two of rose water, twenty-eight eggs, and three pounds of flour added by degrees together, six pounds of currants, six pounds of seeded raisins, one ounce of cinnamon, one ounce of nutmeg, three quarters of an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of mace, one pound of citron. (Two large loaves baked five hours.)

A beautiful specimen of American Leghorn, was yesterday left at Mrs. Tew's for inspection by the ladies. It was manufactured of the native spear grass of our meadows, by a young lady of Danvers, [Mass.] and for the beauty and neatness of workmanship, surpasses the imported Leghorn of No. 50. We hope some of our munificent ladies will be the purchaser of this superb article at a liberal price, as a reward of native ingenuity and industry.—*Pgevi. Am.*

BOSTON PUDDING.

Make a good common paste with a pound and a half of flour, and three quarters of a pound of butter. When you roll it out the last time, cut off the edges, till you get the sheet of paste of an even square shape.

Have ready some fruit sweetened to your taste. If cranberries, gooseberries, dried peaches, or damsons, they should be stewed, and made very sweet. If apples, they should be stewed in a very little water, drained, and seasoned with nutmeg, rose-water and lemon. If currants, raspberries, or blackberries, they should be mashed with sugar, and put into the pudding raw.

Spread the fruit very thick, all over the sheet of paste, (which must not be rolled out too thin.) When it is covered all over with the fruit, roll it up, and close the dough at both ends, and down the last side. Tie the pudding in a cloth and boil it.

Eat it with sugar. It must not be taken out of the pot till just before it is brought to table.

Scotch Broom, or Spartium scoparium.—This shrub, which is in such great plenty in different parts of Scotland, England, and Ireland, as to subserve one of the commonest purposes of the household, is also one of the most ornamental shrubs that can aid to decorate the shrubbery. It grows to the height of six feet; the branches are very numerous and flexible, and the bark is quite green, the leaves are both simple and trifoliate.

The upper part being of the former, and the lower part of the latter description; these will be sometimes retained by the plant for a portion of the winter, but when entirely divested of foliage, its numerous shoots being green, give to it a pleasant appearance. It is the flowers, however, which constitute its principal beauty; these expand in the month of May; they are large and yellow, of a papilionaceous form, and are produced in such profusion in some seasons, as almost to cover the shrub; the seeds grow in compressed pods, are small, and of a kidney shape. There is a variety with white blossoms, and another with variegated leaves; there is also the *Spartium junceum*, or Spanish Broom, with single and double flowers, but this latter species is not sufficiently hardy to support the winters of this latitude, though it would suit the climate of North Carolina, and south of it *Prince's Horticulture*.

Althea frutex or Hibiscus syriacus.—This shrub grows generally to the height of 10 or 12 feet; but there are some on Long Island which are at least 15 feet in height. It forms a fine conical shaped head, and the different varieties continue blooming from the latter part of summer to the end of autumn. The single flowering ones commence earliest in the season, and when they are nearly past, the double ones commence, and continue till frost prevents the further expansion of their flowers. There are a number of varieties, among which are two new double ones, originated from seed within the last few years.—*Ibid.*

Improvement of Morals.—A gentleman at Havana states, that murders in that city are becoming very rare, not more than two a week having been perpetrated during the last year.

Jamaica.—The sugar crop has commenced, and a luxuriant harvest was anticipated; but the coffee plantations yielded very short of their usual supply.

PEACH TREES.

(Concluded from page 339.)

Mr Thomas Coulter, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, gives the following directions for cultivating peach trees, which he has successfully pursued in Pennsylvania and Delaware, for 45 years. See *Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc.* vol. v.

"The principal causes of peach trees dying whilst young, are the planting, transplanting and pruning the same stock; which causes the stock to be open and tender, and the bark of the tree very rough: this roughness of the bark gives opportunities to insects to lodge and breed in it; and birds search after these insects, for their support; and with their sharp bills, wound the stock in many places: from which wound the sap of the tree is drawn out, which congeals and never fails to kill, or to render the tree useless in a few years. To prevent which, transplant your peach-trees, as young as possible, where you mean them to stand; if, in the kernel, so much the better, because, in that case, there will be no check of growth, which always injures peach-trees. Plant peach-trees, 16 feet apart, both ways, except you would wish to take your wagon through the orchard to carry the peaches away; in that case, give 24 feet distance to every fifth row, one way, after transplanting. You may plough and harrow amongst your peach-trees, for two years, paying no regard to wounding or tearing them, so that you do not take them up by the roots. In the month of March or April, in the third year after transplanting, cut them all off by the ground; plough and harrow amongst them as before, taking special care not to wound or tear them in the smallest degree, letting all the sprouts or scions grow that will grow; cut none away, supposing six or more should come from the old stump; the young scions will grow up to bearing trees on account of the roots being strong. Let no kind of beast enter peach orchards, *hogs excepted*, for fear of wounding the trees; as the least wound will greatly injure the tree, by draining away that substance which is the life thereof; although the tree may live many years, the produce is not so great, neither is the fruit so good. After the old stock is cut away, the third year after transplanting, the sprouts or scions will grow up, all round the old stump, from four to six in number: no more will come to maturity, than the old stump can support and nourish; the remainder will die before ever they bear fruit. These may be cut away, taking care not to wound any part of any stock, or the bark. The sprouts growing all round the old stump, when loaded with fruit, will bend and rest on the ground in every direction, without injuring any of them, for many years, all of them being rooted in the ground, as though they had been planted. The stocks will remain tough, and the bark smooth, for 20 years and upwards; if any of the sprouts or trees from the old stump should happen to split off, or die, cut them away, they will be supplied from the ground, by young trees, so that you will have trees from the same stump for 100 years, as I believe. I now have trees 36, 20, 10, 5, and down to one year old, all from the same stump. The young trees coming up, after any of the old trees split off or die, and are cut away, will bear fruit the second year; but this fruit will not ripen so easily as the fruit on the old trees from the same stem. Three years after the trees are cut off by the ground, they will be sufficiently large and bushy, to shade the

ground so as to prevent grass of any kind from matting or binding the surface, so as to injure the trees; therefore, ploughing is useless, as well as injurious; useless, because nothing can be raised, in the orchard, by reason the trees will shade all the ground, or nearly so; injurious, because either the roots, stock or branches will be wounded; neither is it necessary ever to manure peach-trees, as manured trees will always produce less and worse fruit, than trees that are not manured; although by manuring your peach-trees, they will grow larger, and look greener and thicker in the boughs, and cause a thicker shade, yet on them will grow very little fruit, and that little will be of a very bad kind, generally looking as green as the leaves, even when ripe, and later than those that never have been manured.*

"Peach trees never require a rich soil; the poorer the soil the better the fruit; a middling soil produces a more bountiful crop.

"The highest ground, and the north side of hills, is the best for peach trees; they keep back vegetation, by which means the fruit is often preserved from being killed, by the late frosts in the month of April, in the Pennsylvania latitude. I have made these observations from actual experience.

"A gentleman from Monongahela county, in Virginia, called at my house, and asked me who instructed me to cultivate peach-trees; I told him that observation and experience were my teachers. The gentleman observed that Col. Luther Martin, in the lower parts of Maryland, and another gentleman near the same place, whose name he could not recollect, were pursuing the same plan advantageously."

The propriety of transplanting trees, we have before explained.

The practice of Mr Coulter, in cutting down the trees is highly rational: they are thus forced to spend their vigor upon their bodies and roots, instead of shooting up into the air with thin barks, which are easily penetrated by the fly.

The best kind of peaches is said to be produced from inoculation; and upon an *apricot stock*, as they are not liable to be injured by the fly; and that peach-trees thus produced, grow larger and rise higher, than when on the peach stock.—Grafting the peach upon a plum stock, has also been practised, with a view of resisting the attack of the fly; but this operation must be performed under ground, otherwise an unsightly knob will be the consequence of the peach tree overgrowing the plum stock, and endanger the breaking off of the tree, at the place of junction.

The directions given by Forsyth, with respect to wall peach trees, may be applied to our standard trees, viz. "To pinch off all the strong shoots in June, the first year the tree bears; which will make them throw out side shoots; these, if not laid too thick, will make fine bearing wood for the succeeding year. If the strong shoots be suffered to grow to their full length, they will be large and spongy, and will neither produce good fruit nor good wood for the following year. Sometimes weakly trees are covered with blossoms, but if too

much fruit be suffered to remain on them, they will be weakened so much that they will never recover. In that case, I would recommend picking off the greater part of the fruit to let the tree recover its strength. When trees in this state are pruned, never prune at a *single flower bud*; as the shoot will be either entirely killed, or at least die, as far as the next wood-bud.

"I have often topped the strong shoots twice in the course of a summer, before they produce the fine kind, bearing wood. These strong shoots exhaust the tree, and never produce good wood, when neglected to be topped. I would recommend to cut out such shoots when the trees are pruned in the spring, and to leave only the bearing wood, which may be known by two small leaves where the flower buds will be in the following year; (the strong shoots having only one leaf-bud at each eye) and to pick off all side-shoots near the tops of the branches, as soon as they can be laid hold of."

Peaches yield, on distillation, a highly flavored, but unwholesome spirit, which is much prized.—One or two spoonsful, added to a bowl of common punch, greatly improves it. Indeed it is difficult to find a more agreeable assuager of thirst, than such a combination.

The flowers of peaches emit an agreeable, fragrant odor, and have a bitterish taste. If distilled in a water bath, they yield a whitish liquor, about one-sixth part of their weight, and which communicates to a large quantity of other liquids a flavor similar to that of the kernels themselves. An infusion of half an ounce of the fresh gathered flowers, or a drachm of them when dried, in half a pint of boiling water, sweetened with a little sugar, is said to be a useful laxative and vermifuge for children.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Breeding of Maggots, &c.—Dr Mitchell states in the N. Y. Farmer, that the rearing and multiplication of maggots, for profit, is a regular business at the horse butcheries, near Paris. They are sold by measure, for feeding birds and poultry, and for fish bait. The man who superintends the maggot-breeding, pays to the owners of the slaughter house 30 francs (\$5.02) per week, for leave to carry on the trade!

Wool.—Mr Rapp, of Economy, Western Pennsylvania, offers for wool well washed on the sheep, as follows:—full blood merino 40 cents; seven eighths 35; three fourths 31; one half 27; common wool 22. It is doubtful whether the wool growers of New England will get higher prices than these the present season.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

The commissioners, who were appointed to inquire into the state of the Paris horse butcheries, reported that they had seen the flesh of fat horses so carefully ranged along the walls, that it would not have dishonored the best butcher's stalls; and they believed that much of it was consumed by the poor of the metropolis. They say that no doubt is entertained of its palatableness, healthiness, and nutritious qualities:—*Ibid.*

The editor of the Baltimore of Gazette acknowledges having received a sample of Liberian Coffee. It is pronounced to be not inferior to Mocha coffee, and superior to Java. It was gathered by the natives, and sold by the colonists at Liberia, for about three cents a pound. It is stated that coffee trees grow spontaneously at Liberia;—and that there are extensive forests of it there.

* This assertion is directly contrary to the experience of a gentleman in New Jersey, who has remarkably fine peaches, regularly matures his trees every year, and asserts that the speedy decay of common peach trees is owing chiefly to a neglect of the practice. He even said experience convinced him it was owing to the same circumstance, that peach stocks did not, in general, produce fruit like the original tree."

PASTURE.

Some graziers mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture, which both turn to account, and do little injury to the grazing cattle.—In some cases, sheep are of real benefit, by eating down and destroying ragwort, (*Senecio jacobaeae*) which disgraces some of the best pastures where oxen are only grazed.

So various is the appetite of animals, that there is scarcely any plant which is not chosen by some, and left untouched by others. The following economical experiment is well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer get nourishment, two horses will do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in their choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass.

New grass, stocked very hard with sheep, curbs the partial luxuriancy of the seeds, and makes the grass unite and mat at the bottom, forming a tender and inviting herbage.

Alternately mowing and feeding land greatly improves it.

In Cardiganshire and Yorkshire, it is customary to put up their fields as early in May as they can, for the summer season, with no other attention than eradicating dock, or cutting down thistles, &c. In that state they continue till November or December, when all the stock is turned in, and every animal is in excellent condition, without the aid of hay, straw, or oats, and the butter is as good as in any part of the year. The frost sweetens the grass, and snow does not injure;—but while it is buried, dry food must be resorted to. In the spring of the year, young shoots of grass are very forward under the shelter of the old, and both together are eaten with avidity.—The land which was before mossy, from being overstocked and grazed too bare, is soon filled with palatable and abundant food, and the moss disappears without the aid of the plough, or surface manure.

In turning out horses to grass in the spring, it is usual to choose the forenoon of a fine day to do it in; the natural consequence is, the horse fills his belly during the sunshine, and lays down to rest in the cool of the night; thereby, probably exposing himself to disorders. In some parts of Yorkshire a better practice prevails; the horse is turned out at bed-time; the consequence is, he eats all night, and sleeps in the sunshine of the next day.

In Gloucestershire the best cheese is made from the coldest and least productive soils; over-run with rushes, &c. intermixed, however, with better herbage. And in North Wiltshire (famous for cheese) some dairymen mix sheep with the cows, to impoverish the pasture; in the proportion of about one sheep to a cow.

The bottom of an old hay stack is esteemed an excellent manure for pasture land, as besides the nourishment it affords, it contains a quantity of grass seeds, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for corn lands, as it will then raise grass and other plants, which, though of use in the pasture, are weeds among the corn.—*Gleanings in Husbandry.*

A society has been formed in Philadelphia, under the name of the "Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania."

HOP BEER.

For a half barrel of beer take half a pound of hops and half a gallon of molasses; the latter must be poured by itself into the cask. Boil the hops, adding to them a tea-cupful of powdered ginger, in about a pailful and a half of water, that is, a quantity sufficient to extract the virtue of the hops. When sufficiently brewed, put it up warm into the cask, shaking it well in order to mix it with the molasses. Then fill it up with water quite to the bung, which must be left open to allow it to work. You must be careful to keep it constantly filled up with water whenever it works over. When sufficiently wrought to be bottled, put about a spoonfull of molasses into each bottle.

PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES.

To one pound of ripe strawberries put one pound of powdered loaf sugar, laying alternately on a deep dish a layer of each. Let them remain thus for twenty-four hours, when boil them in a sirup till they are all of a color. In order to determine when they are done enough, cut one of them open. Then, taking them out, boil the sirup to the consistency of a jelly, let it remain till cool, then put in your strawberries, and let them boil up once, take them off, and when cool, put them into a pot for use.

The justly celebrated M. de Pradt, is now engaged in forming an experimental farm, as a school or practical husbandry for the central part of France. It is situated about a league from Allanches on the great road from that city to Bort, in the department Correze.

Magnetic needle.—Professor Eaton proposes that the needles of compasses should be tipped with silver, brass, &c. This not only preserves the points from rust, but withdraws the poles from any attractive power in the brass, whether it arises from hammering, or from any particle of steel or iron which may have been accidentally left in the brass.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Hares.—During the past winter a number of gentlemen procured a large number of hares to be collected in the western counties, fifty of which have been brought down, and turned loose in different places on Long Island. It is a harmless animal, and does no injury to the farmer. It is therefore to be hoped that they may be suffered to increase and multiply for a little time. They are really game; they afford much fine sport for the lovers of hunting; and they are said by connoisseurs to be superior to the English hare, a brace of which costs a guinea in that country. They are more like the French hare, an article much esteemed by epicures. The meat is black as that of the deer, and is exceedingly delicate.—*Com. Advertiser.*

Meat may be preserved fresh many months, by keeping it immersed in molasses. A joint of meat or any provision, suspended in a flannel bag, will keep sweet much longer than by most of the modes commonly practised. The cooler and drier the meat is, when the flannel is put round it the better, and the flannel should be perfectly clean.

Carl Horse.—John Kane was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months, at hard labor, for unmercifully beating his horse. He is a gray headed man—63 years old.—*N. Y. Advertiser.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1828.

ORCHARD.

Soil. Any soil is suitable for an orchard, which produces good crops of grain, grass, or garden vegetables; but a good deep sandy loam not too dry nor very moist is to be preferred. In the stiffest part of the ground you may plant pear trees; in the lighter, apples, plums, and cherries, and in the lightest, peach, nectarine, and apricots.

Aspect. A south eastern aspect is generally recommended; but when this exposes the trees to the sea winds, a south western may be better.—Some recommend a northern aspect, and planting trees the north side of a wall to prevent them from budding and blowing so early in the spring as to expose them to frosts.

Preparation of the ground. If the land be swarded it should be broken up and tilled at least one year before the trees are planted.

Manure. Rotten leaves, or the mould formed by the decomposition of leaves, is recommended by Forsyth. Compost, or rich earth, is said to be preferable to dung, which encourages insects and blight. McMaillon says, "it is well known that where hogs and poultry are constantly running over the ground, the trees seldom fail of a crop—which is the best proof that manure is necessary. Any manure will suit an orchard; but the sweepings of cow-houses, hog-pens, slaughter-houses, poultry and pigeon houses, emptying of drains, &c. are more disposed to facilitate the growth of fruit trees than stable manure. However, any kind of manure is better than none at all."—"Hog dung is accounted to have a peculiar virtue in invigorating weak trees. Rotten turf, or any vegetable refuse, is a general manure—excellent for soils, not already too rich. For an exhausted soil, where a fruit tree, which has been an old profitable occupant is wished to be continued, a dressing of animal matter is a powerful restorative, such as hog's or bullock's blood, offal from the slaughter-house, refuse of skins and leather, decomposed carrion; also urine diluted with water. In a soil which does not effervesce with acids, a little lime, dug in a spade deep is beneficial to fruit trees."—*Abercrombie.*

Distance of trees in an orchard. It should be considered at the time of planting to what size the trees are likely to grow. And they should be set so far asunder that their limbs will not be likely to interfere with each other, when they arrive at full growth. In a soil that suits them best they will become largest. Twenty-five feet may be the right distance in some soils; but thirty-five feet will not be too much in the best, or even forty.—*Deane.*

Cropping. It is proper to crop the ground among newly planted orchard trees, for a few years, in order to defray the expense of hoeing and cultivating it; which should be done until the temporary plants are removed, and the whole be sown down to grass. But it is by no means advisable to carry the system of cropping with vegetables to such an excess as is frequently done. If the bare expense of cultivating the ground, and the rent, be paid by such cropping, it should be considered enough. As the trees begin to produce fruit, begin also to relinquish cropping. When by their productions they defray all expenses, crop no longer. I consider these as being wholesome rules, both for the trees and their owners.—*Loudon.*

Orchards which are laid down to grass last longest; but it is necessary to keep the ground clear of weeds and grass for some little distance from the roots. They may be pastured with calves and swine, and by the latter with much advantage, as they destroy the curculio. Sheep may be admitted, provided the trees are smeared with a coat of lime, or with Forsyth's composition; but large cattle, which can reach up to the limbs of the trees should not be suffered to run in an orchard. In Germany they surround the roots of fruit trees in grass land, with hemp breakings, not only the stock, but for some distance from the tree. The breakings of flax, and spent tan are also recommended for the same purpose.

TO PURIFY MUSTY CIDER.

A friend informs us that a few slices of the *red beet*, put into a barrel of musty cider will deprive it of its disagreeable taste and smell, as well as prevent its becoming vapid or acid.

CUCUMBERS

Are rendered more wholesome by slicing them into a basin of cool spring water.

SAGE CHEESE.

To make sage cheese, take the tops of young red sage, and having pressed the juice from them by beating in a mortar, do the same with the leaves of spinach, and then mix the two juices together. After putting the rennet to the milk, pour in some of this juice, regulating the quantity by the degree of color and taste it is intended to give the cheese. As the curd appears, break it gently, and in an equal manner, then emptying it into the cheese vat, let it be a little pressed in order to eat mellow. Having stood for about seven hours, salt and turn it daily for four or five weeks, then it will be fit for the table. The spinach besides improving the flavor and correcting the bitterness of the sage, will give it a much more pleasing color than can be obtained from sage alone.

ON THE CULTIVATION AND USES OF TREES, TIMBER, &c.

Every farm of any considerable size should have a wood lot, to afford a supply of fuel and timber. That part of a farm should be devoted to this purpose, which is least adapted by nature to tillage or grass. Land which is swampy, with a very thin soil over a sandy bottom; and land that is rocky and mountainous, or which will not endure drought, may answer well for forest trees. It is very bad policy to suffer any such places to be destitute of growing trees.

Some farmers in this country, have thought they would make a lot of ten or a dozen acres answer the purpose of supporting one constant kitchen fire. This, however, is thought by good judges to be too small a quantity of land for that purpose, unless it be very fertile.

In France, large forests were carefully preserved, even during the wildest periods of the revolution, when almost every thing else was abandoned to destruction. It is said to be the practice of the French people not to cut off their woods oftener than once in twenty or twenty five years, and by *huc*, when they are cut over, the owner is obliged to cut all smooth, with the exception of a very few trees, which the officers of government had marked to be spared for a larger growth. And when woodlands are cut they always ought to be cut

smooth, if it is wished that the timber may be reproduced, that the new growth may start together, and not be shaded by trees of a larger growth.—Selecting now and then a large tree, destroying a number of trees in order to obtain access to it, and felling it in such a manner as to injure and break down many others is a wasteful practice, which is insufferable where wood or timber possesses any value.

But it is not merely in forests, nor as supplying fire wood and timber that trees are valuable.—“Considered agriculturally,” says an English writer, “the advantages to be derived from subdividing extensive tracts of country by plantations are evidently great, whether considered in the light of affording immediate shelter to the lands, or in that of improving the local climate.” The fact that the climate may be thus improved, has in very many instances been sufficiently established. It is indeed astonishing, how much better cattle thrive in fields even but moderately sheltered, than they do in an open exposed country. In the breeding of cattle, a sheltered farm or sheltered corner in a farm, is a thing much prized; and in instances where fields were taken by the season for the purpose of fattening them, those most sheltered never fail to bring the highest rents, provided the soil be equally good with that of the neighboring fields, which are sheltered by trees. If we inquire into the cause, we shall find that it does not altogether depend on an early rise of grass, on account of the shelter afforded to the lands by the plantation; but, likewise, that cattle, which have in their power, in cold seasons, to indulge in the kindly shelter afforded them by trees, feed better; because their bodies are not pierced by the keen winds of spring and autumn; neither is the tender grass destroyed by the frosty blasts of March and April.

Dr. Deane observed, “to manage pasture land advantageously, it should be well fenced in small lots, of four, eight or twelve acres, according to the largeness of one's farm and stock. And these lots should be bordered at least with rows of trees. It is best that trees, of some kind or other should be growing scattered in every point of a pasture, so that the cattle may never have far to go in a hot hour to obtain a comfortable shade. The grass will spring earlier in lots that are thus sheltered, and they will bear drought the better. But too great a proportion of shade should be avoided as it will give a sourness to the grass.

“Small lots, that are thus sheltered, are not left bare of snow so early in the spring as larger ones lying bare, as fences and trees cause more of it to remain upon the ground. The cold winds in March and April hurt the grass much when the ground is bare. And the winds in winter will not suffer snow to lie deep in land that is too open to the rake of winds and storms.” (*To be continued.*)

MINES, COAL, &c.

Modern discoveries in geology have thrown great light on the subject of mining, and introduced into the art a degree of certainty never before contemplated. No saline, or metalliferous bodies, however, ought to be sought for or attempted to be worked, but with the advice and assistance of an experienced and skillful mineral surveyor. Nothing being more common than for proprietors to be induced by local reports or traditions to fancy their lands contain coal, lead, or some other valu-

able subterranean products, and to incur great expense in making abortive trials.

There are certain indications, which point out the existence of metals, coal, &c. and to search for them where such indications are not present is as foolish as it would be to look for tropical fruits in Greenland. Dr. Cooper, in the last Philadelphia edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia makes the following observations on this subject:

“*Indications of coal.* It is hardly possible to give any useful notions on this subject to persons who have paid no attention to geology, or subterranean geography. But it may be observed briefly,

1. It is hopeless to search for coal mines in a primitive country, that is, in the strata called granite, gneiss, mica, slate, soapstone, clay slate, or syenite. Sometimes powerful floods or some other cause may have washed away and denuded some of the intermediate strata between granite and coal, as at Richmond, Virginia: but these are rare and anomalous cases. 2. The class of rocks called *transition*, such as grauwacke, and grauwacke slate, often contain anthracite, glanz, or smokeless coal; as in Schuylkill and Luzerne counties, Pennsylvania. 3. The class of rocks called *secondary* or horizontal, contain almost all the known coal basins. Every coal field, or coal basin in what is called geologically the independent coal formation, consists of a separate series of irregularly elliptical strata, dipping from the out break or crop toward the centre of the basin.—These are found below the stratum called in England the floatz magnesian limestone, and usually extend downward toward the mountain or Derbyshire limestone, which rests on the old red sand stone. A coal field consists of various strata of slate, clay, or shal: at the top, containing pyrites and vegetable impressions of ferns, pines, bamboos, &c. then coal, then argillaceous gravelly or freestone strata, then coal, then argillaceous gravelly, and freestone strata, often alternating with basalt, or wid or toadstone, then coal again and so on. 4. The great coal beds (coal strata or coal measures) that constitute the independent coal formation, are above the mass of rock salt, and the strata connected with it. 5. The lignite or coal, half wood, half coal, is never to be relied on as an indication of profitable coal strata. 6. In searching for coal, attend to the impressions of organic fossils.—There are no animal remains except very rarely land muscles in coal strata; there are no vegetable impressions in the strata above or below; (except in the transition anthracite, very far below the bituminous coal. 7. The slate clay over coal is often blackened by the bituminous soot of coal beneath, and contains pyrites. 8. In searching for coal, examine in streams, gullies, and ravines, the edges of the strata; remark if they consist of the strata usually accompanying coal, and trace them upward, to where they crop out, or break out to the day.”

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London files to the 20th of April have been received, by which it appears that a powerful Russian army had passed or was about to pass into the Turkish dominions at Moldavia, with the intention of taking possession of that province and of Wallachia. Although no positive declaration of war had been issued by the Russian government, yet official articles wore a hostile appearance—showed a determination to invade the Turkish territories, and indicated that Russia was certain of the

countenance of the European powers in this decisive measure.

In France all was quiet, and the army in Spain was on the march home. The British Parliament was in session, and the committee on Retrenchment had nearly finished its labors. A bill from the Commons to repeal the Sacramental Test and Conformation acts, had passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

BOSTON HARBOR, &c.

The Mayor of Boston has received a letter from the Hon. Daniel Webster, dated Washington, May 16th, by which it appears "that a bill originating in the House of Representatives, and passed to a third reading in the Senate, by which the sum of eighty-seven thousand dollars is appropriated for the preservation of Deer Island, in Boston harbor."

On Tuesday we noticed in a garden in this town, that many of the vegetables, such as beets, onions, &c. had made their appearance in such plenty as to encourage the expectation of a large and early crop. Strawberries will be scarce. The prospect for stone fruit is good. Of the prospect for apples, pears, &c. we have not had sufficient opportunity to judge whether they will be plenty or not.—We must enjoin upon the farmers in this vicinity the necessity of devoting more attention to the growing of fruit trees. They need no stronger argument to convince them of its experience than is derived from the high price at which fruit of all kinds is sold in this place.—*Lowell Journal.*

Stomach of the Horse.—It is popularly known that a horse cannot be made to vomit. This owing to one half of the stomach being covered by an insensible cuticle, and when an emetic substance is exhibited, the food is thrown upon this part of the stomach, and remains there. The attempt, however, was once successful; but it cost the animal its life—the stomach being burst by the violence of its efforts.—*London Weekly Review.*

For preserving Cucumbers.—Place them in a tub, and pour upon them fresh water, boiling hot; pour the water off when cold, and repeat the process of scalding. After the water is cold and poured off the second time, pour upon them boiling vinegar, and let the whole remain for after use; when the cucumbers will be found fine, crispy, and of the finest green.

Annual Militia Force.—On Tuesday was performed in this town the first act of the military drama of 1823. The play exhibited many of the characteristics of high and low comedy, but on the whole must be regarded as a miserable farce. The actors were the industrious operatives, farmers, &c. of the town, who were compelled by an iniquitous and oppressive law, to leave their daily avocations and "strut the soldier," to no advantage to themselves, and none to the nation.—Our independent companies always make a martial appearance, and well deserved the compliment that is often bestowed upon them for their expertness in military evolutions. Of the soldiers in the military companies we have not much to say, except that there was apparent a studied variety in dress, and that kind of reluctance in marching which is observable in the step of some men when they ascend a ladder for the last time. Such is the natural effect of an unrighteous law, which exempts one part of the community from the onerous burden of military duty, and compels the other to perform it. The burden falls upon those least able to bear it. The tax is the same whether it is to be paid by the man worth millions, or by him on whose daily labour a family is dependent for support. There may be justice in the requirement of the law, but if so, we have not the faculty to discern it.

The company which attracted the most notice was that commanded by Capt. Rind, and consisted of about forty Genoa Mountain boys, armed with shovels, spades, picks, &c.—who are employed in digging a canal, and whose appearance must have convinced any one, that if called into action they could "turn the earth upside down" to some purpose.—*Lowell Journal.*

New Agricultural Books.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, from London, a further supply of standard works on agriculture, horticulture and floriculture, of the latest editions; among which are:

An Encyclopedia of Gardening; comprising the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, and Landscape Gardening, including all the latest Improvements; A General History of Gardening in all Countries; and a statistical view of its present state, with Suggestions for its Future Progress, in the British Isles. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., J.S., &c. Illustrated with many hundred Engravings on wood, by Braunsen. Fifth Edition.

An Encyclopedia of Agriculture; comprising the Theory and Practice of the Valuation, Transfer, Laying Out, Improvement, and Management of Landed Property; and the cultivation and economy of the Animal and Vegetable Productions of Agriculture, including all the latest Improvements; a General History of Agriculture in all Countries; and a statistical view of its present state, with suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., J.S., &c. Author of the Encyclopedia of Gardening. Illustrated with upwards of eight hundred Engravings on wood, by Braunsen.

The Science of Horticulture, comprising a practical system for the Management and Training of Fruit-Trees, exemplified by sketches from trees actually trained. Also a Comparative Investigation of the Foundation and Application of the Physiological Principles of Mr. Kirwan, Sir Humphry Davy, Mrs. Gibson, and Messrs. Hitt, Forsyth, and Knight. Second Edition. By J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., J.S., &c. Author of the Encyclopedia of Gardening, and the Encyclopedia of Agriculture, describing and exemplifying, by sketches, an Improved Arrangement for furnishing every necessary Degree of Heat by Steam, and of applying it to every required Purpose: the results of a course of experiments in growing Peaches and Nectarines, in pots, in a conservatory. By Joseph Hayward. Second Edition.

Flora Domestica, or the Portable Flower-Garden; with directions for the Treatment of Plants in Pots; and illustrations from the Works of the Poets. Second edition, with additions.

The Fruit Grower's Instructor; or, a Practical Treatise on the Cultivation and Treatment of Fruit Trees: containing a description of the Apple Tree, commonly called the American Blight, which causes the canker in Apple Trees, with an Effectual remedy. By J. Bliss.

A Treatise on the Improved Culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, and Currant; in which are pointed out the best methods of obtaining ample crops of these fruits. To which are prefixed Descriptions of the most esteemed Varieties. Third edition, with coloured plates. By Thomas Haynes.

The Green House Companion; comprising a general course of Natural Arrangement of all the Green-House Plants in cultivation; with a descriptive catalogue of the most desirable to form a collection, their proper soils, modes of propagation, management, and references to botanical works in which they are described; also the proper treatment of flowers in rooms, and bulbs in water glasses. Second edition.

A Treatise on the culture and management of Fruit Trees, in which a new method of pruning and Training is fully described. To which is added, a new and improved edition of "Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries, in all kinds of Fruit and Forest Trees, with an account of a Particular Method of Cure, published by order of government. By William Forsyth, F.R.S. and F.S.A., gardener to his Majesty at Kensington and St. James's, Member of the Economical Society at St. Petersburg, &c. &c. The seventh edition, corrected, with additions of new Fruits, and references to their figures; also a calendarial index.

The Florist's Directory, or a Treatise on the Culture of Flowers: in which is added, a Supplementary Dissertation on Soils, Manures, &c. By James Maddock, Florist. A new edition, improved; with notes, and an appendix on the culture of the Dahlia, Chrysanthemum, Lobelia, and Free Mignonette. By Samuel Curtis, Editor of Lectures on Botany, &c.

Hortus Graminum Vegetabilis; or, an Account of the Results of Experiments on the Produce and Nutritive Qualities of different Grasses and other Plants used as the food of the more valuable domestic animals: Instituted by John, Duke of Bedford. Illustrated with numerous figures on the plants and seeds upon which these experiments have been made, and practical observations on their natural habits, and the soils best adapted to their growth; pointing out the kinds most profitable for permanent pasture, irrigated meadows, dry or upland pasture, and the alternate husbandry; accompanied with the Discriminating Characters of the Species and Varieties. By George Sinclair, F.L.S. F.I.S. Third edition.

Sweet's Hortus Britannicus; or, a Catalogue of Plants cultivated in the gardens of Great Britain; arranged in natural orders.

A Concise and Practical Treatise on the Growth and Culture of the Carnation, Pink, Auricularia, Polyanthus, Ranunculus, Tulip, Hyacinth, Rose, and other flowers; including a Dissertation on Soils and Manures, and containing catalogues of the most esteemed varieties of each flower. By Thomas Hogg, Florist. Third edition.

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a Course of Lectures for the Board of Agriculture. By Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. Pres. R.S. &c. Fourth edition.

An Easy Introduction to the Science of Botany, through the medium of Familiar Conversations between a Father and his Son. By Robert John Thornton, M.D.

New Observations on the Natural History of Bees. By Francis Huber. Third edition. Illustrated by five Plates.

A Practical Treatise on Breeding, Rearing, and Fattening all kinds of Domestic Poultry, Pheasants, Pigeons, and Rabbits. Also instructions for the Private Brewery; By Bonington Mubrey, Esq. Fifth edition.

Also, this day received from New York, a Short Treatise on Horticulture; embracing descriptions of a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Grape Vines—Bulbous Flowers—Green-house Trees, and Plants, &c. Directions for Management, &c. By Miss. Price \$1.

Also, "a Treatise on the Cultivation of Ornamental Flowers; comprising Remarks on the requisite Soil, Sowing, Transplanting, and general Management; with Directions for the general treatment of Bulbous Flower Roots, Green-house Plants, &c. By Roland Green." Price 37 cts.

Likewise, just received from New York, "Economy of the Kitchen-garden, the Orchard, and Vinery; with plain practical Directions for management. By William Wilson, Nurseryman." Price 75 cts.

Also, "Seventy-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats. By a Lady of Philadelphia." Price 50 cts.

Green-House Plants.

There will be sold at auction, in Salem, in the course of the ensuing week, upwards of 200 pots of rare and beautiful Green-House Plants, from the Linnean Garden, New York. Among which are the Greville Rose, Coffee, Pepper, splendid varieties of the *Mimosa* or Sensitive Plant, &c. Catalogues can be had in Boston at the New England Farmer Seed Store, where any directions respecting purchases can be left by those who may not find it convenient to attend.

Salem, May 21.

Tarragon Roots.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few roots of this herb, (growing in pots,) used in soups, salads, &c. price 50 cts. per pot.

Likewise roots of the Chives, in pots, price 37 1/2 cts. per pot.

Ornamental Flowers.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a large variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of six and a quarter cents each; likewise done up in packages comprising 29 varieties, each sort being labelled, at \$1 per package.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- - - - -	barrel.	2 75 3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - - - -	ton.	107 50 110 00
Pearl, first sort,	- - - - -	"	112 00 115 00
BEANS, white,	- - - - -	hushel.	1 00 1 50
BEEF, mess, new,	- - - - -	barrel.	19 50 11 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - - -	"	8 50 9 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	- - - - -	"	7 50 7 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- - - - -	pound.	14 20
CHEESE, new milk,	- - - - -	"	7 10
Skimmed milk,	- - - - -	"	6 25 4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - - - -	barrel.	5 25 5 37
Genoa,	- - - - -	"	5 12 5 37
Rye, best,	- - - - -	"	3 00 3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	- - - - -	hushel.	52 55
Rye,	- - - - -	"	58 00
Barley,	- - - - -	"	60 70
Oats,	- - - - -	"	40 45
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	- - - - -	pound.	10 00
LIME,	- - - - -	cask.	7 00 1 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- - - - -	ton.	2 75 3 00
PORK, new, clear,	- - - - -	barrel.	18 00 19 00
Navy, mess, new,	- - - - -	"	13 50 14 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - - -	"	13 50 14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - - - -	hushel.	1 67 2 00
Orchard Grass,	- - - - -	"	5 00
Fowl Meadow,	- - - - -	"	4 00
Rye Grass,	- - - - -	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - - - -	"	5 00
Red Top	- - - - -	"	1 00
Lucerne,	- - - - -	pound.	50
White Hokeysuckle Clover,	- - - - -	"	20
Red Clover, (northern),	- - - - -	"	11 12
French Sugar Beet,	- - - - -	"	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	- - - - -	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - - - -	"	38 48
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - - - -	"	20 25
Merino, three quarters washed,	- - - - -	"	25 34
Merino, half & fourth washed,	- - - - -	"	25 30
Native, washed,	- - - - -	"	22 27
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - - - -	"	42 45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - - - -	"	30 35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	- - - - -	"	33 37

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - - -	pound.	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - - -	"	10 6
whole hogs,	- - - - -	"	4 8
VEAL,	- - - - -	"	5 12
MUTTON,	- - - - -	"	12 14
POULTRY,	- - - - -	"	14 22
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - - -	"	16 22
Lump, best,	- - - - -	"	10 12
EGGS,	- - - - -	dozen.	75
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - - -	hushel.	70
Indian, retail,	- - - - -	"	9 7
POTATOS,	- - - - -	"	3 00
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- - - - -	barrel.	2 57

MISCELLANIES.

TO THE DEITY.

FATHER SUPREME! O let me climb
That secret seat, and mark sublime
Th' essential fount of life and love;
Fount, whence each good, each pleasure flows
O, to my view thyself disclose!
The radiant heaven thy presence throws!
O, lose me in the light above.

Flare, flee, ye mists! let earth depart;
Raise me, and show me what thou art,
Great sun and centre of the soul!
To thee each thought, in silence, tends;
To thee the saint, in prayer, ascends;
Thou art the source, the guide, the goal;
The whole is thine, and thou the whole.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Social intercourse. In the intercourse of society, a man always receives according as he gives; and as he treats others so is he treated himself.—If he wishes to be dealt with honestly, he must be honest; and if he wishes to be respected by respectable people, he must treat them with respect.

Politeness can be considered the ornament or polish of morals or manners. "Civility is a sort current coin, which costs nothing and buys every thing." The greatest genius and the most splendid talents will not compensate the want of good manners, good sense, and a good address. To be polite, with permanent advantage, it is necessary to be sincere; and he who always exhibits a cringing acquiescence in the opinions of others, will be eventually despised as a hypocrite, time-server, and sycophant. But in order to be sincere, it is not requisite that we should always criticize, rail at, or find fault with men and things which may happen not to meet our approbation. Sometimes we may do as much injury to the feelings and interests of those with whom we have intercourse by uttering unnecessary and disagreeable truths, as we could by almost any falsehood which could be prompted by malice or invented by unprincipled ingenuity.

Conversation. An essential part of politeness is agreeable conversation, and taking part in the current amusements of the time and place. The art of conversation is only to be acquired by reflection and experience. The first is to store the mind with ideas on every subject by reading and observation, acquiring a stock of information relative to anecdote, history, and biography; the next thing is to adopt our conversation to the society in which we happen to be; and the last requisite is to endeavor to discover the precise part and quantity of conversation which he ought to supply.

Fish Stories.—Incidents, of a nature somewhat calculated to excite marvel, frequently occur among our Cape Horn friends, as they traverse the "illimitable sea," in pursuit of spermaceti and whale bone. One or two that have come to our knowledge we will relate. A large female whale was tackled by two of our ship masters, on the off shore ground, in some part of the Pacific. The tow iron breaking, the whale made its escape. Eleven months afterwards, the same whale, with the broken iron in its body was captured by one of the captains, here alluded to, at a distance of

eighteen hundred miles from the place where it was first seen.

Some years ago, in Woolwich bay, (Coast of Africa, a young whale came along side one of the boats belonging to a whaling ship; whereupon, one of the men in the boat marked the initials of his name on its back, and then let it go. Several years after, the identical whale itself, bearing the seaman's initials, was taken on the Brazil Bank—and produced 60 barrels of oil.—*Nantucket In.*

The stump-tailed cow.—A good many years ago, a man stole a cow from Morristown, (New Jersey) and drove her to Philadelphia for sale. She was a common cow enough, except that she had lost her tail but about six inches. The thief, fearing that by the shortness of her tail he might be traced, had procured in some way, (probably from a slaughter-house) another cow's tail, which he fastened so ingeniously to the short tail that it was not to be known that it had not regularly grown there. As soon as the Jerseyman missed his cow, he set off for Philadelphia, thinking she would probably be carried there for sale; and it happened that when he came to the ferry he got into the same boat that was carrying over his cow, and the fellow who stole her. As it was natural that he should have his thoughts very much upon cows, he soon began to look at this one with very great attention. She was indeed, *very much* like his cow, he thought. Her marks agreed wonderfully, and she had exactly the same expression of face; but then the appearance of her tail was so very different. It must be supposed that the new owner of the cow felt rather uncomfortable during this examination, for he soon saw that this was the person whose property he had stolen, and he was very uneasy lest he should take hold of the tail, which he looked at so continually. Upon the whole, he thought it best to divert his attention in some way, if possible, and therefore steps up to him and says, "Neighbor, that is a fine cow of mine, won't you buy her? you seem to know what a good cow is."—"Oh, dear me," says the other, "I've just had a cow stolen from me."—"Well," says the thief, "I'm sorry to hear that they've got to stealing cattle, but I'll sell off, and you could not better replace your loss than by buying this cow, I'll warrant she's as good as yours." "Why," says the Jerseyman, "she was exactly like this one, only that she had no tail to speak of—and if this one had not such a long tail, I'd swear it was my cow." Every body now began to look at the cow's tail, but the thief stood nearer to it than any body, and taking hold of it so as just to cover the splicing with his left hand, and with a jack-knife in his right, pointing to the tail, he said—"So if this cow's tail were only this long, you'd swear she was yours?"—"That I would," says the other, who began to be very much confused at the perfect resemblance to his cow, except in this one particular; when the thief, with a sudden cut of the knife took off the tail, just about an inch above the splicing, and throwing it overboard, bloody as it was, turned to the other and said, "Now swear its your cow! The bewilderment of the poor man was now complete; but as he had seen the tail cut off, and saw the blood trickling from it, he could of course, lay no claim to the animal from the shortness of her tail. Indeed, here was proof positive, that this was not his cow; so the thief, going over with him, sold the cow without any further fear of detection.

A Conscientious Apothecary.—It has been said that apothecaries have no conscience; but here is an instance to the contrary. In the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, a person came forward to qualify for going bail to a writ issued for £20.—Mr. O'Connell inquired what profession he was of? He answered an apothecary. By virtue of your oath, said Mr. O'Connell, is your stock in trade of the value of £20? Galen hesitated for some time, but at length said, "I think I shall be able to make five hundred pounds out of it."

Teeth Anecdote.—A Lady said to a Physician who had grand children—"How do you manage, Doctor, to have such a set of firm white teeth at your age?" "Why Madam, by the same means that I keep my feet clean."—"And how is that, Sir?" "By washing them frequently." "But why wash your feet frequently, they are not seen, but covered with shoes and stockings." "Because, Madam, every neat person must feel clean, as well as appear so—and those who have foul teeth can never enjoy that luxury."—*N. E. Galaxy.*

IMITATION OF SERVIAN POETRY

The maiden turned her head away—
"You'll have no kiss from me to-day,"
"And why, to-day, love, must I see
"The roses bloom, and not for me?"
Tears filled the maiden's raven eyes—
"The lightly won, you lightly prize;
"To make you prize the kiss you gain,
It must be won with toil and pain;
And seldom too; so still I say,
You'll have no kiss from me to-day."

Too late I said, forgive the crime;
Unheeded flew the hours;
For noiseless falls the foot of time,
That only trends on flowers.

Oh, who with clear account remarks
The ebbing of his glass,
When all its sands are diamond sparks.
That dazzle as they pass.

And who to sober measurement,
Time's happy swiftness brings,
When birds of paradise have leant
Their plumage to his wings.

"Harry, I cannot think," says Dick.
"What makes my ancles grow so thick;"
"You do not recollect," said Harry,
"How great a calf they have to carry."

ROMAN.

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr. Stephen Williams, in Northborough, county of Worcester.

Roman was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick—and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever ran over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses; and mares in England, without a single cross of inferior blood. At 4 years old he won five, and at 5 years old he won four prizes, and has since beat some of the fleetest horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour a very bright bay—black legs, mane, and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered—high spirited—active—full filled and a neat hands high, and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from all the New England States, as well as from the remote counties in this State and the neighboring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms, \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.
Northborough, May 16, 1828.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SILK.

MR FESSENDEN.—The measures adopted by the Federal government, to encourage the introduction of the culture of silk in the United States, have excited universal attention and interest, especially among the well informed and most intelligent part of the community, from a well founded hope of the ultimate success which may be expected in the undertaking. It is probable therefore that the exhibition of a few skeins of the most esteemed silks of Italy, would prove generally agreeable at the present time, to our fellow citizens, and that ocular demonstration, being thus added, to the description often given in the public prints, of the richness and beauty of this article, it would have a useful and encouraging tendency. Allow me, then, to transmit you herewith, for the purpose above mentioned, skein samples of the following silks.

- No. 1. a white Novi raw Silk of 4-4 cocoons.
2. a Fossonbrone do. Sublima.
3. a do. do. of second sort.
4. a Pesaro do. superfine.
5. a Bologna do. of first sort.
6. a do. do. of second sort.
7. a Friuli do. of first sort.
8. a do. do. of second sort.
9. a Rimini do.
10. a Milan do. superfine.
11. a do. do. of 5-6 cocoons
12. a Bengal raw Silk of the English East India Company, of the flature of Cosmebuzar, quality B.
13. a do. as above, flature of Commercolly, quality B.
14. a do. flature of Gonnateen, quality B.
15. an Organzine of Piedmont, flature of Cerie, fineness of 24d.
16. a do. flature of Raconis, fineness of 27-28
17. a do. flature of Sacerdoti, fineness of 30d.
18. a do. flature of Fero, fineness of 34-36.
19. an Organzine of Bergam, of the home flature of Antonio & Fratelli Sozzi.
20. a do. of the home flature of Gio: Batta: Maffeis.
21. an Organzine of Bergam of first sort.
22. a do. of second sort.
23. an Organzine of Milan, of the quality of 26-28d.
24. a do. do. 34-36d.
25. a do. of Bresica, superfine.
26. a do. of Milan, of second sort.

The raw silks are such, as are wound from the cocoons immediately after the worms have done spinning. In the flatures, they wind from 4 to 14 cocoons into one thread more or less according to the quality of the silk they wish to make: the natural gum of the silk makes the threads unite and adhere so completely, as they come out of the hot water wherein they are immersed at the time of winding, that they become one single thread, and are not to be again separated. The excellence of a raw silk, depends not only upon its fineness, but also upon its being perfectly even and clean. If

an additional or more cocoons are introduced occasionally in the process of winding, the silk is thereby rendered uneven; if care is not taken, whilst winding, to keep the thread clear and free of the burr and of the floss of the cocoon, the silk is thereby rendered foul; those imperfections will reduce considerably the value of the article.

In Piedmont the great perfection of their raw silks renders them so eminently adapted for orgazines, that they seldom, if ever, export them to foreign markets they work them into orgazines, and thereby increase the original value of the silk from thirty to fifty per cent.

An orgazine, which is also denominated thrown silk, is made by twisting two threads of raw silk together, at the same time that each thread receives a separate twist by itself; this is performed by machinery of ingenious complex, and costly construction, set in motion by water power. The beauty of the orgazine consists in being made of silk prime in its kind, and in having its twist performed in a perfect stile of evenness; the manufacture of certain goods requires a harder twist than others, and much depends also upon the habits and ideas of the manufacturers. Generally speaking, the manufacturers of Lyons require orgazines of a much harder twist than those of London, and in both countries, the ribbon manufactory requires the hardest twist of any.

The fineness of an orgazine is determined by weighing a certain number of yards, the weight is the denomination of its quality; there are machines so constructed, that after placing the orgazine of a winder, the machine will wind the fixed number of yards and stop. I transmit you herewith a list of the flatures of Piedmont in the year 1783, with the names of the proprietors, and the number of bales which they manufactured yearly; it cannot be a matter of general interest, but may be, perhaps, an object of curiosity with some of your readers, and might be deposited with the samples for their inspection. In all the districts of Italy where the raw silks, and the orgazines, are made with care, they bear precise and determined appellations: thus the raw silks are styled, according to the number of cocoons wound together; viz. 4-4 cocoons, which mean a thread wound all the time with four cocoons; or 5-6 cocoons, that is, varying occasionally one cocoon, when the natural unevenness of the thread makes it needful to introduce into play one additional cocoon to preserve the evenness of the silk; this requires great nicety, practice and judgement on the part of the winders, who are always women. These correct denominations are altogether in practice in Piedmont. Further south in Italy, the people are less intelligent, less careful, and their denominations are vague; thus they use to distinguish their various qualities by the appellations of superfine, fine, first and second sorts, which have no precise meaning; in the same bale one skein varies from another, and in the same skein the thread runs uneven, sometimes to an extreme.—Such silks, which constitute a considerable portion of the produce of Italy, are unfit for the manufacture of the best piece goods.

Having thus endeavored to explain, in some measure, the nature of the Raw Silks and organ-

zines, I shall now make some reference to the sample skeins, which are under our consideration; and first, I wish to point out skein No. 1, being a white raw silk of Novi, of the extreme fineness of 4 cocoons; there is but a small quantity of such silk made, it is beautiful and perfect, is generally white, and is not to be surpassed, nor even equalled, I believe, by any other, either in Italy or elsewhere; the worms are apt to spin promiscuously white and yellow cocoons, although the much greater number are yellow, but a constant attention to select white cocoons for seed, will after a time, procure a majority of that colour, which is valued for certain goods, which require a very clear and perfect colour. The skein next in fineness is No. 2. Fossonbrone sublima, these are very fine and beautiful silks, but not to be compared for perfection, evenness, cleanness, &c. to the Novi; when the Novi sold in the London market for 33 shillings sterling per pound of sixteen ounces, the best Fossonbrone was not worth more than 36 for the pound of twenty four ounces. The Pesaro No. 4, is made in a neighboring village to Fossonbrone, but their silks are always fifteen per cent. at least inferior. The Friuli Nos. 7 and 8, deserve to be pointed out as silks of peculiar elasticity and firmness; they are made in the mountainous parts of the state of Venice, and have been always much esteemed for the gauze manufactory.

The Bologna silks, Nos. 5 and 6, are of much merit and superior to the Milan Nos. 10 & 11, and Rimini No. 9, in point of evenness and cleanness. The orgazine No. 15, being of the flature of Cerie, and of the title of 24d. is about as fine as any generally made in Piedmont, or any other country, altho' a few bales are made occasionally as fine as 20 and 23d. The title of 27-28d. flature of Raconis, No. 16, is a fineness much used, and it is seldom that any manufacture requires finer; the evenness of thread and of twist of the Piedmont orgazines, No. 15 to 18, and the cleanness of their thread may bear critical observation; next to the Piedmont orgazines, those of Bergam, upon our sample cards, deserve attention, and first and best is No. 19, flature of Sozzi; next that No. 20 of Maffeis; both of them are of their *Filanda di Cosa, home flatures*; these wealthy silk makers are generally the owners of several flatures; those at a distance are entrusted to the superintendence of agents, but the home flature receives the personal attendance of the owners, who attach a considerable pride to their perfection.

I wish to call your particular attention to the three samples Nos 12, 13, 14; they are raw silks from the flatures of the English East India Company in Bengal, raised in the open air upon the Mulberry trees, where the worms are set to feed, and left until they have made their cocoons; the quality of the silk raised in this easy way is porous, and weak, inferior in beauty of colour and brilliancy, by 50 per cent. to the value of the silks of Italy. These sample skeins I procured from London through the means of my respected correspondent, Timothy Wiggan, Esq. formerly of Boston, and to whom I sent a note of the sorts and qualities I deemed to be most fit to answer the purpose, I received them by return of the

packet, and Mr Wiggin declined making any charge for their cost, expressing his wish to contribute by this liberality to the success of the undertaking.

I shall close these notes on the favorite topics of the desirable addition which silk would make to the products of our country, by observing that every natural indication of the soil and climate appears to encourage us with a promise of success; where the food may be made to grow freely, there surely, the creature appointed by nature to consume it, will prosper and delight; it is a fact beyond doubt, that the white mulberry does thrive in our climate without requiring any peculiar care, and is, I believe, never injured by caterpillars, nor any other insects, and it is also a fact that this tree will grow well on light loamy, and gravelly lands, and furnish, there, a food superior in quality, to what it would give upon richer and moister ground; whereby some of our plains, and other poor lands, might be brought, in time, to enrich their owners; another natural indication, which in Europe is held conclusive, almost to a proverb, is that our soil and climate, in the middle and southern parts of New England, are such as to insure constant and abundant crops of Indian corn.

*Where Indian corn grows freely,
There is also a silk country.*

The south of France, Piedmont, and Italy are Indian corn countries; Piedmont in all its abundance, cherishes its Indian corn, and there is not a meal there, upon the table of the opulent or of the poor, which is deemed complete, without the national dish called by them *poulinta*, something like hasty pudding.

Giving a hearty good wish, for the success of your endeavors, to hasten the time, when the gilded vases of silk factories, shall shine in the brightness of our New England skies,

I remain truly, Mr. Editor, your friend, &c.

J. M. G.

May 24, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MAKING BUTTER.

MR. FESSENDEN,—By the earnest solicitations of a number of my neighbors, I am induced to ask information of you, through the medium of your useful paper, on the following subject: Many of my neighbors say, that after churning their cream (of about a week's dairy) a whole day, they are disappointed in getting butter. Some have been disappointed in this way, of late, in half a dozen instances in succession. If you have it in your power, please give the reason why it is so, and how it may be remedied, through the New England Farmer.

Your ob't. and humble servant,

J. D. DORRNING.

Kennebunkport, (Me.) 21st, May, 1828.

By the Editor. We know nothing on the subject of making butter, which is derived from personal observation. But we have had some conversation on the process with those experimentally acquainted with it. Milk or cream before it can be converted into butter must have curdled or soured, as well as have its elementary particles separated by agitation or churning. Mr. De Witt says, (see page 322 of the present vol. of the N. E. Farmer,) "milk must have naturally soured, without any help but a little quantity of sour milk and especially without warming it;" and has

given some other rules on the making of butter, which may be seen in the page above referred to. A writer for the N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 217, says, "I found by experiment, that the uncertainty of fetching butter in the winter, may be easily remedied by preparing the cream properly. Incorporate a little pure vinegar with the first quart of cream, that it may sour; collect the quantity to be churned; if it be not sour, add a little more vinegar, and warm it till it is sour, then heat it scalding hot. Let it then stand two days, and we are sure to have good butter in the winter."

The milk of some cows is more difficult to churn than that of others; and some milk yields more and better butter than that of others. It is therefore, well to put every cow's milk by itself—at least till its quality is discovered, and then ascertain by separate churnings its comparative value. See N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 350.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORSES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I observe in one of your late numbers that three stallions are expected at this port from England. Most of the names in their pedigrees are new names to me; as they are written. If I may be allowed to make a remark upon the subject it is to state that one of them, Barefoot, is of a particularly advantageous blood, and not one of the refuse horses that are sent here to poison our stock, but one of first-rate decided reputation at home. He is unquestionably, a horse of the highest reputation in England that has ever been brought young. He is, I believe, only eight years old, of a far superior class to a horse like Messenger. Before reading that communication I had not the slightest knowledge of the circumstances under which they were to come to this country. Yours, &c. J. L. ELWYN.

Boston, May 25, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EXTRAORDINARY COW.

MR. JEREMIAH STICKNEY, of Rowley, has a cow of a large size, and of a dark red color, remarkably well proportioned, and handsomely built, six years old, which recently produced a cow calf, weighing on the day of its birth, *one hundred and twenty pounds*. On the day the calf was two weeks old, it was again weighed, and found to have gained *forty-three pounds*; averaging an increase of a little more than three pounds a day. The calf is of the same color of the cow; and is, in every respect, as well built and proportioned. Besides supplying the calf, the cow now affords six quarts of milk, of the richest kind, daily. She had been wintered on common keeping, which in this place is salt hay. S. P.

Rowley, May 22, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

MR. FESSENDEN,—In your last paper is a notice of an experiment by a fair horticulturist, on the application of *hot water* to the roots of peach trees. A similar application was made by me last year, at the suggestion of Prof. Nuttall, by whom I was informed that it had been practised by a friend of his near Philadelphia, for several years with great success. Although fearful of destroying my trees, I laid bare the larger roots, and *scalded* them; the trees received no injury, and are now in health.

I have extended the use of hot water to beds in which radishes and other vegetables are cultivated, scalding the earth *before sowing* the seeds; by which means, I have destroyed the larvæ of many insects with which a rich soil is so apt to be replete. A SUBSCRIBER.

Cambridge, May 27, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I send you enclosed, a communication, on the subject of new fruits just received, for insertion in your Farmer.

Respectfully,

WM. PRINCE.

The following collection of fruits has been presented to me, by John Braddick, Esq. of Boughton Mount, one of the most eminent and intelligent members of the Horticultural Society of London:

PEARS.

Forme de Marie Louise, the best autumn standard, ripe in Nov. and Dec.

William's Bon Chretien, autumn standard, ripe in Sept. and Oct.

Aston Town, same qualities as above.

Belle Lucratif, standard, ripe in Aug.

Napoleon, wall, ripe in Dec.

Present de Malines, wall, Dec. and Jan.

Passe Colmar, wall, Jan. and Feb.

Marie Louise, wall, Nov.

Poir d'Anana, wall, Jan. till March.

Poir d'Auch, wall, Jan. till March.

Dutchesse d'Angouleme, not yet fruited.

Neilis d'hyver, wall Dec. and Jan.

APPLES.

Graveinstein.

Red Astracan.

Hunt's Duke of Gloucester.

Seedling Nonpareil.

Nonpareil.

Ashmede's Kernel,

Luccomb's Pine.

Merton Nonpareil.

Cornish July flower, a fine keeping apple.

Kentish fill basket.

Beauty of Kent.

Kentish Conqueror, keeps till May.

Sweeny Nonpareil.

Emperor Alexander.

Golden Harvey, or Brandy apple—a fine desert fruit, keeps till April.

Wellington, a fine keeping apple.

Kerry Pippin, an Irish desert apple.

Court Pendu, plat et rougeatre, a French desert keeping apple.

Court of Wick, the best of the seedlings, raised from the old Golden Pippin.

Crofton, or Irish Nonpareil.

STRAWBERRIES.

Knevet's Pine.

Wilmot's Superb.

Aberdeen Hautbois.

Early Globe.

Bishop's Orange,

Cinnamon.

I am happy to state that nearly the whole number were received in good order, and several have been engrafted from each kind of the apples and pears with every prospect of success; several of the kinds had been previously received by me and considerably increased.

Flushing, Long Island, May 22, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESTROYING BUGS ON VINES.

Mr. FRESSENDEN.—The season is approaching when gardeners may have difficulty in preserving their young cucumbers and melons from being eat by the small yellow speckled bug.

A cheap and easy remedy. I accidentally discovered one evening, (a few years ago,) by seeing them fly into the candle. The next evening about dark, I built several light blazing fires in my garden, and repeated them several evenings: they all disappeared, and I expect were burnt to death.

Since that, if I see any of them in my garden, I build a few such evening fires, and receive no damage from them: indeed, they appear to be nearly exterminated from the premises.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. May 19 1828.

SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER.

He grazes his mowing land late in the fall, and his pastures early in the spring, and consequently ruins both. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and the ground from the sills of his buildings, and it costs him twenty dollars to make repairs when one dollar's worth of work would have been sufficient if performed at leisure time ten years before. He sows and plants his land until it is exhausted before he thinks of manuring. He has generally too much stock, and many of them unruly. He is always sure to have a great deal of stake and pole fence. He says that he cannot farm it for want of money: this is frequently the case with good farmers, but you may know a sloven by his inattention to little things—his children's shoes are spoiled for shoe strings to tie them, or for want of a little tallow to supple them—his door hinges come off for want of a nail, and the door is destroyed for want of a hinge, and his mow is trampled on and cattle gored for want of a door; and all this loss is occasioned by not timely driving and clenching a single nail. Nothing is in order—he has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a gimblet, a chisel, or a hammer, he hunts up chamber, out at the barn and corn-house, in the cupboard, and lastly when he has spent more time in pursuit than it takes him to do the job, he finds it down cellar. He keeps no stock of the smallest things; if a button or a nail to a pail gives way, or a key to a yoke, or a pin to a sled, or a helve to an axe, a string or a swingle to a flail, or even a tooth to a rake, he has none to replace them. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening, and is sure to keep no memorandum of little jobs that are to be done. You will perhaps hear of his groaning about the hardness of the times frequently in a bar room. Death and the tax-gatherer he knows must come; yet he makes no provisions for either of them.—Although he has been on a piece of good land for twenty years, ask him for a grafted apple, and he will tell you that he could not raise them for he never had no luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. He loses soap or eider for want of a hoop—in the midst of his busy ploughing, his plough breaks because it was not housed; and when he is reaping away from home his hogs break into his garden for want of an additional board. He does not take the advantage of his business by driving it when he can, and consequently he is like the old woman's son, "so busy that he never does any thing;" or at least he

seldom finishes one thing before he begins another, and therefore brings little to pass, and is often to be seen in a great hurry. He is seldom neat in his person, and will sit down to table without combing his hair, and suffer his children to do so without washing their hands and faces. He frequently drives his cattle with a club, and is generally late to public worship. His children are also apt to be late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He is careless; his children and domestics are so too. As he has no enterprise, so he is sure to have no money. If he must have money, he frequently makes great sacrifices to get it; and as he is slack in his payments, and buys altogether on credit, he pays through the nose for every thing. His want of forethought, economy, and exertion makes him poor, and his poverty tendeth to poverty. You will generally see the smoke begin to come out of his chimney long after day light in winter. His horse stable is not daily cleaned out, or his horse littered and carried.—Boards, shingles, and clapboards are to be seen off his buildings month after month, without being replaced. He feeds his hogs with whole grain and suffers them to be much injured for want of a warm pen; he seems to live without thinking; if his lambs die, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not seem to think that it is for want of care and food. He is generally a troublesome borrower, and frequently forgets to return the thing he has borrowed.

In a word, a poor farmer in the strict sense of the word, is a poor creature—he is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, and a poor citizen. A good farmer may be poor, but a poor farmer cannot act his part well: in other words, he cannot be good as a man or as a christian.

EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Seed.—Let your seed be such as you would wish to have your future crop—the best of the kind. As the largest animals produce the most profitable stock, so it is in vegetables: the largest seed of the kind, plump and sound, is the best, being well ripened, and kept from injuries of weather and insects.

Commonly speaking, new seed is to be preferred to old, as growing more luxuriantly, and coming up the surer and quicker. As to the age of seeds, at which they may be sown and germinate, it is uncertain, and depends much how they are preserved.

Seeds of cucumbers, melons, gourds, &c. which have thick horny coverings, and the oil of the seed of a cold nature, will continue good for ten, fifteen, or even twenty years, unless they are kept in a very warm place, which will exhaust the vegetable nutriment in a twelve month; [three years for cucumbers, and four for melons, is generally thought to be best, as they shoot less vigorously than newer seeds, and become more fruitful.]

Only seeds whose coats, though they are not so hard and close as the former, yet abounding with oil of a warmer nature, will continue good three or four years, as radish, turnip, rape, mustard, &c.

Seeds of umbelliferous plants, which are for the most part of a warm nature, lose their growing faculty in one, or at most two years, as parsley, carrots, parsnips, &c.

Peas and beans of two years old are by some preferred to new, as not likely to straw.

Sowings should be generally performed on fresh dug or stirred ground. There is a nutritious

moisture in fresh turned up soil, that softens the seed to swell and germinate quickly, and nourishes it with proper aliment to proceed in its growth with vigor, but which is evaporated soon after from the surface.

Evelyn says, seeds for the garden cannot be sown too shallow, so they are preserved from birds, for nature never covers them.

Steeps are used to render the seed more fruitful, as preservations against distempers, and to prevent worms from eating it.

[There are many well attested facts to prove the utility of steeping seed for sowing. In some dry seasons, especially, the steeping of the seed or not steeping of it, makes the difference of a good crop or no crop at all. Steeps may be chamber lie, the draining of a dung hill, or a weak solution of salt in water. In either of these the seed should be soaked eight or ten hours; when taken out, sprinkle over it a quantity of newly slacked lime, or plaster of Paris, or even ashes, stirring the seed until every grain is covered.—This operation is done immediately before sowing.]

Tull relates that a ship load of wheat was sunk near Bristol in autumn, and afterwards, at ebbs, all taken up, after it had been soaked in sea water; but being unfit for the miller, the whole cargo was bought up by the farmers, and sown in different places. At the following harvest all the wheat in England happened to be smutty, except the produce of this binned seed, and that was all clear from smuttness. This accident has justified the practice of hiving ever since, in most parts of England.

Liverwort.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives some interesting particulars of the *Hepatica Triloba*, or Liverwort, the valuable properties of which, in pulmonary complaints, have so recently been discovered, and in many instances successfully tested. The plant, it appears, was cultivated in England, by Gerard, as long ago as the year 1596. There are two distinct varieties of the species—the one *obtus*, "having the lobes of the leaves rounding, obtuse; the other *acuta*, having the lobes of the leaves acute." The former is found in forests, the latter on mountains.

Dr. Herford has communicated another article on this subject, in the same paper. It is in reply to a writer in a late Eastern paper, who thinks that the Liverwort is useless in cases where the lungs have become so far diseased, as actually to discharge pus. This opinion is controverted by Dr. H. who affirms that the medical virtues of this plant have been known to operate successfully, in many instances, even after that alarming symptom has appeared, and when extensive ulcerations of that organ must have existed. This is a most encouraging consideration, and one which should prompt the thousands of consumptives with which our country unfortunately abounds, to an immediate persevering trial of this panacea. It is necessary that special caution be used in order to obtain the genuine plant—as mistakes may not only prove fatal, but result in a loss of public confidence in the properties of an herb, which, when genuine, is of the highest value to afflicted man.

Boston Bulletin.

The importation of tea from Canton to New South Wales, within the last two years, has been carried on to such an excess, that this article is almost as cheap at Sidney as sugar.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

MAKING CHEESE.

The milk is universally set for cheese as soon as it comes from the cow. The management of the curd depends on the kind of cheese; thin cheese requires the least labor and attention.

Breaking the curd is done with the hand and dish. The finer the curd is broken the better, particularly in thick cheeses. The best color of this kind of cheese is that of bees wax, which is produced by Annotta, rubbed into the milk after it is warmed. The dairy woman is to judge of the quality by the color of the milk, as it differs much in strength. The rennet is prepared by taking some whey and salting till it will bear an egg; it is then suffered to stand over night, and in the morning it is skimmed and raked off clear; to this is added an equal quantity of water brine, strong as the whey, and into this mixture, some sweet briar, thyme, or some other sweet herbs—also a little black pepper and salt petre; the herbs are kept in the brine three or four days, after which it is decanted clear from them. Into six quarts of this liquor four large calves' bags or more properly called calves' stomachs are put.—No part of the preparation is heated, and frequently the calves' bags are only steeped in cold salt and water. Turning the milk differs in different dairies; no two dairy women conduct exactly alike.

Setting the milk too hot inclines the cheese to beave, and cooling it with cold water produces a similar effect. The degree of heat varies according to the weather. The curd when formed is broken with what is called a treple cheese knife. The use of this is to keep the fat in the cheese; it is drawn the depth of the curd two or three times across the tub, to give the whey an opportunity of running off clear; after a few minutes the knife is more freely used and the curd is cut into small pieces like chequers, and is broken fine in the whey with the hand and a wooden dish.—The curd being allowed about half an hour to settle, the whey is laded off with the dish, after it is pretty well separated from the curd.

It is almost an invariable practice to scald the curd. The mass is first broken very fine, and then the scalding whey is added to it and stirred a few minutes; some make use of hot water in preference to whey, and it is in both cases heated according to the nature of the curd; if it is soft, the whey or water is used nearly boiling; but if hard, it is only used a little hotter than the hand. After the curd is thoroughly mixed with the hot stuff, it is suffered to stand a few minutes to settle, and is then separated as at the first operation. After the scalding liquor is separated, a vat, or what is often called a cheese hoop, is laid across the cheese ladder over the tub, and the curd is crumbled into it with the hands and pressed into the vat, to squeeze out the whey. The vat being filled as full and as firmly as the hand alone can fill it, and rounded up in the middle, a cheese cloth is spread over it and the curd is turned out of the hoop into the cloth; the vat is then washed and the inverted mass of curds, with the cloth under it, is returned into the vat and put into the press; after standing two or three hours in the press, the vat is taken out and the cloth is taken off, washed and put round the cheese, and it is replaced in the vat and in the press. In about seven or eight hours it is taken out of the press and

salted, the cheese is placed on a board and a handful of salt rubbed all over it, and the edges are pared off if necessary; another handful of salt is strewed on the upper side, and as much left as will stick to it; afterwards it is turned into the bare vat without a cloth, and an equal quantity of salt is added to it, and the cheese is returned into the press; here it continues one night and the next morning it is turned in the vat, and continues till the succeeding morning, and the curd is taken out and placed on the dairy shelf; here they are turned every day or every other day, as the weather may be. If it is hot and dry, the windows and door are kept shut, but if wet or moist, the door and windows are kept open night and day.

Cleaning the Cheese.—The cheeses having remained about ten days after leaving the press, are to be washed and scraped in the following manner; a large tub of cold sweet whey is placed on the floor, the cheeses are immersed in it, where they continue one hour, or longer if necessary, to soften the rind. They are then taken out and scraped with a common case knife, with great care, so as not to injure the tender rind, till every part of the cheese is smooth; they are after the last operation rinsed in the whey and wiped clean with a coarse cloth, and placed in an airy situation to dry, after which they are placed in the cheese room. The floor of the cheese room is generally prepared by rubbing it with bean or potato tops or any succulent herb, till it appears of a black wet colour; on this floor the cheeses are placed, and turned twice a week, their edges are wiped hard with a cloth once a week, and the floor is cleansed and rubbed with fresh herbs once a fortnight. They must not lie too long or they will stick to the floor. This preparation of the floor gives the cheese a blue coat, which is considered of great consequence.

Stilton Cheese, how made.—The Stilton Cheese, which may be called the Parmesan of England, is not confined to Stilton and its vicinity, for many farmers in Huntingdonshire, and also in Rutland and Northamptonshire make a similar sort, sell them for the same price, and give them the name of the Stilton Cheeses.

Take the night's cream and put it into the morning's new milk with the rennet; when the curd is separated let it not be broken as is done with other cheese, but take it out, disturbing it as little as possible, suffer it to dry gradually in a sieve; as the whey separates, compress it gradually till it has acquired a firm consistence, then place it in a wooden hoop and suffer it to dry very gradually on a board, taking care at the same time to turn it daily with close binders round, and which must be tightened as the cheese acquires more solidity.

Skippers in cheese. Wrap the cheese in thin brown paper, so thin that moisture may strike through soon—dig a hole in good sweet earth about two feet deep, in which the cheese must be buried about thirty-six hours, and the skippers will be found all on the outside of the cheese. brush them off immediately and you will find your cheese sound and good.

To prevent cheese having a rancid nauseous flavor. Put about one table spoonful of salt to each gallon of milk when taken from the cows in the evening, for the cheese to be made the next day; put the salt at the bottom of the vessel that is to receive the milk; it will increase the curd and prevent the milk from growing sour or putrid the hottest nights in the summer.

QUINCES.

This tree may be cultivated by scions and layers, or by budding on stocks of the same, or on the pear, hawthorn, &c. It flourishes best in a moist soil, where it produces the greatest crops, but will thrive in almost any good upland soil. It requires little attention as to pruning, but must be kept clear from suckers at the root; an occasional thinning out, however, of superfluous upper branches, where too close and interfering with one another, would be advantageous. The orange quince is the earliest in ripening, and the pear and Portugal next, and the winter being the latest of all, may be preserved for a long time, and used as occasion requires.

Chinese Quince. This tree is said to produce flowers of a fine red color and pleasant odour, and to yield oblong fruit of a beautiful appearance, which ripens in October and November; the fruit however, is not considered suitable for the table, or equal to other quinces for preserves; and the tree must be considered as more calculated for ornament than use.

Japan Quince, or Cydonia Japonica. This was formerly called *Pyrus Japonica*, and it is not till latterly that its title has been changed, after the discovery that its fruit, when well ripened, is of good size and nearly equal to the favorite quinces, usually cultivated in our gardens; there are two varieties, one with scarlet and the other with pale blush colored blossoms, which are very ornamental; the fruit of the two varies also as well as the blossom. A third variety, with semi-double flowers, is now cultivated, but is still rare.—*Prince on Horticulture.*

EXERCISE.

Horse riding is one of the most healthy exercises that can be adopted. A horse well mounted with a good rider, makes a fine appearance; but the present method that is practised in this country, of horse riding, is injurious both to the horse and rider, on account of the saddle being placed almost on the withers, which prevents the horse from moving his shoulder blades with ease, which is the cause of so many horses falling down, and what is called breaking their knees that often leaves a blemish during the life of the horse, besides both the rider and horse make a bad appearance, in the eyes of proper judges; likewise, the rider does not enjoy the spring of the horse's back, as he would if the saddle was made to continue more on the centre of the back, which can be easily accomplished, by means of a crupper being placed to the saddle, to go under the horse's tail. That part of the crupper that goes under the horse's tail, should have a pad or cushion made of soft chamois leather, stuffed with cotton, and should not be less than one inch in diameter; this will help to elevate the tail, and the horse, with his rider, will find more ease. It should be considered that the horse carries far more weight on his fore legs than on his hind ones, owing to his head and neck, and likewise his rider, which is the cause of many horses going lame with their fore feet—another cause may be ascribed for the lameness of horses, which is, that the smiths that shoe them cut down the heels, and pare away the frogs and finders that nature has appointed as a guard over the coffin and coronet bones of the foot. All smiths that shoe horses should well understand the anatomy of the foot; and the owners of them should give strict orders that the frogs, heels and

finders should not be cut away. I have, for some time past, thought of making these remarks, and having no pecuniary interest in view, my only wish is to remedy what I conceive to be an evil. *N. Y. Statesman.*

CHEESE.

There are many people who dislike coloured cheese; and we have often heard it suggested that it would be desirable that the Agricultural Society should offer one of their premiums for the *best cheese not colored*. We confess we are not without our objections—*prejudice* it may be—against colored cheese; and knowing there are many good dairies in the country in which cheese is made of a *natural complexion*, and being desirous of having some specimens of such cheese exhibited at our annual Cattle Show, we now offer a premium of \$2 and the Massachusetts Yeoman for one year, to the person who will exhibit the best specimen, not less than 40lbs. of cheese *not colored*, at the Cattle Show in this town, on the 8th. of October next—the premium to be awarded by the Committee of the Agricultural Society, or by other competent and disinterested individuals. The value of the premium we know is inconsiderable; but perhaps, by the liberality of other individuals, we may be enabled to increase it.—*Worcester Yeoman.*

PINE WOOD AND STEAM BOATS.

The steam boats are making havoc with this kind of fuel. It will be as scarce and dear by and bye as mahogany. Take the North River for instance. Thirteen boats between Albany and New York, consume, it is said, fifteen hundred cords per week, the ferry boats about fourteen hundred more. The consumption on the North River alone is put at more than three thousand cords a week, making at least one hundred thousand cords of wood in eight months, worth 500,000 dollars. The Sound Boats, also burn their proportion, perhaps one fourth as much. In one trip we were told three hundred dollars' worth of wood was consumed by one of the Sound boats. Where is this fuel to come from many years longer?—Coal must be substituted, or we shall have a general clearing in the Northern and Middle States. *Providence Microcosm.*

CHEAP RECEIPTS, TO INSURE HEALTH.

1. *Rise Early.* Walk or ride for an hour or two, then eat a hearty substantial breakfast. Let your other meals be moderate, and use exercise freely (by walking, skipping, or in any other way) before going to bed. This receipt has lately been recommended in strong terms by Sir Astley Cooper, and many others of the most eminent physicians and surgeons in London. Its first direction is consistent with Franklin's well known maxim—"Early to bed, and early to rise, will make a man healthy, wealthy and wise." Its last direction equally agrees with the well-known couplet—"After dinner, sit a while (i. e. a few minutes); after supper, walk a mile."

2. Keep your feet warm (i. e. by exercise;)—your head cool, (i. e. by temperance;) and your body open (i. e. take great care to avoid costiveness.) This was the golden rule of *Boerhaave*, the greatest physician in modern, or probably in ancient times; who concluded his advice by saying something to this effect—"If people would only observe these plain simple rules, and would avoid a current of air as they would an arrow, physi-

cians would be altogether an useless class of beings."

3. *For Children.*—"Give them plenty of milk; plenty of flannel; plenty of air; and let them have plenty of sleep; and they will seldom, if ever all any thing." That is, milk is their best diet; they must be warmly clothed; must be much out of doors; and must be always allowed to sleep on till they waken of their own accord.

And now, Mr. Editor, I challenge any medical man, or any other of your readers, be he who he may, to discover any reasonable objection to these plain, simple rules, or to offer better. If he can, I shall set him down as a wise man, and a benefactor to the human race. Were they my own it would be consummate arrogance to say this, but they are the deliberate recommendations of the ablest of men; and they are the obvious dictates of nature.

Yeast.—A method of making what may be called a portable or durable yeast, is as follows:

Take a quantity of hops, suitable to the quantity of yeast you intend to make, boil them well, and strain off the water in which they are boiled; into this water stir a suitable quantity of flour, and considerable salt, and then add to this a proportionate quantity of good yeast; let this mass rise as much as it will; then stir in fine Indian meal till it is so thick as that it can be made into small cakes of the size of a dollar or larger. When the cakes are thus made, dry them in the sun till they are hard, minding to turn them frequently to prevent their moulding, and then lay them by in a dry place, for future use. When you wish to have yeast, take one of these cakes, crumble it to pieces, pour warm water on it, and let it stand in a warm place, and it will soon rise sufficiently to make good yeast. A quantity of these cakes may be thus made at once, which will last for six months or more.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

Barlet Pear.—This pear weighs about 10 oz. when at full size, shaped like a Bon Chretien, very yellow, and slightly tinged with red on one side; quite juicy, and by many considered a first rate fruit. It is not however, equal in flavour to the Seckel, or even to the Boston Epergne, but its size and beauty render it greatly admired. It much resembles in flavour and consistence the St. Michael, and is said to command a high price at market. It is no doubt a native, and appears to have originated in the vicinity of Boston; and it does not seem at all strange that many fine new pears should have originated there, as that city, and its environs, has for a long period been inhabited by a great many gentlemen extremely intelligent on the subject of Horticulture, who took much pains, at an early date, to introduce the choicest fruits, and particularly the finest varieties of pears, of which fruit they are skillful connoisseurs.

Prince of Horticulture.

Driving Stock.—The driving of live stock to the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has commenced; and last week a drove of some 70 or 80 cattle of excellent appearance, and another of about 25 horses, passed this village on their way east. What number of men for employ, speculation, and beasts for market, go annually from Maine to these Provinces, we know not, but probably more than one thousand of the former, and some tens of thousands of the latter. We

should be obliged to some person better acquainted with this business than ourself, for an estimate in relation to these matters.—*Maine Paper.*

Vinegar.—The method of making this liquid out of cider, wine, &c. is too generally known to need any description; but it is not so generally known that a very sharp vinegar may also be made out of wney. The method of making it, as described by Mr. Genet, is very simple. "After having clarified the whey, it is poured into casks with some aromatic plants, or clover blossoms, [as suits the fancy,] and exposed in open air to the sun, where it soon acquires an uncommon degree of acidity." Vinegar may also be made from the juice of elderberries, mixed with a suitable proportion of water, and exposed to the sun, as before mentioned. It may also be made from the juice of the black-birch, or of the maple, when either is boiled down sufficiently; or from the juice of beets, carrots, turnips, potatoes, &c. when boiled and the juice pressed out, and exposed in like manner.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

The Columbian Institute has just received from Tangier, in Morocco, some Wheat and Barley, which, it is supposed, may form an useful addition to the stock of those grains already in the United States, particularly in the States and Territories south and south-west of Washington. The Institute has also received some seeds and fruit of the *date*, which have been sent under a belief that they may be successfully cultivated in the most southern parts of the Union. Tangier, whence those grains and seeds are brought, is in lat. 35 deg. N. Though black frosts are rare, white frosts are frequent there in January, February, and March.—Those members of Congress who may desire to obtain a portion of either or all of those objects, will please to make known their wishes to Mr. Dickens, the Secretary of the Institute.—*National Journal.*

Damp Destroyer.—By placing an unstopped bottle or more open vessel, it convenient, containing strong sulphuric acid, in any part of the room, the moisture becomes rapidly absorbed, and the salubrity of the apartment consequently improved. The great capacity of sulphuric acid for vapor, and the cheapness of the acid, renders this mode of absorbing humidity very economical.

To destroy slugs on land.—Procure some fresh lime, and after throwing as much water upon it as will reduce it to a powder, sow the lime in a hot state upon the land that is overrun with the vermin, at the rate of about twelve bushels to the acre. The lime should be sown towards the wind and falling upon them in a fermented state, it will instantly kill them.

Fire by Lightning.—On Saturday night, the 27th. inst. between 1 and 2 o'clock, the barn of Mr. Anson Whaples, of Weathersfield, (Newington Parish) was consumed by lightning, and his cow destroyed by the same stroke; by which event of Providence an industrious man has become deeply afflicted and embarrassed.—*Conn. Observer.*

Strawberry.—The common strawberry in a ripe state makes a most excellent dentifrice, sweetening the breath and preserving the gums. It is said that the celebrated Linnæus cured himself of gout by a persevering use of strawberries as an article of diet.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1828.

ITALIAN SILK.

☞ Skein samples of Italian Raw Silk and Organzine, forming together an assortment of the most esteemed filatures of Italy, and exhibiting the beauty and the richness of that noble product, have been left at the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street; with an invitation to all those who feel an interest in the introduction of the cultivation of that precious commodity into our country, to call and view the specimens alluded to. The articles, together with the case in which they are inclosed, were furnished by Mr. J. M. GOURGAS, of Weston, Mass. whose liberal and patriotic efforts manifested on this and many other occasions, to elicit and direct the efforts of American Industry to objects which bid fair to promote national as well as individual prosperity, merit the thanks and gratitude of the community.

IMPROVED SHORT HORNED BULL.

☞ The Bull HOLIVAR, imported and owned by Col. POWELL, said by the best judges to be equal to any animal of the kind in Great Britain; and belonging to that branch of the short horn family, which is particularly noted for its excellence as *Dairy* stock, will stand the ensuing season, at the stable of Col. SAMUEL JAMES, JR. in Charlestown, Mass. Price for each cow by the season \$5. Further particulars respecting this superb animal in our next.

SALTING BUTTER.

There is no branch of rural economy in which our good New England house-keepers appear to be more deficient than in the manufacture and preservation of butter. With regard to its manufacture we have, in the present volume, repeatedly, published ample directions. We have likewise given Dr Anderson's famous recipe for preserving butter, page 302. But a friend requests us to publish the following receipt which is substantially the same with that of Dr Anderson, with some additional directions which he states are very important.

RECIPE FOR PRESERVING BUTTER.

"Take two parts of salt, one part of salt petre, and one part of *Loaf* sugar—pound all fine, and then mix them well together. Put one ounce of the composition to each pound of butter, taken from the churn, and mix it well in with the butter, as you formerly did the salt.

"The salt should be well dried before weighing it. Care must be taken in the first place to work the buttermill well out."

This receipt differs from that of Dr Anderson, which we have repeatedly published, in directing that the sugar should be *loaf* sugar, and that care should be taken to dry the salt before it is used.

RAISING CALVES.

Calves should not be suffered to eat any grass the first year; and it is cheaper to keep them shut up and feed them, as the land sufficient to pasture one will well produce hay sufficient to keep two calves through the year, and pay the expense of cultivation, and one year's growth will certainly be added to the cattle.

Mortimer, (an English writer) says "The best calves for bringing up, are those calved in April, May and June: because it is seldom that those which come later acquire sufficient vigor to support them during the inclemency of the following winter; and the cold causes them to droop, and many of them to die." Much oftener may this be expected to be the case in this country, where the cold in winter is so much more intense.

Those which come earlier are preferred in this country, being more hardy, and better able to en-

sure the rigour of the first winter. But the cost of rearing them is greater. All things considered, April may be as suitable a time as any.

When calves are weaned, they should not be suffered to be with their dams till fall. Neither should they be pastured within sight or hearing of them. It will cause them to neglect their feeding; and they will not forget their habit of sucking their dams.

COWS.

Pure water, it is stated in the Domestic Encyclopedia, is an essential article for cows. Dr Anderson says, he knew a man who acquired great wealth, by attending to things of this nature, and one of his principal discoveries was the importance of having a continued supply of the purest water that could be obtained for his cows, and he would on no account permit a single animal to set a foot into it, nor allow it to be tainted even by the breath of animals.

Inflamed teats should be washed with two draehms of sugar of lead in a quart of water.—Should tumors appear apply a common warm mash with bran with a little lard.

To prevent cows from sucking their own milk, we are informed that rubbing the teats frequently with the most fetid cheese that can be procured has proved an effectual remedy;

REMEDY FOR TICKS IN SHEEP.

The following extract is from a communication from a friend, in West Boylston, Mass. "Boil a small quantity of tobacco, perhaps what grows on one thrifty stalk would be enough for half a dozen sheep, in so much water that when it is boiled there shall be 2 or 3 gallons of liquor; let it become sufficiently cool, then open the wool along the centre of the neck and back of the sheep, and with a bunch of tow or some other spongy substance put on the decoction until the skin becomes thoroughly moistened therewith, and in a short time the ticks will all be destroyed."

TO PRESERVE GARDEN VEGETABLES FROM BEING INJURED BY FROST.

After a freezing night, sprinkle by day break, cold water plentifully all over the frozen vegetables from a water-pot.

Fresh oak saw dust strewed on gravel walks, will prevent the growth of weeds on them.—*London pa.*

DAIRY.

Pans in which milk is deposited in warm weather, should, if possible, be placed in shallow troughs filled with cold water, supplied at one end from a spring, and constantly running out at the other. This keeps the milk cool and causes the cream and of course the butter to be sweet. Churning is sometimes difficult in consequence of the thickness of the cream. In such case it is recommended to mix as much or more new milk with the cream as there is of the cream, which will save much labour in churning.

SOAKING SEED CORN IN COPPERAS WATER.

The importance of this cannot be too generally enjoined on farmers. In the fourth volume of the New England Farmer, page 284, we published a communication from a correspondent, dated Gloucester, March 18, 1826, and signed *A Subscriber*, recommending the use of copperas water, to preserve Indian corn from the wire worm, from which the following is extracted; "I used about one and a half pounds of copperas in three pecks of corn. I made the water warm, and soaked the corn full

48 hours before planting, putting in copperas as we used it out. It is not easy to use too much copperas. I believe the more the better." This preparation the writer says, "I am confident is a full and entire remedy against the wire worm, and also against birds, who will not eat it after they have pulled it up. I am even sanguine in my belief that it is a preventive against the ravages of the cut worm, for I could not otherwise account for their not injuring my field, when many of my neighbors actually lost most of their fields, and some of them were under the necessity of replanting."

It appears, likewise, that "Mr. Ralph Owen, of Belchertown, Mass. in May last, planted three or four acres with corn which had been soaked in copperas water; the seed came up well and not a plant was destroyed by worms. An adjoining field, planted with corn which had not been steeped was very much injured." We have likewise been verbally informed by gentlemen, who have experienced or witnessed the effects of the above mentioned preparation, that it has in every instance, completely answered the purpose of a preservative against insects; and it is supposed, greatly to accelerate the growth of the young plants, by its fertilizing properties.

POTATOES.

Many farmers are in the habit of giving raw potatoes to all kinds of stock; but they are of a watery and griping nature, and accidents have frequently happened from their use, before the cattle have become accustomed to them. For milch cows they are very bad, purging them and rendering their milk too thin and poor even for suckling.—If given raw to fatten oxen, good hay and bean meal should be allowed to counteract the watery quality of the roots. There is, however, much difference in the nature of potatoes, and the mealy approach nearest to the nature of corn; the yellow afford the strongest nutriment.—*S. Magazine.*

SILK CULTURE.

A manual on the culture and manufacture of silk, has just been printed by order of Congress. It was prepared under the direction of Secretary Rush. A gentleman of Baltimore has received from South Carolina, a specimen of silk raised from a quantity of silk worms' eggs, by certain ladies in that state. The ladies, in a letter, written by them, say that they raised *five hundred* worms with so little trouble, that they propose to attempt a *million* next year. It will be recollected, that it was a lady of South Carolina, who first introduced the culture of cotton into the southern States, about 30 or 40 years ago.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

Praiseworthy.—A lad fourteen or fifteen years old, was saved from drowning in this village, last week, by the presence of mind of Joel Bacon, a lad somewhat older. The younger boy had fallen from a boat beneath the bridge, at the west end of the village, in fifteen feet water. He was unable to swim, and his cries for help drew numbers upon the bridge, who proposed various methods of rendering assistance, by throwing in ropes, planks, &c. But in the confusion of the moment, though many things were thought of, nothing was done, and the lad had sunk to rise no more by his own exertions. At this juncture, young Bacon, who was at work in the tinner's shop of Mr. Damon, ran out, threw of his coat, leaped from the bridge, brought up the drowning lad to the surface, and

swam with him safely to shore. Such is the advantage of skill in swimming, and presence of mind in the midst of danger. Every boy should learn to swim.—*Berkshire American.*

Enormous Pig.—There is at present in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, a Pig of the following size: length 9 feet 6 inches; girth round the body 7 feet 4 inches; round the neck 5 feet; height 3 feet 11 inches, and weight upwards of 1000 lbs. It was raised on the Island from a breed originally from Ireland, and is now about to be shipped to Halifax for exhibition. It was purchased for \$76.

Light.—According to some very elaborate experiments of Dr. Bradley, light moves at the rate of 195,248 miles in a second. Other accounts state the number of miles at 170,000. The velocity of light, according to the calculations of philosophical investigators, exceeds that of a cannon ball by 1,550,000 times. It is calculated that it travels from the sun to the earth in eight minutes and thirteen seconds.

Essex farmers.—The amount of English hay carried into Boston by the farmers of Ipswich, Essex, and Hamilton, during the six months ending on the 3d of March last, was six hundred and sixty tons and a half. The greatest load carried at any one time, was 6,873 pounds. The smallest load was 3,203 pounds.—*Salem Gaz.*

The Society for the Encouragement of Industry has offered liberal premiums for a mill for cleansing buck-wheat; various prizes for the construction of simple instruments for extracting sugar from the beet root; for the importation into France and the cultivation of plants, useful in agriculture, manufactures and the arts, &c.—*French pa.*

Emigrants.—About 500 Swiss emigrants have arrived at New York from Havre. The applicants for passages were more numerous than could be accommodated by the American vessels. It is said that from one district of Switzerland, near 6,000 persons were making arrangements to embark for America.

Old age.—A gentleman has left at our office, (says the Ipswich Journal), a specimen of some thread which he informs us was spun by a Mrs. Margaret Wood, of Boxford, on the 29th of April last, being the day she completed her one hundredth year.

Planting Fruit Trees.—Let it be observed as a general rule, always to plant or transplant your fruit trees, before a leaf expands or a blossom appears; it is true, that some plant later, but never with equal success.

School Boy Capers.—It is said, that a son of Mungo Park, who lately proceeded to the interior of Africa, "has been slain in the *Alkimo* country." Probably *elbowed* out of existence.—*N. E. Weekly Review.*

To preserve Hams.—Hams after being smoked may be preserved through the year by packing them away in oats.

Potato Onions should be frequently hoed, and the earth loosened round them, at this season.

Clean castors and a clean table cloth, are essential ingredients to domestic happiness.

Useful Hints relative to Bedclothes, Mattresses, Cushions, &c.—The purity of feathers and wool employed for mattresses and cushions ought to be considered as a first object of salubrity. Animal emanations may, under many circumstances, be prejudicial to the health; but the danger is still greater, when the wool is impregnated with sweat, and the excrementitious parts of persons who have experienced putrid and contagious diseases. Bedclothes, and the wool of mattresses, therefore, cannot be too often beat, carded, cleaned, and washed. This is a caution which cannot be too often recommended.

It would be very easy in most situations and very effectual, to fumigate them with muriatic gas.

MILLET.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 50 bushels of Millet of superior quality; gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

Also, a further supply of Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Fowl Meadow, Mangel Wurzel, Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga, Russian Flax, Lima Beans, &c. with several new varieties of Turnip Seed from Europe, including the Yellow Malta, Yellow Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, &c. A few barrels fresh White Mustard Seed.—Also, Green Citron, Pine Apple, and Pomegranate Musk Melons; Carolina and Long Island Water Melons.

A further supply of Double Mexican Dahlias. 100 Single Dahlias, at the low price of 25 cts. each root. With every variety of vegetable and ornamental flower seeds.

New Variety of Radish.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few pounds of Long White Summer Naples Radish, a variety highly esteemed in the Southern States.

Admiral.

The subscriber informs those disposed to improve by this fine imported animal, whose stock is beautiful, that he will be kept for this season only, on the Welles Farm, Dorchester. Terms \$3. m16 A. GREENWOOD.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 25 to 50 cts. per pound.—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps.—Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad street.—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

[*The Du Pont* sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "*E. Copeland, Jr. Boston*," on the head of the cask. u March 14

Lundreth's Nurseries.—Near Philadelphia.

From the patronage already extended this Establishment, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, the Proprietors are again induced to advertise to them their Nurseries, as offering peculiar facilities for the acquirements of useful & ornamental vegetable productions. The collection now cultivated by them, consists of an immense variety of Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—Green house Plants—Bulbous Roots, and Garden Seeds. The assortment of Fruits is not surpassed in real value by any in this country. It embraces most of the celebrated kinds of Europe, with all the esteemed varieties which have originated on this continent. The utmost care has been observed in making the selection, and the whole is now offered as containing more, but those most worthy of cultivation. Persons not acquainted with the different varieties by name, and desirous to procure choice kinds, by merely stating the time they wish them to ripen, may confidently refer the rest to the proprietors, without a fear of disappointment.

The Ornamental department is rich in native and exotic Plants, and contains a splendid collection of Green house Plants, most of which are calculated for adorning in the winter seasons, parlours, sitting rooms, &c. with an assortment of Hardy Flowering Shrubs, and acquisitions are continually making.

In the portion of ground allotted to Garden Seeds are grown almost every variety of Esculent Vegetables for seeding. The most of which are imported by the Proprietors in this branch, certainly must obtain for them a preference with all who will consider the subject in the slightest degree. The preparation of those kinds liable to mix in seeding—in short, the whole process of cultivation, in gathering, &c. all being under their own personal superintendence undoubtedly conspires in an eminent degree, to obviate the errors and impositions, unavoidable in a dependence on foreign importations, or on careless or inexperienced growers at home. Orders received by Parker & Colman, No. 31 Congress St. Boston, of whom priced catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Persons ordering, may be assured of having every article well and safely packed and forwarded.

Feb. 15. u

D. & C. LANDRETH.

Tarragon Roots.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few roots of this herb, (growing in pots,) used in soups, salads, &c. price 50 cts. per pot.

Likewise roots of the Chives, in pots, price 3-1-2 cts. per pot.

Bull, Young Comet.

This noble animal, (of the new improved Durham short horned stock) is from *Admiral* and *Amabella*, presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at an expense of near one thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native State. He will remain at the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. in Salem, and by the direction of the Trustees of the Society, he is to be used at \$3 for each Cow, payable in advance. The whole proceeds from this animal, (the present season) will be for the benefit of the Society. Cows sent from a distance will be taken care of, if desired, at a reasonable charge.

ROMAN.

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr. Stephen Williams, in Northborough, county of Worcester.

Roman was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick; and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Stud-book from Chiefters, the swiftest horse that ever ran over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England, without a single cross of inferior blood. At 4 years old he won five, and at 5 years old he won four prizes, and has since beat some of the best horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour is a very bright bay—black legs, mane, and tail—his countenance is very good tempered—high spirited—active—full fifteen and a half hands high, and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from all the New England States, as well as from the remote counties in this State and the neighboring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms, \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Northborough, May 16, 1828.

Ornamental Flowers.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a large variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of six and a quarter cents each; likewise done up in packages comprising 20 varieties, each sort being labelled, at \$1 per package.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- - -	barrel,	3 00
ASTIES, best, first sort,	- - -	ton,	107 50
" Pearl, first sort,	- - -	" 112 00	115 00
BEANS, white,	- - -	bushel,	1 00
BEEF, mess, new,	- - -	barrel,	10 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - -	" 8 50	9 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	- - -	" 7 50	7 75
BUTTER, Skimmed No. 1, new,	- - -	pound,	12 17
CHEESE, new milk,	- - -	" 7	11
" Skimmed milk,	- - -	" 2	4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - -	barrel,	5 25
Genesee,	- - -	" 5 12	5 37
Rye, best,	- - -	" 2 75	2 87
GRAIN, Corn,	- - -	bushel,	52 55
Rye,	- - -	" 58	60
Barley,	- - -	" 60	70
Oats,	- - -	" 40	42
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	- - -	pound,	10
LIME,	- - -	cask,	70
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	- - -	ton,	2 75
PORK, new, clear,	- - -	barrel,	13 00
Navy, mess, new,	- - -	" 13 50	14 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - -	" 13 50	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - -	bushel,	1 37
Orchard Grass,	- - -	" 5 00	
Fowl Meadow,	- - -	" 4 00	
Eye Grass,	- - -	" 4 00	
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - -	" 50	
Red Top	- - -	" 1 00	
Lucerne,	- - -	pound,	50
White Honeyuckle Clover,	- - -	" 50	
Red Clover, (northern)	- - -	" 11	12
French Sugar Beet,	- - -	" 1 50	
Engelhard Wurtzel,	- - -	" 1 50	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - -	" 39	45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - -	" 20	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - -	" 23	34
Merino, half & quarter washed	- - -	" 25	30
Naive, washed,	- - -	" 22	27
Full blood's, first sort,	- - -	" 43	45
Pulled, Lancashire second sort,	- - -	" 30	35
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	- - -	" 33	37

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- - -	pound,	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - -	" 10	
" whole hogs,	- - -	" 8	
VEAL,	- - -	" 4	8
MUTTON,	- - -	" 5	12
POLTRY,	- - -	" 12	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - -	" 14	22
Lump, best,	- - -	" 16	22
EGGS,	- - -	dozen,	10
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - -	bushel,	75
" Indian, retail,	- - -	" 70	
POTATOS,	- - -	" 20	37
CIDER, [according to quality]	- - -	barrel,	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The art of conversation is not much better understood by the greater part of mankind, than that of calculating eclipses. In ordinary society, you are usually annoyed by interminable stories, relating to the speaker's private concerns, including perhaps a bulletin of the narrator's health or want of health, with "disorders topical and symptomatic," described with disgusting minuteness. Or, if the orator happens to choose a different topic, you are teased and tantalized by arguments and as serious inspired by the spirit of contradiction, or a love of paradox, in which victory and the display of intellectual superiority are the manifest main springs of the tongue's perpetual motion. The object of conversation should be to amuse or benefit the hearer, not solely to display the talents and accomplishments of the speaker.

Conversation may be public or private, and many things may be said in a private interview, with perfect propriety, which would justly cause offence if uttered before company. No man is willing to have his faults, frailties, weaknesses, errors or deficiencies carped upon, or even pointed out before auditors, more especially strangers. It may be a proof of friendship to speak of faults and follies to the person who commits them, but to publish them to others is an act of hostility which nothing but a desire to prevent (not make) mischief can justify.

Thumping Dividend.—Under this head, an eastern editor ranks 52 per cent. per annum on Insurance stock, and the arrival of three children at a birth.

A lady named Mrs. Fortune, lately in London, presented her husband with three female twins (as paddy would say) at a birth. This is a striking proof of the old adage—"Miss fortunes seldom come single."

Early Rising.—Young Ladies would you improve your minds?—know that the morning is the best time to study. Would you improve your beauty?—know that the morning air is the best cosmetic.—Would you enjoy pleasure without alloy? know that the sun rising from his yellow couch, presents one of the most sublime and beautiful scenes of nature. Would you delight your eyes and regale your olfactories?—know that flowers are clad in the best attire, and send forth the sweetest perfumes in the morning. Finally, would you attend a morning school?—get up at four o'clock.

A Rock Fish, alias Streaked Bass, weighing one hundred and ten pounds, was caught in the river Delaware, opposite Billingsport, N. J. on the 26th ult.

We have heard of many instances wherein fright it is said, has produced very strange effects upon the human system. The following account we give upon the authority of a highly respectable medical gentleman resident in London. At the time of the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, a gentleman well known for his antiquarian researches, whose name we withhold, descended into the Royal cemetery at Windsor, after the interment had taken place, and busily engaged himself in copying inscriptions from various coffins. While thus engaged, and absorbed in thought

he heard the door of the cemetery close with an appalling sound, the taper fell from his hand, and he remained petrified by the knowledge of his awful situation, entombed with the dead. He had not the power to pick up the taper, which was soon extinguished by the noisome damp, and he imagined that the cemetery would not be re-opened until another royal interment should take place:—and thus he must soon form the effects of famine, be numbered with the dead. He swooned, and remained insensible for some time. At length recovering himself, he rose upon his knees, laid his hands upon a mouldering coffin, and to use his own words, "felt strength to pray." A recollection then darted across his mind, that he had heard the workmen say, that about noon they should revisit the cemetery, and take away some plumes, &c. which they left there. This somewhat calmed his spirits. Soon after 12 o'clock he heard the doors turn upon their grating hinges, he called for assistance, and was soon conveyed to the regions of day. His clothes were damp, and a horrible dew hung upon his hair, which in the course of half an hour turned from black to grey, and soon after to white. The pain which he felt in the scapula during the period of his incarceration, he described to our informant to be dreadful. This is perhaps, the best authenticated account upon record of a man's hair turning grey from fright.—*Muccllesfield Courier.*

HEALTH.

The foundation of all health is regularity in the time and quantity of food taken and in the common evacuations. If these are strictly attended to, every thing will go on well; if suffered to become irregular, every thing will go wrong. The stomach is the *primum movile*, as it were, of the constitution; the cause when disordered, of the most afflicting diseases, and the first thing to be restored in order to their cure.—*London.*

Female Education.—The branches of literature most essential for a young lady in this country, appear to be,

1. A knowledge of the English language. She should not only read, but speak and spell it correctly; and, to enable her to do this, she should be taught the English grammar, and be frequently examined in applying its rules in common conversation.

2. Pleasure and interest conspire to make the writing of a fair and legible hand, a necessary branch of a lady's education—on this head I have only to add, that the Italian and inverted hands, which are read with difficulty, are by no means accommodated to the active state of business in America, or to the simplicity of a republican.

3. Some knowledge of figures and book-keeping is absolutely necessary to qualify a young lady for the duties which await her in this country. These are certain occupations, in which she may assist her husband with this knowledge, and should she survive him, and agreeable to the custom of our country, be the executrix of his will, she cannot fail of deriving immense advantage from it.

4. An acquaintance with geography, and some instruction in chronology, will enable her to read history, biography and travels, with advantage, and thereby qualify her, not only for a general intercourse with the world, but to be an agreeable companion for a sensible man. To these branches of knowledge, may be added, in some instances, a general acquaintance with the first principles of

astronomy, natural philosophy, and chemistry, particularly with such parts of them as are calculated to prevent superstition, by explaining the causes, or obviating the effects of natural evil, and such as are capable of being applied to domestic or culinary purposes.

New Agricultural Books.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, from London, a bristly supply of standard works on agriculture, horticulture and floriculture, of the latest editions; among which are,

An Encyclopedia of Gardening; comprising the Theory and Practice of Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture and Landscape Gardening, including all the latest Improvements; A General History of Gardening in all Countries; and a statistical view of its present state, with Suggestions for its Future Progress, in the British Isles. By J. C. Loudon F.L.S. H.S. &c. Illustrated with many beautiful Engravings on wood, by Braunton. Fifth Edition.

An Encyclopedia of Agriculture; comprising the Theory and Practice of the Valuation, Transfer, Laying Out, Improvement, and Management of Landed Property; and the cultivation and economy of the Animal and Vegetable Productions of Agriculture, including all the latest Improvements; a General History of Agriculture in all Countries; and a statistical view of its present state, with suggestions for its future progress in the British Isles. By J. C. Loudon F.L.S. H.S. &c. Author of the Encyclopedia of Gardening. Illustrated with upwards of eight hundred Engravings on wood, by Braunton.

The Science of Horticulture; comprising a practical system for the Management and Training of Fruit Trees, exemplified by sketches from trees actually trained. Also a Comparative Investigation of the Foundation and Application of the Physiological Principles of Mr. Kirwan, Sir Humphry Davy, Mr. Bebbelton, and Messrs. Hitt, Forsyth, and Knight. Second Edition. To which are added, an Essay on the Cultivation of the Pine-Apple, describing and exemplifying by sketches, an improved Arrangement for furnishing every necessary Degree of Heat by Steam, and of applying it to every required Purpose; the results of a course of experiments in growing Peaches and Citron-trees, in pots, in a conservatory. By Joseph Hayward. Second Edition.

The Fruit Grower's Instructor; or, a Practical Treatise on the Cultivation and Treatment of Fruit Trees: containing a description of the Apple Fly, commonly called the American Blight, which causes the Canker in Apple Trees, with an Effectual Remedy. By G. Bliss.

A Treatise on the Improved Culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry and Currant; in which are pointed out the best methods of obtaining ample crops of these fruits. To which are prefixed Descriptions of the most esteemed Varieties. Third edition, with coloured plates. By Thomas Haywood.

The Green House Companion; comprising a general course of Green-House and Conservatory Practice throughout the year; a Natural Arrangement of all the Green-House Plants in cultivation; with a descriptive catalogue of the most desirable to form a collection, their proper soils, modes of propagation, management, and references to botanical works in which they are figured. Also, the proper treatment of flowers in rooms, and bulbs in water glasses. Second edition.

A Treatise on the culture and management of Fruit Trees; in which a new method of pruning and Training is fully described. To which is added, a new and improved edition of "Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries, in all kinds of Fruit and Forest Trees;" with an account of a Particular Method of Cure, published by order of government. By William Forsyth, F.R.S. and F.S.A., gardener to his Majesty at Kensington and St. James's, Member of the Economical Society at St. Petersburg, &c. &c. The seventh edition, corrected, with additions of new Fruits, and references to their figures; also a calendarial index.

The Florist's Director; a Treatise on the Culture of Flowers; to which is added, a Supplementary Dissertation on Soils, Manures, &c. By James Maddock, Florist. A new edition, improved; with notes, and an appendix on the culture of the Dahlia, Chrysanthemum, Lobelia, and Free Mignonette. By Samuel Curtis, Editor of Lectures on Botany, &c.

Hortus Britannicus; or, a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the gardens of Great Britain; arranged in natural orders. A Concise and Practical Treatise on the Growth and Culture of the Carnation, Pink, Auricula, Polyanthus, Ranunculus, Tulip, Hyacinth, Rose, and other flowers; including a Dissertation on Soils and Manures, and containing catalogues of the most esteemed varieties of each flower. By Thomas Hogg. First. Third edition.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1828.

No. 46.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DRAINING.

MR FESSENDEN—I have observed in New England and elsewhere, an abundance of land rendered of little value by being constantly saturated with water, issuing from springs from the sides or bottoms of hills. These lands being susceptible of great improvement by effectual draining, I have thought it might be useful to say a few words on the subject.

Open ditches are useful in carrying off surface water from low and flat lands, but fail when applied to lands impregnated with springs, and of an uneven or inclining surface. Besides, open ditches are liable to be filled up, and if of unusual depth, are in several respects an impediment to cultivation.

Having successfully adopted the mode of draining treated of under the article "Agriculture" in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, and denominated, if my memory is correct, *Trench drains*, I would strongly recommend it as effectual in the end, the cheapest, and in various ways advantageous.

Lands constantly wet by spring water cannot be cultivated, and only produce inferior grasses. When reclaimed they will be found rich and productive.

Economy being essential in husbandry, it is desirable to combine various improvements in one operation.

The advantages of *Trench drains* are three.—First, they operate effectually as a drain—relieve the surface of small stones, and by collecting the water at one point, afford permanent resources for animal and other purposes—while this sort of ditch is out of sight and neither occupies land, or impedes the plough or carriages. In determining the route of the drain, attention should be paid to the *indication of springs*; and in order to intercept them, it will be found best to cut rather below than above those external indications, the appearance of water and the character of vegetation are the criterions to be noticed—a gradual descent must of course be maintained, in all draining.

After examining my grounds carefully in wet and dry seasons, I stake out the route of the drain, then cause two or three furrows to be ploughed as the width may require, the soda and loose earth being shovelled out, the plough may be again employed which forwards the work, after which the shovel, spade and pick axe must finish the excavation. The depth generally makes from thirty to forty inches, according to circumstances; the width twenty-four to thirty at top, sloping to about two-thirds the width at bottom.

The ditch being made ready to fill and the stones brought to its margin, let one man, being in the ditch, carefully place the bottom stones (of the size of six or eight inches through if round,) in the manner of an arch, leaning two against each other at top, the bottoms extending to open a free passage for water beneath, let these bottom stones be firmly kept in place by key stones, after which the stones may be thrown in somewhat pro-

miscuously to within ploughing distance of the surface. The larger stones should be at bottom to give a free passage to the under water, the smallest stones at top to prevent the earth and surface water getting in. The stones in, and levelled, spread a little swingle top, shavings or straw over them, for the reason named above, after which the plough will replace the earth expeditiously, and the top of the ditch should present a ridge higher than the general surface, as it will settle; and a heavy roller being passed several times lengthwise the ridge, will give the whole a handsome and fine finish. If it be a meadow, or pasture, grass seeds may be sown and harrowed in, which will soon leave no trace of a ditch, except it be from its beneficial effects.

I have been more minute than may be deemed necessary in describing so simple an operation, but as the improvement contemplated, if well made, will endure for centuries, and carelessly attempted, may fail in one year, this particularity may be allowable.

H. W. D.

Ballston, (N. Y.) May 26, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GARDENING.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I have been pleased to see in the New England Farmer, an extensive advertisement of garden seeds for sale. From my most early remembrance, I have ever been fond of gardening. The eminent Dr Darwin says he had been an experienced gardener forty-five years. I can now say more than that, as I have had more less or experience in gardening for sixty years or upwards. According to the course of nature, at this advanced period of life, little more may be expected from me, except a few observations on my experience.

It is now forty years since I first came to make a garden at this place. I was then well provided with a great variety of seeds. Water melons I had from a very large one that came from the Island of Bahama, of another kind from Charleston, S.C. and a parcel from my native county of Bucks thirty miles north of Philadelphia. They were all planted, and tended equally well; the vines of those from Bahama grew the largest I ever saw; they blossomed in abundance but never bore any thing. Those from Charleston grew well, and blossomed, but bore none to perfection. Those from Bucks county grew well and produced abundance of good melons; so did my cucumbers, muskmelons, squashes, &c. but they all depreciated in size, and quality every year.

Sometime after, I had business at Fishkill, opposite Newburgh, it being the season for gathering garden seeds, my worthy friends D. Verplank Esq. and the widow De Witt, furnished me with an assortment; and from several years' experience, they apparently grew better than such as I raised on the soil or obtained from Philadelphia. Upwards of twenty years ago a forlorn traveller came to my house and begged for victuals. He was dressed altogether in skins with the hair on. He informed me in substance that he belonged to Lower Canada, near the United States, had been with the traders up Lake Superior, and had resid-

ed several years with the Indians on the river Ousconsin. That they had beans growing spontaneously in the woods, of a superior quality. It was in the early part of the month of June, and he gave me six bears. They were a beautiful glossy white bean, more than twice as large as any I had ever seen. I planted them—they grew and bore well—were different from other beans, with long vines, strong stems, with pods, blossoms, &c. from the same stem until frost. These beans, depreciated in size until the year 1816, when I planted and gave away all that I had; but there were so many frosts that they were all cut off, and I believe are extinct.

With regard to water melons, in the summer of 1813 I was in the city of Philadelphia, and informed of a certain man living nearly opposite, in New Jersey, that supplied the city with the best water melons. I sought his residence, they were different in shape from any I had seen, very crooked and small in the middle, so much so that I carried one to my lodgings by hanging it on my shoulder. They were of a very superior flavor.—I forget the name of the Sandwich Island from which he said the seed came; but I bought two for the seed, and only found a few in the blossom ends. I carefully preserved and brought the seeds here, but never could raise one to ripen.

He told me one thing about raising water melons, and other similar vines, that may be of service,—that in the summer he gardened, and in the winter fattened sheep, and always kept them on his water melon patch, and was never troubled with any worms or yellow lungs.

Doctor Darwin the great friend of Doctor Franklin, in his directions for raising Brocoli, recommends to have the seed every year imported from Italy. Is not that a proof, as Italy is to the south of England, that transporting seed from south to north, doth not answer a stationary purpose?

Perhaps you may think I am too late with my remarks; but I am not too late for gentlemen's observations and remarks for another year. One in particular in your neighborhood, my worthy friend, the venerable Col. TIMOTHY PICKERING; I hope to see something more from him in your paper.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, May 26, 1828.

N. B. I am feeble with age and bad health, yet life and health permitting, I hope to write a history of the *Apple Tree*, and show that it was a native of Pennsylvania long before the continent was discovered by Europeans; and if I had means of conveyance, would send your agricultural friends a scion of the original apples; they are yet worthy cultivating, and I have them in abundance.

ON BEE KEEPING.

Many and great are the advantages to be gained by the inhabitants of these United States, if bees were propagated, supported, and preserved. Our soil and climate are inferior to none for this purpose. Not Egypt, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, England, or any part whatever of the whole globe, would exceed us in the quantity, quality, or flavor of the honey. Canaan, of old, could not with more propriety be called a land flowing with milk and honey, than America would

be, did we but improve all the means to produce these so valuable and so important articles, which we might do very easily; which would assist each other when we annually extended such pastures as would increase both.

Bees-wax for manufactures, candles and exportation, will be a great motive to exertion, and perhaps emulation in this system; especially was a bounty given upon it by government. Wax candles would then be sold as cheap as tallow, and the quantity of wax, in American exports, would be very great indeed.

A writer observes, that were bees propagated, and supported as extensively as a country would bear, innumerable insects would be destroyed, which feed upon the honey in the bloom of trees, shrubs, and herbs; and that this would tend to expel those hosts of insects, which we observe floating in the air, playing in the rays of the sun, near the time of its setting, many of which we are in danger of receiving into our bodies by respiration, because of their smallness.

If these observations are just, will not the increasing of bees assist in expelling the caterpillar and canker-worm, which have so often destroyed the fruit of the apple tree; whose young often feed upon that part of the bloom, from which the bees collect the yellow down, which they carry into their hives on their legs.

This point could be easily decided by those persons who have trees near their bee-houses, or in those parts of the country where bees are most frequent. Should the knowledge of any one prove this to be a fact, that such trees are less frequently, or never attacked by these ravagers, the world ought to be favored with the information.

Insects often feed upon that moisture, which many trees, especially the chestnut, afford in very sultry days, in summer, which the bees collect with great activity; this is sometimes called honey dew, and is the sweet sap of the tree sweating through the leaf, and becomes honey; which, if more generally collected by bees, would thereby serve to expel those troublesome and noxious insects.—*Agricultural Register.*

KITCHEN GARDEN—JUNE.

Sowing and planting are still requisite in many successional, and some main crops for autumn and winter; and in the crops now advancing, or in perfection, the business of hoeing, weeding and occasional watering, will demand particular attention.

Planting is now necessary in several principal grounds, for general succession summer crops, and main crops for autumn, winter, &c. The whole in the open ground, except two articles, and those are cucumbers, and melon plants for the last crop in hot bed ridges.

In the open ground transplant cabbage, broccoli, cavares, coleworts, celery, endive, lettuce, cauliflowers, leeks, beans, kidney beans, and various aromatic and pot-herbs, by slips, cuttings, or young plants. Showery weather is by far the best either for sowing or planting; and when it occurs lose no time in putting in the necessary crops watering.

Keep your asparagus beds very clear from weeds now commonly rising numerous therein, which will soon overspread, if not timely cleared out.— Likewise new planted asparagus, and seed-beds, should be carefully weeded. Cut the asparagus now in perfection, according as the shoots advance, three, four, or five inches high; which you may continue to do all this month.

Plant successional crops of beans in the beginning, middle, and latter end of this month, some Windsor, lung pods, white blossom, and Mumford kinds, or any others. If the weather is very hot and dry, soak the beans a few hours in soft water before you plant them. Hoe those of former planting, and draw the earth to the stems. Top those that are in blossom.

Your early cauliflowers, which will be now advancing in flower heads, must be watered in dry weather to make the heads large; and according as the heads show, tie down some of the large leaves over them, to keep off sun and rain, that they may be white and close.

The first main crops of celery must be now planted in trenches to blanch; the trenches to be three feet distance, a foot wide, and dig the earth out a spade deep, laying it equally to each side in a level order, then dig the bottom, and if poor and rotten, dung, and dig it in. Draw up some of the strongest plants, trim the long roots and tops, plant a row along the bottom of each trench four or five inches' distance, and finish with a good watering.

In the beginning of this month sow a full crop of cucumbers in the natural ground to produce picklers, and for other late purposes in autumn; allotting a compartment of rich ground dug and formed into beds five or six feet wide; and along the middle, form with the hand shallow basin like holes, ten or twelve inches wide, one or two deep in the middle, and a yard distant from each other; sow eight or ten seeds in the middle of each half an inch deep; and when the plants come up, thin them to four of the strongest in each hole to remain. Be careful frequently to water them when the weather is dry.

Sow the main crops of the green-curved endive, also a smaller supply of the white-curved, and large Batavia endive; each thin in open ground to plant out for autumn and winter.

Clear your onions from weeds, and give them a final thinning, either by hand, or small hoeing;—the main crops to four or five inches distant; the others, designed for gradual thinning in summer leave closer, or to be thinned by degrees as wanted.

Sow more marrowfat peas, and some hotspurs, or imperials, and other large kinds. This is also a proper time to sow the leadman's dwarf pea, which is a great bearer, small podded, but very sweet eating. If the weather is very hot, either soak the seed, or water the drills before sowing.

Hoe between your potatoes to kill the weeds and loosen the ground; and draw the earth to the bottom of the plants.

Thin all close crops now remaining to transplant proper distances. Many sorts will now require it, as carrots, parsnips, onions leeks, beets, spinach, radish, lettuce, turnip, turnip-radish, parsley, dill, fennel, &c. all which may be done by hand or small hoeing; the former may do for small crops, but for large supplies the small hoe is not only the most expeditious, but by loosening the surface of the earth, contributes exceedingly to the prosperity of the plants.

IMPORTED HORSES.

We understand the two fine thorough-bred intestine Horses, *Barfoot* and *Serab*, with their grooms, sent under the care of Mr Hector Coffin, in the packet-ship *Napoleon*, Capt Smith, to New-York, by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Baronet, have arrived at the stables prepared for them in Brighton,

near Boston; where they are to remain this season, but will be placed in Virginia or New-York the next. The income from these horses is to go to the benefit of the Admiral's School at Nantucket.

The horses are perfect in body and limbs; without a defect or blemish of any kind. They have both been famous on the turf of England; and *Barfoot*, since he took the Doncaster Saint Ledger stakes, against 84 horses, at 25 guineas each, has never been beaten till he left the turf. He was then 4 years old; previous to which he had run four colt races, at 2 and 3 years old, always beating. *Serab* won the Newmarket stakes at 3 years old, 25 horses, at 50 guineas each; and many others. For this horse the Marquis of Cleveland (then Earl of Darlington) gave £3,000 sterling.

Finer horses never were bred in England, or ever left that country; their pedigree goes back in a direct line, to the first blood recorded in the sporting calendar of England. A better opportunity for improving the breed of horses in this country, has never been afforded; and it is to be hoped the gentlemen and farmers of old Massachusetts will avail themselves of this opportunity, the present season, as, by the removal of the horses south, they will be deprived of it the next.

Newburyport Herald.

VITIATED ATMOSPHERE FROM VEGETATION.

As the spring advances, and vegetation puts on its attractive garb, it may be proper to caution our readers against the too general custom of allowing geraniums and other ornamental green house plants, to vegetate in confined rooms in dwelling-houses. The process of vegetation destroys the purity of the air in a remarkable degree, by absorbing the oxygen of the atmosphere, and giving out the refuse carbon, or *scud* of the plant to the surrounding air. The odoriferous plants, though agreeable to the olfactory nerves, are even more deleterious than any others, from the gaseous carbon evolved in the form of aroma. Apartments in which any kind of plants are allowed, ought, therefore, to be constantly ventilated, both for the purpose of respiration, and for the health of the plants.—*Verulam.*

HORTICULTURAL INSTITUTION.

Agreeably to public notice, the Horticultural Society of Philadelphia, met on Wednesday evening, and elected the following gentlemen Officers.—*President*, Horace Binney, *Vice Presidents*, James Mease, M. D. Matthew Carey, David Landreth, N. Chapman, M. D. *Treasurer*, Wm. Davidson. *Corresponding Secretary*, Samuel Hazard, *Recording Secretary*, D. S. Brown, *Acting Committee*, George Pepper, Nicholas Biddle, Thomas Biddle, R. Patterson, D. B. Smith, Moses Brown, M. C. Cope, Thomas Astley, David Landreth, Jr. Thomas Hibbatt, Thomas Landreth, Joshua Longstreth.

THE THAMES TUNNEL.

A third irruption has taken place. Within the last week, the leakage had been considered so effectually remedied, as to permit the pumps being set to work to draw off the water. This was done, and the shaft and parallel passages were so far emptied as to admit one of the engineers reaching the shield and examining the greater part of the boxes. The result of that examination was

such, that the most sanguine anticipations were entertained that the works would be speedily resumed, and even a particular period was named for putting on the full force of the workmen. The recent irruption took place between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, but was not so sudden as the preceding one. During the afternoon of that day several bags of clay were thrown down, over where it is thought the aperture has taken place, but until a meeting of the Directors has been convened, to announce to them this additional calamity, more effective measures will not be adopted. It has been ascertained that the depth of earth over what were the thinnest parts through which the Tunnel was directed, was sixteen feet six inches. The flowing in of the water was gradual, and on its being perceived by Mr. Gravatt, he gave directions to the workmen to watch beyond the wier, which was graduated, and when they perceived any increased flow arising, to retire immediately.

Lady Hervey, formerly Miss Caton of Baltimore, and sister to the Marchioness Wellesley, was married on the 26th of April to the Marquis of Carmarthen. The elevation of those two ladies is quite remarkable.

Plants on an acre.—An acre planted with corn or potatoes, the hills being two and a half feet apart each way, measuring from and to the centre of the hills, and supposing them at right angles, will contain 6,969 hills—if the hills be three feet apart, it will contain 4,840 hills—if three and a half feet apart, 3,556 hills—if four feet apart, 2,722 hills. An acre with plants placed at the distance of one foot each way will contain 43,560 plants—at the distance of eighteen inches, 19,360 plants. An acre of fruit trees placed twenty feet apart, will have 106 trees—placed twenty-five feet apart, 69 trees—placed thirty feet apart, 43 trees.

To make beer.—Three quarts of molasses—half a pound of hops—a quarter of a pound of ginger, and an ounce of cloves, brewed with a sufficient quantity of water, will make half a barrel of excellent family beer.

BOLIVAR'S PEDIGREE—TRACED IN THE
HERD BOOK.

BOLIVAR, red and white, calved May 5, 1825,
bred by J. Whitsker, Esq. England.

BOLIVAR, by Frederick, dam Sweetheart by Hermit.
 g. d. Buxom, (bred by R. Colling) by
 Lawnsleaves.
 g. g. d. Drampton, (bred by R. Colling) by
 Favorite, the sire of Comet.
 g. g. g. d. Brighteyes, (bred by R. Colling) by
 Favorite.
 g. g. g. g. d. Old Brighteyes (bred by R. Colling)
 by Favorite.
 g. g. g. g. g. d. by Favorite.
 g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Punch.
 g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Hubback.
 g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Snowden's Bull.
 g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Masterman's Bull.
 g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Wad's Bull. — Wai-
 stall's
 Bull by Masterman's Bull, Mas-
 terman's Bull by the Studley Bull.

Frederick, the sire of Bolivar, roan, (bred by Mr Charge) got by Hulton, dam Orbit by Comet; g. d. Splendor by Comet; g. g. d. Fleck'd Twin by Major; g. g. d. Red Simmon by Favorite; g. g. g. d. Fleck'd Simmon by Bartle; g. g. g. g. Old Simmon (bred by Mr Charge) descended from the Studley White Bull.

Hermit, roan, (bred by Mr Baker) got by Lawn-

sleeves, dam Manuscript, by Simon; g. d. by Daisy;* g. g. d. by Duke; g. g. g. d. by Bolingbroke.

Lawnsleeves, got by C. Colling's Surplice; dam
by George; *gr. d.* by Simon.

Favorite, the sire of Camet, by Bolingbroke, dam Phoenix by Fo'jambe,* g. d. Favorite, by R. Alcock's bull; g g. d. by Smith's bull; g. g. g. d. by Jolly's bull.*

Punch, (bred by Mr R. Colling) got by Broken Horn, dam by Broken Horn; g. d. bred by Mr Best.

Hubback, calved in 1777, (bred by Mr John Hunter,) got by Snowdon's Bull,* dam, (from the stock of Sir James Pennyman, and these from the stock of Sir William St Quintin, of Scampton,) by a bull of Mr Banks, of Hurworth; g. d. bought of Mr Stephenson of Ketton. Hubback's dam Barforth was the best butter cow upon record in England.

Snowdon's Bull, the sire of Hubback, (bred by Mr George Snowdon) got by Robson's Bull.*

Masterman's bull,* by the Studley Bull.
Waistell's bull,* by Masterman's bull.

Simon got by Favorite; dam by Punch; g. d
by Bolingbroke.

Daisy Bull, (bred by Mr C. Colling) got by Favorite; dam by Punch; s. d. by Hubback.

Duke, by Comet, dam Duchess by Favorite; g. d. by Daisy; g. g. d. by Favorite; g. g. g. d. by Hubbaek; g. g. g. d. by James Brown's Red Bull

Bolingbroke, red and white, calved Nov. 12, 1788, (bred by Mr Charles Colling), got by Foljambe. dam young Strawberry (bred by Mr Maynard) by Dalton Duke; g. d. Favorite, (bred by Mr Maynard) by R. Alcock's bull; g. g. d. by Mr Jacob Smith's bull; g. g. g. d. by Jolly's bull.

Surplice, (bred by C. Colling) got by Favorite ;
g. d. Phœnix by Foljambe ; g. g. d. Favorite, by
R. Alcock's bull.

George, (bred by Mr C. Colling) got by Comet; dam Lady by grandson of Bolingbroke; g. d. Phoenix by Foljambe; g. g. d. Favorite, bred by Mr Maynard) by Alcock's bull.

Comet, (sold for 1000 guineas; red and white roan, calved in 1814, (bred by Mr C. Colling) got by Favorite, dam young Phoenix, by Favorite; g. d. Phoenix by Foljambe; g. g. d. Favorite, (bred by Mr Maynard) by Alcock's bull; g. g. d. by Smith's bull; g. g. g. d. by Jolly's bull.

James Brown's Red Bull,* got by Barker's bull. Foljambe, white with a few red spots, calved in

1787, (bred by C. Colling) got by Richard Barker's bull, dam Haughton by Hubback; g. d. by a bull of Charles Colling; g. g. d. by Waistell's bull; g. g. g. d. Tripes, [bred by C. Pickering.]
R. Alecock's Bull, bred by Jackson.

Grandson of Bolingbroke, [bred by C. Colling] got by O'Callaghan's Son of Bolingbroke, dam old Johanna, by Colling's Lane Bull.

"The best milkers have descended from the *Daisies*, *Luchesses*, and *Wildairs*. The *Studley Bull*, *Hubback*, *Fuljumbo*, and *Favorite*, were the most celebrated bulls of their day—from them have descended the very best animals of the race—to them the breeders are most anxious to trace the origin of their Short Horn stock, and it will be found on reference to the Herd Book, that *Novenden's*, *Robson's*, *Waistell's*, *Brown's*, *Barker's*, *Smith's*, *Jolly's*, *Alcock's*, *Ward's*, *Masterman's* bulls were the males from which the near descendants have descended.

In proof see "Improved Short Horns, and their Pretensions," Mr Colling's remarks, and "Hints for American Husbandmen." The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society unequivocally declare the Improved Durham Short Horns to be "the race of neat cattle which experience has proved to be superior to all which we have ever seen."

A profitable cow.—A cow belonging to John H. Powel, Esq. (near Philadelphia,) of the Durham short-horned breed, gives daily, twenty six quarts of milk in 24 hours; which produces twenty and a half pounds of butter per week. The feed of this cow is slops of corn meal, lucerne, and orchard grass.—*American Mercury.*

Cows.—We are told that the Rev. Mr. Phenix of Springfield, (Chickopee,) has made for some weeks past, on an average twenty pounds of butter a week from two cows, besides using as much milk as was necessary for his family. This shows the advantage of good cows and good keeping.—*Hamp Gaz.*

A Milledgeville paper states, that the price of corn is rising in different parts of Georgia, particularly in the new counties. The price at Columbus is said to be *two dollars and a half* per bushel—which is partly ascribed to the great influx of population, and partly to the scarcity among the neighboring Creeks, which approaches to a state of famine.—The rice at Milledgeville does not exceed from 62½ to 75 cents per bushel.

Steelyard.—A new steelyard has been invented in France, which is said to possess greater accuracy than any description of that machine hitherto in use. One of the improvements in this new invention, is the ease with which it can be verified. The divisions, which are marked on the long arm of the beam, being from a zero point; that is, from a point at which the travelling weight places the machine in equilibrium, when no weight is attached to the short arm of the beam. This enables the most ignorant persons to judge at once of the correctness of its construction.

The Connecticut, swelled by the late rains, has covered a large portion of the meadows in this town with water, and destroyed the springing corn, oats, &c.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

The London Literary Gazette states that Capt. Foster will sail from England in the course of a few days, in His Majesty's Chanticleer, on a voyage of discovery to the South Pole. His extreme destination is the newly discovered group of the South Shetland Islands, but he has conditional instructions to proceed from thence as far as he can, without risk to his ship, towards the South Pole. Capt. F. was with Capt. Parry in his last voyage, and is said to be a scientific man.

A new steam boat left New York, on the 17th inst. for Havana. Her boilers are of copper, and weigh 60,000 pounds.

Value of Mahogany.—A few days since, (says the Hampshire Gazette) we observed a man unloading a few mahogany boards from a wagon at a cabinet ware-house: and, on inquiring of the cabinet-maker how much his boards cost him, he informed us that he paid in Boston for twelve boards one inch in thickness, and containing about sixteen square feet each, \$42, and for freight upwards of \$6; making the whole expense of the boards, about four dollars each. This is at the rate of twenty five cents per square foot, or about seven cents per pound. We were further informed that all those boards, with many other valuable materials, are to be worked into one table, or rather, set of tables so formed that they can be united into one.

MERRIMACK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merrimack Agricultural Society, holden at the Phenix Hotel in Concord, on Thursday, the 28th of February, 1828, the following gentlemen were appointed a Viewing Committee on farms, namely: R. H. Ayer, of Hooksett, Chairman—S. A. Kimball, of Concord—Wm. Little, of Hopkinton—A. Burbank, of Boscaawen—P. Eaton, of Henniker—B. Pettengill, 2d, of Salisbury, and T. D. Merrill, of Epsom.

Voted, That the next annual meeting be holden at London Village, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th days of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Voted, That no quantity of land less than twenty-five acres, receive a premium as a farm.

Voted, That the following premiums be offered to be awarded at the next annual meeting, viz:

ON FARMS AND GARDENS.

On the best Farm \$12—next best, 10—next best, 8—next best, 6—next best, 4.

On the best Kitchen Garden, \$6—next best, 4.

Voted, To appropriate the sum of \$25 to be awarded on crops and improvements in the art of husbandry, including reclaimed meadows and the cultivation of the mulberry tree, which sum is to be at the disposal of the Viewing Committee.

Voted, That there be a ploughing match, and that a premium of \$4 be awarded on the yoke of cattle that will plough 1-8th of an acre in the best manner—and a premium of \$2 will be awarded on the yoke of cattle that will plough one eighth of an acre in the next best manner.

ON STOCK.

For the best pair of working Oxen, \$4—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best pair three year old Steers, accustomed to the yoke, \$3—the next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best pair two year old Steers, \$2.

For the four best Yearlings, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best Bull, over one year old, owned and kept within the county, \$4—next best, 3—next best, 3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best Bull Calf, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—next best, \$1.

For the best Milch Cow, \$4—next best, 3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best three years old Heifer, \$3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best two years old Heifer, \$2—the next best, 1.

For the best Stud Horse, owned and kept within the county, \$5—next best, 3.

For the best Mare and Colt, \$4—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best Saxon or Merino Buck, \$4—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the five best Saxon or Merino Ewes, \$3—five next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

For the best Boar, \$2—the best Sow, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—the two best spring Pigs, \$2—next best, 1.

ON DOMESTIC AND HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

On the best piece of Fulleed Cloth, not less than 10 yds. \$3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—next best, 1.

On the best piece of Cassimere not less than 10 yds. \$3—next best, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

On the best piece of Carpet, not less than 25 yds. and 3 wide, \$3—next best, 2.

On the best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yds. \$3—next best, 2.

On the best pair of Blankets, \$2—next best, 1.

On the best piece of Linen Cloth, not less than 10 yds. \$2—next best, 1.

On the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yds. \$2—next best, 1.

On the best Woollen Hose, (2 pair), \$1—next best, 50 cts.

On the best Woollen Coverlet, \$1—next best, 50 cts.

On the best Cotton and Woollen Coverlet, \$1—next best, 50 cts.

On the best Counterpane, \$1—next best, 50 cts.

On the best grass or straw Bonnet, \$2—next best, 1.

On the best manufactured Boots and Shoes, (2 pairs each) 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

On the best manufactured Leather, 3 sides each, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—the best Calf Skins \$1.

On the best specimen of dressing Fulleed Cloth, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

On the best Break-up plough, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—the best Seed-plough, \$1—on the best Ox-yoke, bows and irons, 1—on the best Ploughman, 1—on the best Teamster, 1.

On the best specimen of Blacksmith work, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

On the best specimen of Cheese, not less than 46 lbs. 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—next best, \$1.

On the best specimen of Butter, not less than 20 lbs. 1 vol. N. E. Farmer—next best, \$1.

On the best Dissertation on making Compost Manure, 1 vol. N. E. Farmer.

Voted, That in all cases it is to be understood, that premiums will not be awarded when the articles are not deemed worthy of them.

Voted, That all persons who enter their farms for premiums must make application to the chairman of the viewing committee, or to the Secretary, prior to the twentieth of June next.

Voted, That the viewing committee on farms in making their awards, will take into view the quantity and quality of mowing, arable, orcharding, pasture and wood-land, compared with the size of the farm—the condition of buildings and fences—the amount of stock kept, the mode adopted in making and increasing the quantity of manure—the quantity and quality of crops compared with the labor bestowed, and the general neatness and economy attending the management of the farm.

Voted, That all the above named animals must be owned within the County of Merrimack, and by members of the Society at the time of exhibiting, and must not have received a premium elsewhere during the same year.

Voted, That all articles of domestic and household manufactures must have been made within the County, and within one year previous to the exhibiting, and by or for the person offering the same.

Voted, That this meeting stand adjourned to the third day of September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the Phenix Hotel in Concord.

A. J. WHIPPLE, Sec'y.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

SILK.

We have received from Mr. Bates, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk. It is a Manual containing the best practical information that could be collected from various countries respecting the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the breeding of silk worms, and the manufacture and dying of silk. This manual, of 220 pages, was prepared in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, and is adapted to the different parts of the Union.

The silk worm is a native of China. The Seres, who inhabited the northern part of that country, cultivated the precious article. Having been expelled by the Huns, A. D. 93, they settled in Little Bucharina. Silks were first brought from China to Syria and Egypt by traders, who, in caravans, performed journeys of 243 days through the deserts of Asia. The price was far beyond the reach of any but the rich, and for a long time the use of silk among the Romans was confined to women of fortune. The Emperor Aurelian refused his queen a garment of silk, by reason of the high price it bore—its weight in gold. In the sixth

century, two monks, who had been employed as missionaries in the east, penetrated into the country of the Seres, and observed the labors of the silk worms, and the manner of working their production into elegant fabrics. They imparted the secret to the emperor Justinian at Constantinople, who induced them by a great reward, to return and bring away a quantity of the silk worm's eggs. They put the eggs into the hollow of a cane, and brought them safely to Constantinople about the year 555. The eggs were hatched, and the worms were fed with mulberry leaves; and the insects produced from this careful of eggs were the progenitors of all the silk worms of Europe and the western parts of Asia. The people of the Morea, and of the cities of Athens and Thebes enjoyed the profit of the culture and manufacture of silk upwards of 400 years; but in 1146 the king of Sicily made war upon Greece, and carried off a great number of silk weavers, who taught the Sicilians to raise silk worms and to weave silk stuffs. The Saracens introduced the silk manufacture into Spain and Portugal, and subsequently the Italian States, France, and England engaged in it.

In the United States, the culture of silk first commenced in Virginia. As early as 1666, the rearing of silk worms was a part of the regular business of many of the farmers. One man had 70,000 mulberry trees growing in 1664. Georgia sent eight pounds of raw silk to England in 1735, and 10,000 pounds in 1759. Some attention was paid to the culture of silk in South Carolina, and in 1755 Mrs Pinckney raised and spun silk enough for three complete dresses. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey the culture of silk began in 1771, but was suspended by the war of the revolution.

Mulberry trees and silk worms were introduced into Mansfield, in the county of Windham, Conn. about the year 1760, and in 1789 two hundred pounds of raw silk were made in that town. At present, three fourths of the families in Mansfield are engaged in raising silk, and make annually from five to ten, twenty, and fifty pounds in a family; and one or two have made, each, one hundred pounds in a season. It is believed that there are annually made in that town and the vicinity, from three to four tons of silk.

The cultivation of silk has commenced in Massachusetts, New York, Kentucky, Ohio, and several other States.

BOOK FARMING.

It is a prejudice, irreconcilable with the general intelligence, which characterizes our countrymen, that agriculture can be availingly promoted by those only whose talk is of oxen, and who are employed in their labors. The attention of Europe was awakened towards this essential department of human industry, by an English judge, who not only prescribed modes for bettering the condition of the land, but contrived implements of husbandry, inquired into the causes, and recommended a judicious treatment, of the diseases of domestic animals. He also gave plans for the improvement of farm buildings, and the embellishment of the long neglected estates of the kingdom. Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, to whom England owes so much for the revival of agriculture and rural taste, published two works on country affairs, about the year 1534. These volumes serve, among other testimony, to prove, that what might then have been regarded as idle theory, obnoxious to the ridicule of the ignorant, has since been universally adopted

from the seemingly insignificant conception of banding wheels with iron, and the simple contrivance for harnessing a team of horses, to the more extensive operations of reclaiming and cropping land, subjects which previously had not been suggested, much less gravely and ably recommended in a book. From the moral and economical advice which he imparted, I cannot forbear selecting a few lessons, as worthy of respect and obedience now, though almost 300 years have elapsed since they were first promulgated for the instruction of the farmer. "I would advise him," says Fitzherbert, "to rise by times in the morning, and go a bout his closes, pastures, fields, and specially by the hedges, and when he seeth any thing that would be amended, to write it in his tables, and if he cannot write, let him nick the defects upon a stick.—As if he find any beasts, sheep, or swine, in his pastures that be not his own, and peradventure though they be his own, he would not have them to go there. Let him look, if any water stands on his pastures, upon his grass, whereby he may take double hurt, both the loss of his grass, and rotting of his sheep and calves. And see if any gate be broken down, or findeth or seeth any thing amiss that should be amended. Also take heed, both early and late, at all times, what manner of people resort and come to thy house, and the cause of their coming, and specially if they bring with them pitchers, bottles, or wallets, for if thy servants be not true they may do thee great hurt, and themselves little advantage, wherefore they would be well looked upon."—*Faux's Address.*

ADVANTAGES OF CARROTS IN FATTENING OXEN, &c.

Nothing can exceed this root for fattening oxen; but they should have some sweet hay to eat with it, and they will thrive much better on it if they are stalled. It nourishes them much, and soon makes them fit for the butcher. Some oxen will not take to eating them kindly at first. For those they should for a time be parboiled; but they must every day be less and less boiled, till they come to eat them quite raw, which in a little while the nicest will do. I also find carrots excellent for increasing the milk of cows.

Hogs are very fond of carrots, and they make them thrive apace; but they should always be given to them boiled, as they will with great difficulty be induced to eat a sufficient quantity of them raw. It will be proper, however, to give them before they are killed, either a few bushels of barley meal, or some grey peas, boiled or some corn, which will complete their fattening to admiration.

There is not a better and more heartening food for horses than carrots, if given them with discretion. They need have no corn, and much less hay than they would otherwise eat. I have all my life heard it said, that carrots were exceeding good to make horses long winded; and some jockies will, I have been informed, feed a broken winded horse some little time with carrots before they sell him, when he may be very well passed off for a horse that is only a little thick winded.

A horse-dealer in my neighborhood, when he buys a poor, half-starved beast, if he has youth on his side, always fata him up with carrots before he takes him to market; and this practice he finds answers very well, as the horse is sooner got into flesh with carrots than any other food; and they are besides wholesome, breeding in him no foul humours.

All the danger seems to be to the purchaser who, if he imprudently put the horse to too hard work, is in a mannersure to break either his wind or his heart; for as the horse was very suddenly got into flesh, his strength is not proportioned to his bulk, till he has been kept some time on dry meal.

That a horse thus fed should not be immediately fit for any hard labor, must not be used as an argument against carrots being a proper food for horses. It must be considered, that this man takes a half starved horse, and gives him at once his fill of a nourishing food; in fact, too nourishing, as it fills him with flesh faster than he can have time to gather strength.—*Agricultural Register.*

Rot in sheep.—In the parish of Cheriton Fitzpaine, the rot is very apt to be communicated to the sheep after depasturing upon the low lands subject to the wash and partial overflows from the higher tillage lands. An instance once occurred in the parish, of a farmer turning one hundred and ten ewes upon a lay field in preparation to be sown with wheat, that had recently been dressed with a mixing of lime, hedge-row and other mould. The grass grew luxuriantly after this dressing, but every ewe was dead by the Candlemas following, being all cawed or rotted with innumerable flukes found in the liver of every one of them. The other sheep upon the farm, which had been raised, and in every other respect treated in the same manner, save in depasturing with the one hundred and ten ewes, were free from the most remote symptoms of this disease. Watering grounds early in the autumn or fall of the year, and immediately turning sheep upon them, has been found uniformly fatal in producing the same disease.—*Vancouver's Survey*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1838.

OF COMPOSTS OF EARTH, LIME AND DUNG.

Mixing farm yard dung, in a state of fermentation, with earth, in which there is much inert vegetable matter; as the banks of old ditches, or what is collected from the sides of lanes, &c. will bring the inert, dead matter consisting of the roots of decayed grasses, and other plants, into a state of putridity and solubility, and prepare it for nourishing the crops or plants it may be applied to, in the very manner it acts on peat. Dung, however, mixed with earth taken from rich arable fields, which have been long cultivated and manured, can have no effect as manure to other land that the same earth and dung would not produce applied separately; because there is generally no inert matter in this description of earth to be rendered soluble.

Mixing dung, earth, and quick lime together can never be advisable; because quick lime will render some of the most valuable parts of the dung insoluble. It will depend on the nature of soil or earth, whether even quick lime only, should be mixed with it to form compost. If there be much inert vegetable matter in the earth, the quick lime will prepare it for becoming food for the plants it may be applied to; but if rich earth be taken from arable fields, the bottoms of dung-pits, or in fact of any soil full of soluble matter be used, the quick-lime will decompose parts of this soluble matter, combine with other parts, and ren-

der the whole mass less nourishing as manure to plants or crops, than before the quick lime was applied to it. Making compost, then, of rich soil of this description, with dung or lime, mixed or separate, is evidently, to say no more of it, a waste of time and labour. The mixture of earths of this description, with dung, produces no alteration in the component parts of the earth, where there is no inert vegetable substances to be acted on; and the mixture of earth full of soluble matter, with dung and quick lime in a mass together, has the worst effects, the quick lime decomposing and uniting with the soluble matters of the earth, as well as that of the dung; thus rendering both, in every case, less efficient as manures, than if applied separately from the quick lime, and even the quick lime itself inferior as manure for certain soils, than if it had never been mixed with dung and earth at all.

Mixing dung in a state of fermentation with peat, or what in Scotland is called meadow-bank middens, is a successful mode of increasing the quantity of putrescent manure. The peat being dug and partially dried may either be carted into the farm yard, and spread over it, there to remain till the whole is carted out and laid on a dung hill to ferment; or it may be mixed up with the farm yard dung as carted out. If care be taken to watch the fermenting process, as the fire of a clay kiln is watched, a few loads of dung may be made to rot many loads of peat. Adding lime to such composts does not in the least promote fermentation, while it renders the most valuable parts of the moss insoluble. Adding sand, ashes, or earth by tending to consolidate the mass will considerably impede the fermentation.

COMPOST FOR A GARDEN.

Without enumerating the various means that, with careful economy may be used for increasing the stock of garden manure, such as collecting the urine of animals, chamber-lie, soap suds, or mixing fresh soils of opposite qualities, I shall confine myself to a plain statement of a method I have practised for these several years past with much success. Situated the same as many others to whom the produce of the stable-yard is the only allowance of dung that can conveniently be allotted for the garden, which, although every way advantageous for hot beds, and other purposes of forcing, yet to use it as a manure for garden crops, without having its qualities altered by fermentation, or blended with substances of a heavier nature, would in many cases be more injurious than beneficial; I, therefore, during the summer and autumn, have all the offals in the garden, such as weeds, leaves of strawberries, and other vegetables, short grass, peas and asparagus haulm, with the foliage of trees and shrubs, when newly shed, carefully collected into a heap. These are all turned over and mixed during the winter, that they may be sufficiently rotted to mix with the dung against the end of summer. I have also another heap formed with the prunings from gooseberry and currant bushes, fruit-trees, raspberry shoots, clippings of box-edgings, and loppings from shrubs, also the roots of greens and cabbages, which are generally burnt at two different periods in the year, in spring and autumn; but previous to each burning, I endeavor to pare up all the coarse grasses around the garden, with a portion of the soil adhering thereto, and whenever these are sufficiently dried, have them collected

to the heap intended to be burnt. The fire is kindled at a convenient distance from the heaps, and a portion of such as burn most easily is first applied, until the fire hath gained a considerable power. After this the process of burning is continued, by applying lighter and heavier substances alternately, that the one may preserve the action of the fire, and the other prevent it from reducing them too much to ashes. When the whole are thus consumed, a quantity of mould is thrown over the heap to prevent the fire from breaking through; and whenever it can be broke into with safety, it is then mixed up into a dunghill with the rotted vegetables, moss-earth, and stable yard dung, in such proportions as is likely to ensure a moderate fermentation, which is generally completed in three or four weeks; at which time, I think, it is most advantageously applied, in having it carried to the ground, and instantly dog in.—*Memoirs Calcd. Hort. Sec. I.* 443.

In respect to composts for the amendment of the general soil of the garden, their quality must depend on that of the natural soil: if this be light, loose, or sandy, it may be assisted by the addition of heavy loams, clays, &c. from ponds and ditches, cleanings of sewers, &c. On the other hand, heavy, clayey, and all stubborn soils may be assisted by light composts of sandy earth, drift and sea sand, the shovelling of turnpike roads, the cleansing of streets, all kinds of ashes, rotten tanners' bark, rotten wood, and saw dust, and other similar light opening materials that can be most conveniently procured.

The compost ground may be placed in any situation concealed from the general view, but at the same time exposed to the free action of the sun, air, and rain. Its size will depend on that of the garden, and on the sorts of culture for which it is intended. It should generally form a part of the parallelogram inclosure used as hot bed ground, and where there are hot houses, both should be situated as near them as possible.

ON THE CULTIVATION AND USES OF TREES, TIMBER, &c.

[Continued from page 359.]

The most profitable season for felling timber, as regards the age of the tree, is at what may be termed the beginning of manhood. After that time, though the trees may appear sound and healthy, its annual increase is so little, that it would be more profitable to cut it down and replant. The number of years that a tree may stand before it arrives at this period must vary in different soils and situations; but the period may be easily ascertained by the annual shoots—the state of the bark, and by taking the circumference of the trees at the same place for two or three successive seasons, and comparing the difference. In the view of profiting from timber produce, it is of great consequence to cut down plantations at maturity. Many trees will stand half, others a whole century, after they are full grown; appear quite healthy, and at the same time, make little or no increase of timber. But there are particular cases arising from the nature and state of the markets, where it may even be more profitable to cut timber before it is arrived at a full growth.

By experiments of M. Buffon, it was found that trees which are stripped of their bark in May and June, (while standing) and then cut down the next winter, made the most solid, heavy, and strong timber; and the sap-wood in that case, will be

good. Louden says, "it is the sap, alburnum, or white wood which causes timber rapidly to decay. The sap contains saccharine matter, acids, and mucilage which ferment with heat, and bring on a decomposition of the wood. By the process recommended, the moisture is exhausted without fermentation, and the pores of the alburnum contract and harden. The season for cutting the kinds of trees whose barks are not made use of, is winter and early in spring; but the oak, and other trees which are peeled, are left till the middle of April or May. Birch and larch woods will peel nearly a month sooner than oak. If possible, oaks should be barked by the middle of June, as every ton of bark, taken off after the first of July will be deficient two hundred pounds per ton, compared with the same quantity taken off in May or early in June."

Col. Pickering, in an essay on the "Felling of Trees for Timber," (published in the New England Farmer, vol. i. p. 17) says, "in the year 1800, divested of public employment, and about to commence husbandman, I made a visit to the late Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, one of the most intelligent farmers I ever knew, to converse with him on the subject of his vocation. Among other things he spoke of timber, and stated the following facts: His farm lying on the Delaware river, nearly opposite Philadelphia, was exposed to the ravages of the British army while occupying that city. Pressed for fuel, his fences first fell a prey to their necessities. In the month of May, 1778, they cut down a quantity of his white oak trees; but circumstances requiring their sudden evacuation of the city, his fallen timber was saved. The trees he split into posts and rails to carry on his fencing. It is now, said he, two and twenty years, since the fences made of the May felled timber were put up, and they are yet sound; whereas those of trees felled February, were rotten in about twelve years. He then pronounced confidently, that the best time for felling timber trees, for durability, was when their sap was vigorously flowing. He said also, that white oak and hickory trees felled at that season, would not be attacked by the worms, producing what is called 'powder post.' And added, that hoop-poles of oak and hickory, ought, for this reason, to be cut the same season." The writer then mentions several other instances, and authorities in favor of cutting timber, when durability is the object, at the time when the sap was flowing with the most freedom; and from the instances he has cited, it appears that the only disadvantage attending the practice, is, that the timber thus cut, soon became so dry and hard as to render it difficult to hew it, or make any impression on it with edge tools.

In reference to a memoir of M. Buffon, before adverted to, the British Encyclopedia states, that, "by many experiments, particularly described in that essay, it appears that the tree should not be felled till the third year after it has been stripped of its bark; that it then becomes perfectly dry, and the sap (alburnum or sap-wood) becomes almost as strong as the rest of the timber—and stronger than the heart of any other oak tree which has not been so stripped; and the whole of the timber stronger, heavier, and harder"—from which he thinks it fair to conclude that it is more durable."

Mr. Pinchoas Stevens, of Andover, (Mass.) observes, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. page 370) that, "the arguments adduced in favor of felling timber

in June are not conclusive. From thirty years' personal observation, I find it depends, in a great measure on the quality of the timber. Some young growing timber, will perish sooner than that which is older and more ripe; and secondly upon the use it is put to. We will suppose timber of the same quality wrought into two wagons, one of them, when used is loaded with wet loading the other with dry; it is obvious which will perish first. I trust I shall not be charged with egotism, by those who know me, when I say I have wrought more kinds of timber than most men have, and for more uses than any I know of; and it has been my endeavor to determine what time for felling, and what kind of timber is best for the use desired.—And from the many observations I have made from both, I am satisfied and ready to say without hesitation, that September is the best time; although I believe, that if the bark of timber trees could be taken off in June, without felling the tree, or injury to the wood, and then let it stand till September, the timber would be stronger and more durable. I have seen this done to elm, walnut, and maple. All these are considered of the most perishable kinds that are made use of for timber. All of them proved to be more firm and lasting. I have seen white oak timber felled in Feb. and March, the sap of the wood was perished in September on one side of the logs. I have seen wood cut in May and June, in which more than the sap of the wood was perished in one year. I have seen timber that was cut in September, that the sap was perfectly sound and bright two years afterwards. I have used white maple for hoops to buckets that was cut in September that lasted twenty-one years in constant use, the first ten years for water, the remainder for feeding swine. I have one now that was hooped with maple that was blown down in the September gaug 1815, which is perfectly sound. I have one other that I put but one maple hoop on of the same kind, the others were of walnut cut in the winter; the latter I have had to replace three times, once with walnut, once with white ash, and once with red ash. The maple is perfectly sound now. Many reasons may be offered why September is the best time for the felling of timber, but one general reason must suffice for this time.—The timber is more ripe in September than at any other time. I have thought that making these suggestions at this time, might induce some to try the experiment this season of removing the bark from trees designed for timber.

(To be continued.)

RAPE.—*Brassica Napa.*

The rape is a biennial plant, a native of Britain, in which country it is cultivated for fattening cattle, as well as in gardens, for culinary purposes.

Culture for small salading. Sow at the same time with cress, mustard, &c. in winter and spring; or at any season when small salading is required. Sow in drills or beds, and follow the culture directed for white mustard.

Field Culture. It may be sown either broadcast or as turnips, in drills—or in beds, and be transplanted, as other varieties of the Brassica or cabbage genus. The usual and most successful mode is to sow from two to three quarts broadcast, in June or July, when intended for green food; but in August or September, when destined to produce seeds in the next year.

The process for transplanting is too expensive in this country—the necessary hand-hoeing, un-

less the land has been well prepared by previous cleansing crops, would make rape, in the broadcast system, much more troublesome than if cultivated in rows, admitting the introduction of the horse-hoe. In favorable seasons I should not hesitate, where land is cheap and labor is dear, to allow it, when intended for green food, to take its chance, without the aid of either hand or horse-hoeing.

Produce and Gathering. It produces in ordinary seasons on rich alluvial, or other deep friable soils, from forty to seventy bushels of seeds, determined in quantity, very much, by the accuracy of tillage and the condition and nature of the land. Great care and precision are necessary in harvesting the seeds in June or July, of the year succeeding that in which they are sown. When the pods assume a brownish cast, and some of the seeds become black, the crop is reaped with sickles—laid regularly in handfuls or *grips* in rows, where it continues until the straw becomes somewhat white—the seeds of the color of which we find them in the shops. If they be allowed to become too dry, they fall out on the slightest motion—when carried too green, they are liable to be heated. At the proper time they must be threshed in the field upon old snails or cloths, to which the crop should be carried on sledges, prepared with cloths, or by similar means. The seeds must be carefully spread in small quantities in granaries or on barn floors, and be occasionally moved.

Use.—Sheep and neat cattle are extravagantly fond of it—but of all plants, perhaps it is the most likely to cause them to be blown.

There is much difference of opinion as to its nutritive properties in the green state. I believe that it quite equals the common cabbage, and very far exceeds turnips of all kinds in the quantity of nutrition it contains—in the value of the oil for various manufacturing purposes, and the excellence of the cake after it has been expressed, for cattle food and the manure of drill crops, no question can be entertained.

It is not a certain crop—as it is exposed to all the enemies which attack turnips and cabbages—and is liable to be injured at the season of blossoming by mildew, and sometimes by frosts.

INSECTS.

It is now time to be on the alert to guard your garden vegetables against bugs, flies and other insects without name or number. There have been recipes for the purpose published in this, and other agricultural works, such as decoction of elder, of aloes, of tobacco, snuff, quick lime, lime water, blimstone, unleached ashes, tar water, water impregnated with turpentine, plaster of Paris finely pulverized, decoctions of walnut leaves, and other bitter or acrid substances. No doubt all these matters are useful, and may answer the purpose if applied often enough. But they are liable to be washed by every shower, and the insects, always on the alert, will be sure to take the advantage of every circumstance of that kind, and will now and then take a little physic rather than suffer for lack of food. Besides some of them “ensconce themselves,” as Shakespeare has it, under the leaves, where you cannot attack them with any success. We, therefore, are inclined to think that the best, if not the only safe guard which can be relied on, in order to secure water melons, cucumbers, squashes &c. against bugs, flies or any insect, which assails them above ground is some

sort of fence which will exclude the insects, but admit sun, air and moisture. Perhaps nothing of the kind will be found more cheap and convenient than a thing of the form and mode of structure which follows:

“Take a strip of pine board (about three fourths of an inch in thickness is most suitable) eight or ten feet in length, and four or five inches in width, plough one edge of it, with a carpenter’s plough or match plain—then mark off an equal number of side and end pieces; before sawing the side pieces, run a bradawl through where you want to drive your nails, as it is not so likely to split, as after it is sawed. The side pieces eleven inches long—ends eight inches long. They must be of this particular size, because one yard of millinet will just cover nine boxes; or a third of a yard will make three covers. After having nailed your boxes and divided your millinet, have some thin strips or tongues, as the carpenters call them.—Press these with the edges of the covers into the groove—which fastens them much cheaper and more expeditiously, than small nails.”

The last number of the Edinburgh Review contains articles on the following subjects:—Character of Dryden as a writer—Dietetics—Progress of the National Debt—Best Method of Funding—New South Wales—Wakefield’s Case; Scottish Marriages of English Parties—Pestalozzi; Diffusion of Knowledge—Indian Taxation of Englishmen—Poetry; Cunningham’s Songs—Emigration—Sir Harry Moncrieff—State of Parties.

The last Quarterly Review contains the following articles: On Ornamental Plantations and Landscape Gardening—Salmon Fisheries—Memoir and Correspondence of Lord Collingwood—Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries.—The Corn Laws—A Pilgrimage in Europe and America—Maynooth—Markland’s Proposal for a Museum of National Antiquities—Police—Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans—Attempt to reach the North Pole—Emigration Reports.—Published quarterly by Wells & Lilly, Boston, at \$5 per annum.

Bull Bolivar.

The high bred imported Improved Short-horned Bull Bolivar, will stand at the subscriber’s stable in Charlestown, Mass. Price \$5 for each cow for the season. This Bull was selected by Mr. Coates, the keeper of the Herd Book, without limitation of cost, for the use of the Pownell stock, and is so highly valued by Col. Pownell, that he has always refused to sell him, and has consented to part from him but for a season, considering him in form, points, and pedigree, equal to any animal to be had in Great Britain.

Bolivar is red and white, is not three years old, and has never been forced; yet he gets immediately behind his fore legs 7 feet 8 inches. The singular neatness of his shoulder, the straightness of his back, the width of his loin, the smallness of his head, neck, and offal, the quickness of his gait, together with the well springing character of his family as dairy stock, render him one of the most desirable males for improving our neat cattle, that ever in any country be found.

SAMUEL JACQUES, Jr.

Valuable Stock.

For sale, 7 Heifers, 2 and 3 years old, raised from some of the Cows in this State, by Deacon. Five of them have brought Calves this spring, and bid fair to make excellent milkers. They were selected by the present owner from the best of his stock, to be kept on his own farm, and are offered for sale in consequence of his having disposed of his farm. They are worthy the attention of any farmer who wishes to obtain good stock.

Also, 2 Horse Colts, 1 and 2 years old, by the imported horse Roman, from excellent males, well known in this city. Apply to the publisher of the N. E. Farmer.

June 6

Field Beans.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store two barrels of small white prolific Field Beans, raised in Milton, Mass.—They are of fine quality, free from any mixture, the seed being selected, and are all of the growth of 1827.

This day Published,
And for sale by S. G. Goodrich, No. 44, Washington-street,
THE LEGENDARY—Vol. I.
Consisting of Original pieces in prose and verse, principally illustrative of American history, scenery, and manners. Edited by N. P. Willis.
It is proposed to continue this work, and to publish a volume once in 3 or 4 months, if the encouragement is sufficient. The volumes will be sold separately—price \$1.25 per vol. j 6

MILLET.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 50 bushels of Millet of superior quality. gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.
Also, a further supply of Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Fowl Meadow, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga, Russian Flax, Lima Beans, &c. with several new varieties of Turnip Seed from Europe, including the Yellow Malta, Yellow Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, &c. A few barrels fresh Water Mustard Seed.—Also, Green Citron, Pine Apple, and Pomegranate Musk Melons; Carolina and Long Island Water Melons.
A further supply of Double Mexican Dahlias. 100 Single Dahlias, at the low price of 25 cts. each root.

New Variety of Radish.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few pounds of Long White Summer Naples Radish, a variety highly esteemed in the Southern States.

Bull, Young Comt.

This noble animal, (of the new improved Durham short horned stock) is from *Admiral* and *Annabella*, presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at an expense of near one thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native State. He will remain at the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. in Salem, and by the direction of the Trustees of the Society, he is to be used at \$3 for each Cow, payable in advance. The whole proceeds from this animal, (the present season) will be for the benefit of the Society. Cows sent from a distance will be taken care of, if desired, at a reasonable charge.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- - - -	barrel.	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - - -	ton.	25 00
Beard, first sort,	- - - -	“	105 00
BEANS, white,	- - - -	bushel.	1 00
BEEF, mess, new,	- - - -	barrel.	10 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - -	“	8 50
Cargo, No. 2, new,	- - - -	“	7 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- - - -	“	10 14
CHEESE, new milk,	- - - -	“	9 11
“ Skimmed milk,	- - - -	“	2 4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - - -	barrel.	5 25
“ Genesee,	- - - -	“	4 87
“ Rye, best,	- - - -	“	3 12
GRAIN, Corn,	- - - -	bushel.	52 55
“ Rye,	- - - -	“	53 55
“ Barley,	- - - -	“	60 70
“ Oats,	- - - -	“	32 35
HOG’S LARD, first sort, new,	- - - -	“	10 10
LIME,	- - - -	“	70 1 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	- - - -	ton.	2 50
PORK, new, clear,	- - - -	barrel.	18 00
“ Navy, mess, new,	- - - -	“	13 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - -	“	13 50
SEEDS, H-rd Grass,	- - - -	bushel.	1 37
“ Orchard Grass,	- - - -	“	5 00
“ Fowl Meadow,	- - - -	“	4 00
“ Rye Grass,	- - - -	“	4 00
“ Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - - -	“	5 00
“ Red Top,	- - - -	“	1 00
“ Lucerne,	- - - -	“	50 50
“ White Honey-suckle Clover,	- - - -	“	50 50
“ Red Clover, (northern),	- - - -	“	11 12
“ French Sugar Beet,	- - - -	“	1 50
“ Mangel Wurtzel,	- - - -	“	1 25
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - - -	“	38 45
“ Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - - -	“	20 25
“ Merino, three fourths washed,	- - - -	“	28 34
“ Merino, half & quarter washed,	- - - -	“	25 30
“ Native, washed,	- - - -	“	23 27
“ Pulled, Lamb’s, first sort,	- - - -	“	42 45
“ Pulled, Lamb’s, second sort,	- - - -	“	39 35
“ Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	- - - -	“	23 37
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces,	- - - -	“	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - -	“	9 10
“ whole hogs,	- - - -	“	8 8
VEAL,	- - - -	“	4 12
MUTTON,	- - - -	“	5 12
POULTRY,	- - - -	“	12 14
BUTTER, egg and tub,	- - - -	“	16 14
“ lump, best,	- - - -	“	15 18
EGGS,	- - - -	“	10 12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - -	bushel.	7 25
“ Indian, retail,	- - - -	“	70 70
POTATOS,	- - - -	“	30 37
CIDER, [according to quality.]	- - - -	barrel.	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

THE COTTER'S HOME.

Who hath his home in a rural glade,
And his evening seat in a sweet-brier shade;
With verdant fields and blooming flowers,
For his morning walk and evening hours.
And with all these, a cherub son,
And a much-loved, smiling, devoted one;
At either hand, with him to rove,
Thro' the fields, the garden, and the grove;—
Whatever his humble fortune be,
Enjoys earth's purest felicity.

Oh! when that coter has tasted this, would not
Exchange for the coter's humble lot,
Those airy nothings, which engage
A cot, and form his equipage?
Who would not exchange the baubles bright,
That gildy glitter in a city's night,
For those brighter stars that deck the dome.
And twinkle in joy o'er the coter's home?
Peace and contentment there alone,
And tranquillity, sit on their triple throne.

See how the birds flit round and round,
Exchange for the coter's humble lot;
List to the mock-bird's lay of love,
And to the swallow's chirp in the lilac grove;
How sweetly, with their humble lay,
The coter's care those birds repay.—
For an archer's arrow have they to fear,
Nor missiles of cruel archins, here—
As they perch at will on the althea spray,
And sing the evening hour away.

If nature hath, in her wide domain,
One favorite spot where she loves to reign,
'Tis the coter's bower, with its fields and groves,
And fragrant flowers, and Sylvan loves,
Where she sits and tunes her evening lyre,
As tranquility and peace inspire;
'Tis the rural glade, with its wood-notes wild,
Where dwells her favorite happy child;
Where stands the lowly, humble dome,—
The coter's and contentment's home.

Board of Health.—A countryman, upon visiting New-York during the yellow fever, asked why a board fence was placed across the street: and upon being informed it was erected to separate the infected part of the city, observed that "he had often heard of the *Board of Health*, but had never seen it before."

How to tell a bad husband.—A few days since a man was engaged in loading his cart with boards which had recently been drawn from a raft, and had placed his horse in a position which rendered it difficult to pass; two girls, one of them a smiling little gipsy, not liking the obstruction, turned the horse out of the way. The man, who at that moment was tottering under the weight of a heavy plank, burst forth with a volley of abusive language; when this smiling fair stretched forth her finger and exclaimed, "*I'll bet a dollar you whip your wife*."

Dancing.—"I am an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters to Hurdis, but I had once my dancing days as you have now, yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's real character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behaviour at the table, at the fire side, and in all the trying scenes of domestic life. We are all good when we are pleasant, but she is good who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her."

Natural Barometers.—The following are a few of those plants which indicate changes in the weather: Chick-weed is an excellent barometer. When the flower expands fully, we are not to expect rain for several hours; should it continue in that state, no rain will disturb the summer's day. When it half conceals its miniature flower, the day is generally showery; but, if it entirely shuts up, or veils the white flower with its green mantle, let the traveller put on his great coat. The different species of trefoil always contract their leaves at the approach of a storm: so certainly does this take place, that these plants have acquired the name of the husbandman's barometer. The tulip and several of the compound yellow flowers also close before rain. There is, besides, a species of wood-sorrel, which doubles its leaves before storms and tempests. The hawthorn or mountain ebony, cassia, and sensitive plants, observe the same habit.—*Philosophy in Sport.*

INTOXICATION.

The laws against intoxication are enforced with rigour in Sweden.—Whoever is seen drunk is fined, for the first offence three dollars; for the second six; for the third and fourth, a still larger sum; and is also deprived of the right of voting at elections, and of being appointed a representative. He is, besides, publicly exposed in the parish church on the following Sunday. If the same individual is found committing the same offence a fifth time, he is shut up in a house of correction, and condemned to six months' hard labor; and if he is again guilty, to twelve months' punishment of a similar description. If the offence has been committed in public, such as at a fair, at an auction, &c. the fine is doubled; and if the offender has made his appearance in the church, the punishment is still more severe.—Whoever is convicted of having induced another to intoxicate himself, is fined three dollars, which sum is doubled if the drunken person is a minor. An ecclesiastick, if he should fall into this offence, loses his benefice; if it is a layman who occupies any considerable post, his functions are suspended and perhaps he is dismissed. Drunkenness is never admitted as an excuse for any crime; and whoever dies while drunk, is buried ignominiously, and deprived of the prayers of the church. It is forbidden to give, and more explicitly to sell, any spirituous liquors to students, workmen, servants, apprentices, and private soldiers; whoever is observed drunk in the streets, or making a noise in a tavern, is sure to be taken to prison, and detained until sober, without however, being on that account exempted from the fines. Half these fines go to the informers (who are generally police officers) the other half to the poor. If the delinquent has no money, he is kept in prison until he has worked out his enlargement. Twice a year these ordinances are read aloud from the pulpit by the clergy; and every tavern keeper is bound under the penalty of a heavy law fine, to have a copy of them hung up in the principal rooms of his house.

Cure for the Scratches in Horses.—An ointment of itch weed or poke-root is said to be a certain cure for the troublesome disease called scratches in horses. By making a strong decoction of this root, and adding an equal quantity of melted lard, a few applications to the fetlocks of the horse, it is said, will effect a cure.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

ESTABLISHMENT FOR SEEDS.

For sale at the Seed Establishment, connected with the office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, the largest variety of Seeds to be found in New England—of the crops of 1877. The grower's care has been taken to have them raised by our most experienced seed growers, and to have the sorts perfectly genuine. The following comprises some of our most prominent sorts.

Artichoke, Green Globe	Lettuce, Early Curled Silesia
Asparagus, Large Shire	Large Green head
Gravesend	Royal Cape
Battersea	Imperial
Large white Reading	Hardy Green
Beans, Early Yellow Cranberry	Brown Dutch
Early Mohawk	Grand Admiral
Early Yellow six Weeks	Tunisish, or Rose
Early Canadian Dwarf	Drumhead
Early China Dwarf	Magnum Bonum Cross
Dwarf Cluster	Black Cross
White Kidney Dwarf	Ice Cross
White Cranberry Dwarf	White Cross; or Leaf,
Red Cranberry Dwarf	Green Cross
Warrington or Marrow	Melon, True Apple
Thousand to One	Green Citron
Large White Lima	Persian
Salad, or Carolina	Nottingham
Red Cranberry string	Large Canteleupe
White Cranberry string	Pomegranate, or Musk.
Broad Windsor	Carolina Water
Field	Long Island Water
Beets, true Long Blood	Apple seeded, Water
Early blood Turnip	Marjoram
Early White Scaverty	Mustard, White and Brown
French Sugar, or Amber	Nasturtium
Orange	Mangel Wurtzel,
Green, (for soups, &c.)	Okra
Broccoli	Onion, Potatoe
Early White	Trout
Early Purple	White Portugal
Large Cape	Yellow
Brussels Sprouts,	Madeira
Cabbage, Early Salisbury dwarf	Strasbourg
Early York	Large Red
Early Dutch	Parsley, Siberian
Early Sugarloaf	Dwarf Curled
Early Lion, Buttersea	Curled, or Double
Early Farnham	Parsnip, Large Dutch swelling
Early Wellington	Silver Skinned
Large Bergen, &c.	Peas, (14 varieties.)
Large Cape Savoy	Peppers, Long, or Cayenne
Large Scotch	Tomato, or Squash
Large Green glazed	Pell
Large late Drumhead	Cherry
Tree, or 1000 headed	Pumpkins, Finest Family
Green Globe Savoy	Connecticut Field
Red Dutch	Mammoth
Yellow Savoy	Early Frame
Turnip rooted, &c.	Short top Scarlet
Russian	Long Salmon
Late Imperial	Purple Short Top
Late Sugarloaf	Long white, or Naples
Cardoon,	Cherry
Carrots, Altringham	Violet colored
Early Horn	White Turnip Rooted
Blood Red (for West India market)	Black Fall, or Spanish
Lemon	Rhubarb, for tarts, &c.
Long Orange	Ruta Baga,
Cremor	Salsify, or vegetable oyster
Cauliflower, Early and Late	Sin Kale,
Celery, White solid	Silverst
Rose coloured solid	Scorzonera
Italian	Saffron
Celeriac, or turnip rooted	Spinach, New Zealand
Cherrie,	Prickly, or Fall
Chives,	Rounded headed su mme
Corn, Salad, or Vetichest	Eng. Patience Dock
Cress, Curled or Peppercress	Sage,
Broad leaved or Garden	Squash,
Water	Early bush Summer
Long Orange	Long Crook Neck
Cucumber, Early Frame	Vegetable Marrow
Green Cluster	Porter's Valparaiso
Short Prickly	Acorn
Long Prickly	Tomato,
Long green Turkey	Turnips, Early White Dutch
Long white Turkey	Early Garden Stone
White Spined	White Flat, or Globe
Small Girklin, &c.	Green Round
Egg Plant, Purple	Red Round
White	Swan's Egg
Endive, Green	Large Egg, Norfolk
White Curled	Long Tan kard
broad leaved Batavian	Yellow Dutch
Garden Burnet	Yellow Maltese
Garlic Sets	Yellow Aberdeen
Indian Corn, (several varieties)	Yellow Stone
Kale, Sea	Yellow Swedish
Purple curled	Thyme—Sweet Basil—Boneset,
Green curly Scotch	Lavender—Rosemary—Hyssop,
Leek, London	Wormwood—Summer Savory,
— (see Sect.)	Penny royal—Spikenard—Dill,
	Zola—Tansy—Bew, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

Abstracted for the N. E. Farmer.

SALT WATER FISH IN FRESH WATER.

The London Quarterly Journal of Science for January 1828, contains a long article on the naturalization of fish, by J. McCulloch, M.D. F.R.S. &c. In this the writer, in allusion to former remarks on this subject, says, "since the communications I formerly made, the *perch* has been introduced, [into a sheet of fresh water.] It swam away briskly, therefore it could not die of the fresh water; but it has not been retaken. The *brille* has also been introduced since my former list. It has been retaken; and, within one year, had grown to double the original size.

"The *turbot*, fifty or sixty were introduced, averaging about eight inches in length. Some were retaken in a year for the purposes of examination merely, like the former and most others; they also had grown to double the size. The *wasse* has been retaken after a considerable period. The *basse* has propagated; and so has the *brille*. The *red mullet* has been introduced and is living. The *whiting* was introduced, and taken in good health many weeks after, but not since. The *grey louch* is thought to have bred considerably. The *atheline* continues to breed.

"I formerly mentioned that the flavor of the several fishes was improved; this is now more positively asserted, in addition, of the *basse*, the *plaise* and the *red louch*. Others were mentioned in former communications.

"General experience has shown that in all fishes, as far as known, the access to fresh water, or fresh water food, improved the flavor;—in many, in oysters, muscles, cockles, shrimps, it is vulgarly notorious; as in mere sea water they are worthless."

The writer thinks it "an essential point to discover what kind of fishes would so live together, that all species might find food; might breed each to its useful limits, so as to be serviceable to ourselves, the keepers of the flocks, and without hazard of the extermination of any kind." For instance, "*pike* and *perch* can live together, because the natural defence of the *perch* prevents the *pike* from exterminating the race, voracious as the enemy is. If *trout* and *pike* were confined to narrow water, the *trout* would be destroyed." He observes that "the *basse* appears to have been the great enemy—to have eaten up the greater number of many species, and to have given no return. It has proved the *pike* of this pond. This could not have been foreseen; it is a caution to speculators. Others will be discovered in the course of trial. It appears, also, that the common *crab* has proved destructive, probably by eating the spawn of larger fishes. From some enemy or other, the *eels*, which at first abounded in a most incredible degree, have most materially diminished, and so have the *shrimps*. The latter at least appear to have been destroyed by the *basse*. Time and trial will teach us what to do in this case; in the infancy of ignorance, man might have supposed that he could keep wolves and sheep in one field, and have constructed a pen for foxes and fowls, rab-

bits and weasels. We must not accuse nature of our own ignorance."

The writer is of opinion, that the difficulty in the transportation of fishes, is not so great as has been imagined. "Let them be treated with gentleness when taken, as if they could feel; and they will not die in being removed into a cask of water." He advises to adopt the Chinese method of transporting the spawn of fishes as affording the greatest facility to their propagation. He states that in China, the spawn of fishes is a common article of sale in the markets. "There also the cultivation of fish for sale, their transportation to market, and their replacement in the ponds if unsold, is as much matter of ordinary farming, as the management of a poultry yard; while the pond is often the most profitable part of the farm. It is species of poultry yard, or fish-pond, is as easily and regularly stocked in this manner, and managed, as any other portion of the farm; since it is even destroyed, or suffered to become dry occasionally, and again renewed in the wet season by purchased spawn or stock; just as a sheep farmer buys lambs to stock his mountains."

Extracts from Knight's Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, for the New England Farmer.

The effects of cultivation on the animal and vegetable systems are extremely similar. A change in form, in color, and in size or stature takes place in each; and in each those changes appear to arise from similar causes—from a more abundant and regular supply of nourishment than is afforded in a state of nature, with a favorable climate, or protection from the bad effects of an unfavorable one.

From the open structure of the blossoms of vegetables, and from the numerous tribes of insects, which feed on their honey, or farina, a sexual intercourse must of necessity take place between neighboring plants of the same species; and I am much more disposed to attribute this intercourse to the intention than to the negligence of nature.

My wishes were of course, to correct the defects, and to combine the different excellence of the best fruits; and I was not without hopes that the offspring would possess a greater degree of strength and vigor, as it is known to do in cultivated animals. A few days, therefore, before the blossoms expanded of the kinds from which I wished to propagate, I opened the petals and destroyed the males in all the blossoms which I suffered to remain of one kind, taking great care to leave the females uninjured; and when these blossoms were fully expanded, I impregnated half of them with farina taken from another kind of fruit, leaving the other half to the care of the bees; which were collected in great numbers, (owing to the scarcity of flowers at that season) and passed busily from one blossom to another. I had soon the satisfaction to observe that every fruit, which I had impregnated, grew rapidly, whilst half of those on the other tree, which remained in their natural state, failed; with every one of those left to the care of the bees. Whence I was disposed to conclude that these insects were not so good carriers of the farina of plants as is, I believe, generally supposed by naturalists; but in

subsequent experiments, where the blossoms on the neighboring trees have been more numerous, I have had reason to draw a different conclusion.

The plants I have obtained from the fruits on which this experiment has been made are certainly much the most promising I have yet seen.—Some of these possess the character of the male parent, others that of the female; in some that of both appears blended, and in others I do not distinguish that of either. Many of them appear to be perfectly free from hereditary disease and debility, and the fruit of some of them is not in any degree inferior to those from which I derived its existence. Every seed, though several were taken from the same apple, has afforded a new and distinct variety; and some of these grow with more luxuriance than others and the fruits produced by the different plants possess very different degrees of merit. An estimate may in some measure, be made of their good and bad qualities at the conclusion of the first summer, by the resemblance the leaves bear to the highly cultivated, or wild kinds; as has been remarked by the writers, on this subject, of the 17th century.

The leaf and general habit, of a seedling plant, will, however, by no means convey any correct idea of the merits of the future fruit. Where these have the character of high cultivation, the qualities of the fruit will be far removed from those of the native species; but the apple may be insipid or highly flavored green or deeply colored, and of course well or ill calculated to answer the purposes of the planter. An early blossom in the spring, and an early change of color in the autumnal leaf, would naturally be supposed to indicate a fruit of early maturity; but I have never been able to discover any criterion of this kind, on which the smallest dependence can be placed.—The leaves of some varieties will become yellow and fall off, leaving the fruit green and immature; and the leaves in other kinds will retain their verdure long after the fruit has perished.

The plants where buds in the annual wood are full and prominent, are usually more productive than those whose buds are small and shrunk in the bark, but their future produce will depend much on the power the blossoms possess of bearing the cold, and this power varies in the different varieties, and can only be known from experience. Those which produce their leaves and blossoms rather early in the spring are generally preferred, for though they are more exposed to injury from frost, they less frequently suffer from the attacks of insects, the more common cause of failure.

The disposition to vegetate early or late, in the spring, is like almost every other quality of the apple tree, transferred in different degrees to its offspring; and the planter must therefore seek those qualities in the parent tree, which he wishes to find in the future seedling plants. The most effective method I have been able to discover of obtaining such fruits, as vegetate very early in the spring, has been by introducing the farina of the Siberian crab into the blossom of a rich and early apple, and by transferring in the same manner the farina of the apple, to the blossom of the Siberian crab. The leaf and habit of many of the

plants, that I have thus obtained, possess much of the character of the apple, whilst they vegetate as the crab of Siberia, and possess at least an equal power of bearing cold; and I possess two plants of this family, which are quite as hardy as the most austere crab of our woods, and are, I think, capable of affording cider of a much greater merit than any which has yet existed.—These plants appear also to have inherited the powers of the Siberian crab tree in bearing an annual succession of crops, during many years without being exhausted or weakened.

The Siberian crab, which has been introduced into the gardens of this country affords a somewhat remarkable instance of the power, which plants possess, of adapting their habits to the climate in which accident or the industry of man has placed them. In the climate of Siberia, the change of seasons is extremely rapid, and summer almost instantly succeeds the solution of its snows. From the habits the crab has there acquired, its seeds are very apt to mistake the termination of a frost in the end of Jan. for the commencement of spring, and to expose themselves to almost certain destruction, by vegetating at that season. For this reason, they should always be planted in pots or boxes of mould ready to be removed into a place of shelter. The seeds of the English crab, which differs from the Siberian only in having adapted its habits to a different climate, trust themselves with more apparent caution to the changes of our unsteady seasons, and do not vegetate till the spring is a good deal more advanced. The crab of Siberia, also accustomed to the short, but warm summers of that country, advances rapidly to maturity; whilst the long, though cool and shadowy summers of England, appear to have taught our native crab that there is no occasion for so much expedition. The offspring of each would probably retain their acquired habits during several generations, into whatever climate they might be introduced.

MAKING BUTTER.

MR. FESSENDEN.—In Number 45 of the present vol. of your paper, J. D. Dorrington states that many of his neighbors cannot get butter from their cream after churning a whole day. In my boyhood I have had to churn a whole day and half a night, and not get butter. Since I have had a dairy it has sometimes happened so, but for years past, we have no more difficulty in getting butter in winter than in summer. The reason of butter not coming, is cold—and in that case it will become frothy, and when so, if it ever makes butter it will not be of a good quality. My wife's method is, to set the vessels in which the cream is collected, near the fire a while before it is put into the churn, and frequently stir it a little, and turn the vessels that it may be warmed equally, till it is as warm as cream in the summer, as near as she can judge—and before putting it into the churn, that is scalded with scalding water. When the churning commences, it is done moderately, and if there is any frothy appearance, then warm water is put in, the churn put near the fire, and occasionally turned till the temperature is altered, and the churning is finished, which is generally in a short time. If a dash churn is used, set it into a tub of hot water, and frequently move the dash a little, to mix the warm and cold cream till it is of a suitable warmth which an observing person will soon determine by practice.

L. PETERS.

Westborough, June 9, 1826.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PRESERVATION OF POTATOS.

At this time of the year, potatoes put out shoots freely and if they are picked off, they will require to have the same operation repeated in seven or eight days after, if the weather be warm.

To prevent this, take your shovel, and shovel the potatoes out of the bin in the cellar on to the floor, and leave them there for a week. Then shovel them back again, to be about a week longer, when the same process may be repeated.—Continue these operations till the season is over. If the sprouts are broken off, according to the usual practice, the potatoes immediately send forth fresh shoots, which exhausts the nutriment, and destroys the value of the root.

AN IRISHMAN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MAKING BUTTER.

MR. FESSENDEN.—I have observed several suggestions in your paper on the subject of making butter—and an inquiry in your paper of the 30th ult. for the mode of fetching butter quick. I am a lover of good butter, and have paid some attention to the subject, and if my ideas can be of use to your subscribers, they are at your service: And, first, the cows should be in good condition, and well kept and regularly salted at least once a week. They should then be regularly milked, and milked quite clean at every mess. The strippings being the richest part of the milk. There should then be a strict attention to neatness and regularity in every subsequent part of the process. The milk should be set in a room which can be constantly ventilated with pure air. A want of attention to this last particular, is the great defect in the construction and attention to our dairies and milk-rooms. The cream should be regularly gathered from the milk without being suffered to stand upon it.

It does not in my opinion improve the butter to have the milk sour before the cream is gathered; but at this season of the year, it can hardly be prevented. It should, however, never be suffered to stand until the milk curdles. When the cream is gathered, it should be set in an open vessel, where the air can have free access to its surface; and during the time that the cream is gathering for a churning of butter, it should have a stick or spoon kept in the vessel, where the cream is—by which the cream should be stirred at least a half a dozen times a day, enough to mix it up well and bring a new portion of it to the air—and it should stand before the window of the milk room, or in some other, the most airy position afforded by the room. When you have gathered a mess, for this season of the year, fill your churn over night with cold water, and empty it in the morning. Put in your cream and churn it with a regular, steady, and not too rapid motion. It will generally come in from ten to twenty minutes—and when fetched it needs no coloring matter.

I know that women say flies will get in the cream if left uncovered—let them get in, and pick them out, rather than cover up the vessel containing the cream.*

The windows to milk rooms in many houses, are not sufficiently large, with from four to eight

* Perhaps a covering of millinet, gauze, or other light and porous substance, or a lid prepared with small holes, might admit air and exclude flies—EDITOR

small panes of glass. This affords too stunted a portion of air. If your glass is small, you want a twenty-four lighted window at least to the milk room with blinds to exclude the sun. If two such windows, so situated as to afford a draught of air the better. But stint your milk room of air, and keep the cream pot covered tight, to exclude the flies, and your butter will be white and bitter, besides being a long while coming.

A LOVER OF GOOD BUTTER.

Onondaga, Co. N. Y. June 5, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—I believe it is admitted by most horticulturists that when they have a northern aspect or exposure, they are more productive and regular in their bearing, than in any other, particularly an exposure to the sun. With respect to the cause or causes of this difference, it appears, they are not so well agreed, some attribute it to the circumstance of their putting forth their flowers later in the season, thereby escaping the frosts; and others to a supposed influence of the wind in preventing frosts from lighting on trees in that exposure. But it requires but little observation to discover, that they light on fruit trees and other plants, as well in a northern exposure as in a southern: they rarely, however, prove destructive in that situation; whereas, they rarely prove innocent in this.

The plant, like the animal, when it has been exposed to a low temperature, becomes highly sensible to the impressions of heat: and with great deference to the opinions of others, I conceive it is not so much the frost alone, that is so noxious to vegetable life, as it is the abrupt transition from cold to heat—the exposure of tender plants and flowers of fruit trees, chilled with frost, to the unmitigated heat of the sun as soon as it rises above the horizon; for if the morning, immediately succeeding a frost, be cold, or the sun obscured by clouds, or fog, the injurious influence of the sun is counteracted or excluded; the change of temperature is rendered less abrupt, and it has been remarked that tender plants and the flowers of fruit trees sustain no harm. These means of preservation against the ill effects of frosts, are embraced in a northern exposure, a situation closed against the morning sun, and open to the admission of the chill air or winds of the north, as the northern declivity of a hill or mountain—a situation bounded near on the south by a wood, and clear and open on the north and west. The north side of an orchard—and indeed the north side of a tree.

A few days since, I heard two gentlemen, advanced in age, and of extensive observation, speaking upon this subject; one of whom observed that he had an orchard, that bore generally very well on the north side, but was frequently unproductive on the south, and that he had noticed the same with respect to many other orchards; and the other spoke of an apple tree in his garden, that, for many years had borne on the north side, and not on the south.

From many years' observation, I am induced to believe that frosts are less destructive in new countries than in old improved ones; and if the real fact be according to this impression, I should not hesitate to ascribe it to the comparative chilliness of the morning in a new country, from a but-

mid atmosphere, generated by extensive forests and an undrained soil. T. W.

Bristol, R. I. June 11, 1828.

INDIGENOUS PRODUCTIONS.

The treasures of our country, vegetable and mineral, are but half discovered, or but half applied to their proper uses. Among the vegetable productions of our country, either little known, or whose uses are but little understood, we may mention a few on account of their curiosity, as much as for their utility, which we find mentioned in the Western Review,—a work, whose lively descriptions of the West and its peculiarities, we advert to with pleasure.

The Wild Rice of the Northern Lakes, whose very existence is not known, except to the savages, the Canadians, and the *Coueurs du bois*, who traverse these regions, is, however, next to maize, the most prolific, perhaps, of the *ceræalia*. It is found in the greatest abundance on the marshy margins of the lakes, and in the plashy swamps on the upper courses of the Mississippi, where it covers a vast extent of country. It is there that the Canadian hunters and traders find their annual supplies of grain, and that the millions of migrating water-fowls fatten, before they take the autumnal migration to the south. It very accurately resembles the Cane-Grass of the swamps, and Savannas on the Gulf of Mexico. It springs from all depths of water, from seven feet to one, where the bottom is soft and muddy, and rises from five to eight feet above water. At the time of gathering it, canoes are rowed about it, a blanket is spread on the canoes, and the grain is beaten down into the blankets. It grows in perfection as far south as Natchitoches, south of 32 deg.; and might possibly be cultivated in any of the drowned lands, or ponds and marshes of the Atlantic country.—Well prepared, it is as white as common Rice; and puddings made of it, taste like those of Sago.

The *Cane*, which every one has seen in the shape of angling rods, grows on the lower courses of the Mississippi, Arkansas, Red River and their waters, and rises in height from fifteen to thirty feet;—the leaves abundant, and of a beautiful green; and it grows so thick, that the stalks seem contiguous—while above, there is an impervious roof of verdure. The smallest sparrow could hardly fly in these cane brakes; and a man could not make a progress of three miles a day. The burning of a cane-brake, when cut down and dried, is a singular spectacle enough. The rapid flame, with the myriads of detonations from the rarified air in the hollow compartments of the cane, nearly as loud as the report of a musket, give the idea of an army in the fury and flame of battle. At the end of five years it produces an abundant crop of farinaceous seeds, of the taste of wheat and used like it, for bread, by the Indians and first settlers. No spot affords so rich and perennial a range for cattle, as the cane-brake. The butter from it is of the finest quality and flavor. The stem rises six feet before it loses its succulence and tenderness; and no vegetable or grass affords so rich and abundant a fodder, of so rapid a growth. It might, says the writer, be worth the experiment of sowing it annually, in regions where it will not survive the winter.

He mentions other plants which we cannot now notice; particularly the *Dogwood*, for its restorative powers in cases of ague, which are unknown to our administrators of simples;—the *China Tree*, for

its narcotic properties, and whose bark is a powerful vermifuge,—no contemptible property, in a country as rank of animal as vegetable life;—the *Paupau* pulp, is an odd mixture, of the taste of eggs, cream, sugar and spice, and is, indeed, a sort of natural custard;—the *Laurel Almond*, whose delicious flowers might be made into essences, surpassing those of the East;—and the small, deep blue *Persimmon*, which when ripened by the frost, is sweeter than the fig, and is almost a pulp of concrete sugar. It is, says the writer, when thoroughly ripe, a pleasanter fruit than dates; and had we to obtain it from beyond seas, the kinds would be discriminated, and the best of them cultivated.—*Baltimore American*.

THAMES WATER.

He who imputed the superiority of London porter to the excellence of the Thames water, may probably find a reason for his faith, in the following statement, recently submitted to parliament, while the motion of Mr Hobhouse, respecting the supply of water in the metropolis, was under discussion.—*Salem Observer*.

"Between Chelsea and the river Lea, no less than one hundred and thirty-nine common sewers empty into the Thames. To these, says one of the Journals, 'are to be added a vast number of soap works, glass houses, drug mills, white lead, and turpentine manufactories, besides other buildings, too numerous and too minute to be detailed. This mass of impurity, kept in one continual motion by the tides and navigation, after having been properly agitated and fermented, is sucked up by our friend the Dolphin,* who forthwith relieves his stomach, by depositing whatever he cannot swallow, in our pipes and cisterns, for the purpose of making soup, or tea, or coffee, or boiling our meat and vegetables.

"A Mr. Wright, who has investigated the subject, affirms, that in August last, a shoal of fish were actually poisoned, by coming into the water discharging from one of the sewers."

* The engine by which the water is raised.

SMALL FARMS.

It is not the abundance of land, but the thorough and skillful cultivation of it, that fills the barn with hay, the cribs with corn, and the mansion house with plenty. For one to crave a larger farm than he can cultivate to profit, is therefore an expensive folly: for whatever a neglected field is worth, the interest of the capital, together with yearly taxes, will at length eat the field up.—*Con. Courant*.

Bed bugs.—Of the various receipts for the extermination and prevention of these vermin, the following have been found by experience, the most effectual: Take of the highest rectified spirit of wine, half a pint; newly distilled oil, or spirit of turpentine, half a pint; mix them together, and crumble into it an ounce of camphor, which will dissolve in a few minutes; shake the whole well together, and with a piece of sponge, or brush dipped into it, anoint the bed, or furniture, in which those vermin harbor and breed; and it will infallibly kill and destroy both them and their nits. Should any bugs appear after once using it, the application must be repeated, and at the same time some of the mixture poured into the joints and holes of the bedstead and head-board. Beds that have much woodwork, require to be first tacked down, before they can be thoroughly cleared

of this vermin; but others may be perfectly cleared without that trouble.

It is advisable to perform this work in the daytime, lest the spirit contained in the mixture take fire from the candle, and occasion serious damage. Or, dissolve one hundred grains of corrosive sublimate in a pint of brandy, or whiskey; use it with the feather of a quill.—*Domes. Ency.*

External impressions on children.—All violent impressions on the senses and the bodies of children, ought to be carefully avoided. It is injurious to toss them about with rapidity in the arms. Loud crying, or shouting in their cars, discharging fire arms, presenting glittering objects to their view, as well as sudden and too great a degree of light, are equally injurious. Thus infants are frequently stupefied and frightened—the brain is shaken in the most detrimental manner, and hence arise the most distressing consequences. On such occasions, we cannot bestow too much attention on the conduct of wet-nurses, or servants. A child ought to enjoy the most perfect rest and composure, if it be our wish to promote sound sleep, regular growth, and consequent prosperity. It is equally detrimental to both mind and body, when infants are continually carried about on the arm of the nurse, teased with loud soliloquies, prayers, or other mechanical prattling; and especially when they are incessantly provoked to display their anger or revenge. Such conduct is necessarily attended with a pernicious expansion of infantile powers, blunts their senses, and is ultimately productive of nervous and muscular debility. The tender nerves of children experience a violent stimulus from impressions to which an adult may easily be habituated, or which do not easily affect him.

Vital Principle of Seeds.—A small portion of the Royal Park of Bushy was broken up some time ago, for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprung up, of the kinds which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens; this led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that this identical plot had been used as a garden, not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years ago.

A practical farmer—whose livelihood depends upon his calling—should make it the pinnacle of his worldly ambition to excel in it. If he neglects his farm for almost any thing else, he is generally a loser both in interest and credit. Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at the sight of a slovenly farmer.—"I went by the field of the slothful—and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was all broken down." Owner, where art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and sloth; or spending it at the tavern; or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office. Better mind thy own proper business: else "shall thy poverty come as an armed man." A farmer, on the other hand, who keeps his land and his stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed even were Solomon himself passing by. Every passing traveller no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm than he honors the proprietor in his heart. The proprietor, moreover, is sure to receive for his pains, something that is more solid than plain honor. A comfortable, decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to Him only whose is the earth and the fulness thereof.—*Con. Courant*.

From London's Gardener's Magazine, for March and April, 1826, received at the office of the New England Farmer.

Spruce Beer.—Early in the spring, cut off the young branches of the pine or fir, three or four inches in length, and break them into small pieces; boil them in water, and, after filtering the extract through a sieve, add to sixteen gallons of it about six pounds of sugar. It may then by boiling, or evaporating in a hot house, be reduced to a syrup, which will keep in bottles for a length of time. For beer, mix three pints of this extract with thirty of water; boil it for about two hours, and, when cold, put it into a cask, and ferment it in the usual method.

Tea and Balm Tea.—With regard to tea, for which we pay such immense sums to China, it is stated that the first leaves of the whortleberry properly gathered and dried in the shade, cannot be distinguished from real teas. This is the berry on which the black cock feeds, so that by the culture of it we may secure two good things. Be it known to all that John Hussey, of Sydenham, who lived to 119 years of age, took nothing to his breakfast, for fifty years, but balm tea sweetened with honey.—*Art of Preserving Health.*

Bread from Turnips.—Let the turnips first be peeled, and boiled in water till soft and tender; then, strongly pressing out the juice, mix them together, and, when dry (beaten or pounded very fine), with their weight of wheat meal; season it as you do other bread, and knead it up; then, letting the dough remain a little to ferment, fashion the paste into loaves, and bake it like common bread. Some roast turnips in a paper under the embers, and eat them with sugar and butter.—*Edlyn's Misc. Writings*, p. 756.

Cheap Soap.—Potatoes, three parts boiled, afford a very good substitute, especially for washing the hands.—*Brit. Mer.*

Tainted wooden casks of every description, may be rendered perfectly sweet and wholesome by washing with diluted sulphuric acid, and afterwards with lime water and pure water.—*Journal d'Agric. des Pays Bas*, 1826.

Destruction of Snails by common salt.—M. Em. Rousseau had applied common salt as a manure to a small piece of garden, and remarked that where snails had come in contact with the salt they quickly died. Wishing to confirm the fact, he strewed some salt upon the ground, and placed a number of snails amongst it; all those which came out of their shells and touched the salt immediately threw out a greenish globular froth, and in a few minutes were dead. The fact may be turned to account by agriculturists and gardeners.—*Bul. Un. and Branda's Jour.* Jan. 1828.

A much more effectual mode of destroying snails, worms, and similar insects, and one with which, unlike salt, there is no danger of injuring plants, is the use of lime water. Nothing astonishes us more than the tardy dissemination of this fact among gardeners.

Destroying Insects by Tongs.—Many gardeners constantly put a tond into their cucumber frames, merely giving him a pan of water, and they find that he clears their frames of slugs and millepedes, or wood lice. It has always been my opinion that tonds live on slugs, as they never move out till the evening, when these creatures also are on the move. Can any of your correspondents inform me

if this really is the case, to their certain knowledge?—*Rusticus in Urbe.*

Wire Worms.—I am teased to death with the wire worm in my garden, which seems to revel on the linden, pinks, lobelias, and plants of that character. I have tried lime, sulphur, salt, potash, soot, all which kill them it is true, but the quantity required would prove a worse remedy than the disease. With a coat of mail like Achilles's, this grub resists every ordinary application, and effects his purposes in security. Do you know of any remedy? I have seen two or three queries in the Magazine, but no reply. My subsoil is a clay, which I fear is an insurmountable evil.—*A. B. B. Cæcarnarthen.*

☞ We know of no remedy. Burying slices of turnip, potato, apple, or other supposed tempting bait, has been recommended, and taking up the bait every day or two, and picking off the worms till the ground was cleared. A moderate quantity of bait, it is supposed, might clear a whole garden or field. We wish much that some of our readers would try the experiment, and send us the result. They will find farther details in Kirby and Spence's Entomology, a work which we have already recommended every master who wishes to keep down insects to procure, and lend to his gardener.—*Contd.*

Yellow Locust.—The Prussian Gardening Society has strongly recommended the culture of the American Yellow Locust tree on poor sandy soils.

A new Horticultural Society has been formed in Paris, who are to issue a periodical journal, entitled *Annals of the Society of Horticulture in Paris, and Journal of the State and Progress of Gardening*. The first number contains articles on a late horticultural fete at Fromont,—on Hybrids—on the Flower Market at Paris—on the Naturalization of Vegetables—on Hotbeds—New Works on Horticulture, &c.

London Market.—The following will give our readers an idea of the prices of Vegetables in Covent Garden Market, London, January 21, 1828. Fine White Broccoli 22 to 40 cts. per bunch of eight to ten heads—asparagus 25 cts. to \$2 per 100—onions 50 to 60 cts. per bushel—English Kidney potatoes \$18 per ton—Newtown pippins 50 cts. per dozen—common kitchen apples \$2 per bushel.

February 9—Savoy cabbages 50 cts. per dozen heads—horn radish—50 cts.—celery 40 cts. per bundle—carrots \$1.50 to \$2.00 per dozen—Coleworts 50 cts. do.—turnips 62 cts. do.

Dahlias.—A writer in the Transactions of the Prussian Gardening Society recommends the culture of the Dahlia as a beautiful flowering shrub. They may be used as screens, for concealing walls and other fences or unsightly objects, presenting at the same time a beautiful spectacle to the eye by the variety of their colours, from snowy white to the darkest violet, purple blood-red and blackish blood-red, sulphur colour, orange, and scarlet, in all their shades, especially if we can contrive to group the colours in masses.

They are usually propagated by a division of the roots, taking care to have a bud on each tuber; also from cuttings. Seeds are produced by the single varieties in the greatest abundance, and also frequently from the double flowers.—From the progeny of such seeds an endless va-

riety is obtained, two seedling plants seldom having flowers alike. Seedlings, treated as before described, flower the same year in July and August.

The stalks and leaves make a wholesome food for pigs and sheep; they are also eaten by deer and cows, and they are in a dried state, readily eaten by lambs and young goats. When cultivated as cattle food, the stalks may be cut over two or three times in one season. The tubers may be eaten by cattle, but they are neither so agreeable nor so nourishing as those of the common potato.

Palma Christi, or Castor Oil Plant—This is a tall annual, found native in almost every part of the East and West Indies, South America and China. In Africa, this plant, which seldom rises more than four or five feet high in England, attains the size of a considerable tree. Clusius observed it in Spain, with a trunk as large as a man's body, and fifteen or twenty feet high. Ray asserts that in Sicily it is as large as the common elder tree, woody, and perennial. An oil is expressed from the seeds by the following process: The seeds being freed from the husks, which are gathered upon their turning down, and when beginning to burst open, are first bruised in a mortar, afterwards tied up in a linnen bag, and then thrown into a large pot, with a sufficient quantity of water, and boiled till the oil is risen to the surface, when it is carefully skimmed off, strained, and kept for use. Castor oil is of a pale yellow colour, with little taste or smell; it is often adulterated with olive oil, linseed oil, and poppy oil: it is used as a laxative, acting mildly and speedily and, unlike other purgatives, its doses may be often lessened when an individual is in the habit of taking it.

DIRECTIONS FOR RAISING LOCUST TREES

Put the seed into a vessel over night, pour hot (not boiling) water on them. In the morning, take them out and spread them—select those that have swelled, for planting; return the remainder into the vessel, repeating the same process the following, and so on for two or three successive nights; taking care each morning to separate the swelled seeds from the others. What remain will probably be imperfect. Sow or plant the swelled seeds in rows three feet apart, on good ground about the time of planting beans—to be hoed and dressed the same as beans.

They are very tender when young, and slight frosts will greatly injure, if not kill them.

RURAL TASTE.

I regard the man who surrounds his dwelling with objects of rural taste, or who even plants a single shade tree by the road-side as a public benefactor; not merely because he adds something to the general beauty of the country, and to the pleasure of those who travel through it, but, because, also, he contributes something to the refinement of the general mind—he improves the taste especially of his own family and neighborhood. There is a power in scenes of rural beauty, to affect our social and moral feelings. A fondness for these scenes is seldom found with coarseness of sentiment and rudeness of manners. One may judge, with confidence, of the taste and intelligence of a family by the external air of their dwelling. In my excursions in the country, if I

pass a habitation, however spacious, standing naked to the sun, with nothing ornamental, nothing inviting, around it. I cannot help saying to myself however abundant may be the slovenly possessions of its owner, there is no refinement in that house; there is no delicate and kindly interchange of sentiment among its inmates, and if ever they are sociable, their sociableness consists in rude and fitful loquacity. Their books are few, and those ill-chosen and unread. But if I notice a dwelling, however humble, which is apparently as snug as its owner has means to make it, displaying neatness and taste in its fences, and shades and shrubbery, and flower-pots at the windows,—I feel assured that this is the abode of refinement; this is the home of quiet and rational enjoyment, of intelligent and kindly intercourse.—*Christian Spectator*.

BREAD.

Dr Darwin asserts, that the starch which may be extracted from any given number of pounds of raw potatoes, added to as many pounds of this root when boiled, will make bread equal to that made from the best wheat flour. The boiled potatoes are to be mashed fine, with the starch, in its wet state, added to them, and then to be made in the manner of wheaten bread. An equal number of pounds of wheat flour, and of boiled potatoes well mashed, will also make good bread. Or, instead of potatoes, boiled turnips, well mashed, and the juice mostly squeezed out, will answer very well; but in such case the bread is to be kept about 24 hours, before eating, by which time it will lose the taste and smell of the turnips. They are to be peeled before boiling; and the potatoes are to be skinned before they are used.

Take twelve ounces of rice, boil it till quite soft, strain off the liquor (which makes the best of starch) add the rice to four pounds of wheat flour, and the whole, when made into bread in the usual way, will weigh seven pounds; so that this addition of boiled rice gives upwards of a pound more of bread, than if four pounds twelve ounces of flour had been used for the purpose; and the bread made with the addition of the rice is equally good as that made entirely of flour, and will keep most considerably longer. It, however, requires a little longer time in the process of rising.

There is also a still greater addition to be made to the weight and quantity of wheaten bread, by boiling the bran, which is separated from the flour in bolting, and kneading up the whole boiled mass with the flour. The bran should be boiled about twenty minutes, by which operation its weight and its nutrimental qualities are greatly increased;—and when cooled to lukewarmness it may be added to the flour to be made into bread. Or the water in which the bran is boiled may be pressed out and added to the flour; and this of itself will make a very considerable addition to the weight and quantity of the bread.

Stale bread is more wholesome than that which is newly baked, as the latter contains a large proportion of indigestible paste; which may, however, be rendered less hurtful, by toasting.

To make bread with salt.—Take as much of this article as is necessary for the quantity of bread to be made; dissolve the salt in a quantity of warm water sufficient to mix the flour intended to be baked: mix some flour in this water, and set it in a pot near the fire; but not so near as to burn the flour: A yellow water will soon rise on the top, which is to be taken off, and the rising

will begin; then mix the contents of the pot with the flour, add more warm water, if necessary, and in less than an hour the mass will be ready for baking; and when baked will be found as well raised and tasted as bread raised with yeast.—From three to four hours are requisite in this process, from the time of first preparing the salt and water.—*Farmer's Assistant*.

STEEL.

A discovery has, it is stated, been made in the arts in Paris, which promises to be of the highest importance. An English gentleman has succeeded in making the best shear steel from M. Crawshaw's common No. 2 iron. He asserts that by his process he is able to convert the very worst of any country into shear steel. If this result be obtained from iron of an inferior quality, it may be expected that from the best iron a still superior quality of steel may be obtained, so as shortly to supersede the necessity of applying to Sweden for iron. A knife of this steel is described as of a temper to cut iron like wood, and a file to be superior to all preceding manufactures. It appears that by the new process the steel acquires a greater degree of hardness than by the former method, while it is also much tougher, therefore highly valuable for mining operations. This gentleman is coming to England to communicate his discovery, which ought to be made generally public.

London paper.

Temperance.—The Temperate Society of Hartford, Vt. in their annual report, state that the diminution of the sale of ardent spirits in that town the last year was nearly one half. The sales amounted to \$5000 in 1826, and only \$2,659 in 1827. The quantity consumed is still alarming, although many have entirely abstained. Farmers have tried the experiment of abstaining entirely from and furnishing ardent spirits, and their experience is decidedly in favour of abstinence. They find no difficulty in hiring laborers; their fields are free from babblings and contentions; their work is done quicker and better than formerly; and they believe that the man who drinks but a single glass during the day will lag behind those who abstain, before night. Buildings have been raised, sheep washed, and all kinds of business performed, without the aid of ardent spirits. Some of the farmers who had laborers that loved rum, told them that their crops should rot on the ground, if they could not be gathered without the help of rum. When this point was settled, they had no further difficulty. Men who had long been accustomed to use spirits discontinued the habit, and were much satisfied with the result.

Buildings have lately been raised in Belcher-town, Westfield, and other towns without the use of rum. There was no difficulty in finding men to assist in the work.

The great cause of temperance is advancing.—Those who think at all, see that something must be done, and that all expedients except *entire abstinence* are useless. "Let not the friends of temperance give back. The only word is, *press on*. The progress may be slow, but it is the march to victory.

Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia, says he believes the use of Liverwort, for the cure of consumption, is nothing but quackery; and he thinks it will do more hurt than good.

Exportation of ice.—The business of exporting ice in cargoes to the West Indies, originated in Boston about twenty years since. The first person, (Mr. Frederic Tuley) who engaged in it, had many difficulties to contend with; no insurance could be had on his vessel—sailors were unwilling to go on a voyage so hazardous, and the community sneered at the project. He finally surmounted all opposition and prejudice. Many vessels are now employed in transporting this product of our northern winters to tropical countries, and in returning home laden with their valuable productions.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Broad rimmed wheels for stages and carriages of burden are fast coming into use in Massachusetts.—*Hampshire Sen.*

Chimney Swallows.—Mr. Dan'l. Butler had been annoyed for some days by a noise in the chimney of his store, made by large numbers of swallows; which, by the vibration of their wings acting on the confined air, occasioned a rumbling like distant thunder. On the 28th ultimo, his son and another person made an opening from the lower part of the chimney into the counting room, then ascended the roof, and by letting down into the flue of the chimney a board fitted so as to nearly fill the passage, drove 256 swallows into the room, where they clung to the walls, windows, &c. They were caught and put into a box with open places on one side for the admission of light and air. The next morning the board was again used, and 119 swallows were forced down into the room and placed in the box with the others, making in all 375. So many of these little birds in one cage presented a novel sight. They adhered to the sides, and clustered together at the corners hanging upon one another like a swarm of bees. They were released from confinement the same day, and resumed their twittering notes and rapid flights. Chimney and barn swallows destroy legions of insects, but never attack the produce of the soil.—Did they fail to make their appearance, our buildings and crops would be overrun with insects.—These harmless birds amply repay us for sheltering them, and it is impolitic and cruel to destroy them.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

Beetles.—These are very common—their eggs are deposited in the ground by the parent insect, whose fore legs are very short, and well calculated for burrowing. From each of these eggs proceeds, after a short time, a whitish worm with six legs, a red head, and strong claws, which is destined to live in the earth under that form for four years, and there undergoes various changes of its skin, until it assumes its chrysalid form. These creatures, in immense numbers, work between the turf and the soil in the richest meadows, devouring the roots of the grass to such a degree that the turf rises, and will roll up with almost as much ease, as if it had been cut with a turfing knife;—and underneath, the soil appears turned into a soft mould for above an inch in depth, like the bed of a garden. In this the grubs lie, in a curved position, on their backs, the head and tail uppermost, and the rest of the body buried in the mould.—Such are the devastations committed by the grubs of the cockchafer, that a whole field of fine flourishing grass, in the summer time, became in a few weeks withered, dry, and as brittle as hay, by these grubs devouring the roots, and gnawing away all those fibres that fastened it to the ground,

and through which alone it could receive nourishment. The larvæ having continued for four years in the ground, are now about to undergo their next change; to affect this, they dig deep into the earth, sometimes five or six feet, and there spin a smooth case, in which they change into a pupa or chrysalis. They remain under this form all the winter, until the month of February, when they become perfect beetles; but with their bodies quite soft and white. In May the parts are hardened, and then they come forth out of the earth. This accounts for our often finding the perfect insects in the ground. The most efficacious mode of preventing their increase is to employ proper persons to take the flies in May and June, before they have laid their eggs; which, though it appears an endless task, may be done with very considerable effect, by shaking and beating the trees and hedges in the middle of the day. Children will be able to do this—and, as has been proved by experiment, will, for a trifling reward, bring some thousands per day gathered in a single village. Domestic fowls of all kinds are particularly fond of these beetles, so that the expense of collecting them would be fully compensated by the quantity of food they would afford in this way. When land is ploughed up in the spring, if the weather be warm, hundreds of the chafer grubs are exposed—in which case, crows, gulls, and jays will be sure to detect and devour them. These birds, therefore, should not be driven away, as the occasional damage they commit is amply repaid by their unceasing exertions to destroy various insects. The almost sole employment of crows, for three months in the spring, is to search for this sort of food, and the havoc that a numerous flock makes amongst them must be very great.—*Loudon's Ency.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1826.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An interesting article from a correspondent at Stockport, (Penn.) giving a history of the *American Apple Tree*, will appear next week—likewise an article on raising water.

MONSTROUS PRODUCTION.

A reptile resembling a leech but much larger, was lately extracted from the œsophagus or gullet of a cow belonging to Mr. Jacob Dickman, of Hopkinton, Mass. The insect was *twenty-two and a half inches* long, of a flesh color, and in form like the leech used for medical purposes. It was extracted from the throat of the cow after the death of the animal, of which the monster is supposed to have been the cause. It was probably swallowed by the cow in drinking, and contrived to fasten itself in the position from whence it was taken.

THE BOSTON ELM.

In page 218 of the current volume of the New England Farmer, we gave the letter of Messrs. Thorburn & Son to Patrick Neill, Esq. Secretary of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, accompanying a painting of the Great Elm on Boston Common, presented by the former gentlemen to the Society. We have been politely favored with the following answer:

"Extract from the Minutes of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, March 5, 1826.

"A letter from Messrs. G. Thorburn & Son, of

New York, was read, announcing a present to the Society of a painting of the great Boston Elm, and also of specimens of the different varieties of Zea mays or Indian corn. Cordial thanks were voted for these obliging presents."

P. NEILL, Sec. Caled. Hort. Soc.

The following note was likewise addressed to Messrs. Thorburn & Son, by Mr Neill:

"The painting is placed in the Council room at the Experimental Garden. I regret that no figure of a man or a horse has been placed close to the base of the trunk, for this would at once have been an index to the relative size and bole of the whole tree. An account of its dimensions and some seeds from it would be very acceptable. Any thing that can be furnished from our Experimental Garden, you may depend on our sending when we learn your wishes."

EARLY PEAS.

The following fact respecting early Peas, was obligingly furnished us by Mr HAYWARD, clerk of the Boston Faneuil Hall Market.

June 11, 1827—There were more Peas in Faneuil Hall Market than could be sold for 25 cts. the peck.

June 11, 1828—There were but very few Peas in the Market, which sold from 75 cts. to \$1.00 the peck.

SALE OF WOOL.

On Tuesday last the sale of foreign wool, by Messrs. Coolidge, Poor & Head, took place in the hall over the city market. The company was numerous, and the article went off with spirit.—There was a small advance on Portuguese wools; and the Saxon and Spanish realized the prices they have borne at the two or three last public sales. About 900 bales of the latter and 155 of the former were sold. Merinos brought 50 cts. and a lot of choice selected Saxony fleeces 62 cts. Very little fleece wool was offered.

The British Government has determined not to raise the duty on Wool. Ministers say they cannot do it consistently with the interest of Manufacturers. A committee has been appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression of the Wool Trade.

Green Peas, the produce of this county, were brought to our market on Friday evening, the 6th. inst. raised by Mr. Samuel Budlong, and Benjamin Hill, of Cranston, and purchased by Mr. Hodges of the Franklin House, at *eight dollars* per bushel. On Saturday morning, peas were brought to market by Leonard Sweet, of Fruit Hill, and Mr. Samuel Burlingame, of Cranston. In 1826, the first green peas were sold in this market on the 29th. of May, and in 1827, on the 4th. of June.

Fresh Salmon was offered in our market on Friday, and purchased by Mr. Lawton, for the table of his hotel at 50 cents per pound. Not more than 30 years since, this fish was common in many of our rivers; so common, it is said, in some parts of the country, that a special clause was inserted in the indentures of apprentices that they should not be compelled to eat salmon oftener than once a week. We believe most of our apprentices would now like to insert a clause providing a dinner of this fish occasionally.—*Prov. Journal*, June 9.

Histories of the towns of Scituate, Weymouth, Lynn and Concord, are in preparation.

MILLET.

This is a round, yellowish white grain, which grows in panicles at the top of the stalk. The stalks and leaves are like those of Indian corn, but smaller. It grows to the height of three or four feet. A sandy warm soil suits it best. It should be sown about the middle of May, in drills three feet apart. The plants should be so thinned at the first hoeing as to be about six inches apart in the rows. It will produce as large crops as Indian corn, and bears drought admirably well.—Cattle are fond of eating it green, preferring it to clover. A crop of it sown thick, and mowed green, makes excellent fodder.

Some say a crop may be obtained by sowing it at about midsummer. Perhaps it may be so in hotter climates. I tried the experiment in the 44th degree of latitude, and the crop was little better than mere chaff, for want of continuance of heat to fill the grain.

This grain appears to be subject to no distemper; but when it is nearly ripe, the birds are apt to get a great deal of it, if it be not watched carefully.

The way to harvest it is, to cut off the panicles with a knife, near the uppermost joint of the stalk, put them into sacks or sheets carry them to the barn floor, and empty them into heaps, covering them with cloths. After lying five or six days, it must be threshed and cleaned. It should be dried well in the sun, before it is stowed away in the granary; for it will not keep well with any moisture in it.

Millet is an excellent food for fowls and swine; for the latter it should be ground into meal.—Some mix it with flour in bread; but it is better for puddings. There is also a red sort of millet; but this I have never seen.—*Deane's N. E. Farm.*

EMIGRATION.

It appears to us very doubtful that any permanent relief can be obtained for G. Britain by emigration. The number of emigrants, for such relief, would require to be very great—not less than a million or two; and this export of human beings would be again necessary after the lapse of 30 or 40 years, on the scale the population increases at present.

While there is every reason to doubt any permanent advantage to G. Britain, there is fully as much reason to doubt it in respect to the Colonies. A large addition of able-bodied, intelligent and industrious settlers would, no doubt, in some years, add to their wealth; but at first, the paupers, who will form the majority of emigrants, and who have to unlearn their old habits, and serve an apprenticeship to a new occupation, will be burthensome to the Colonists, as indeed they have already deplorably been.—*Quebec Gaz.*

A NEW AND CHEAP PAINT,

More impervious to the weather than common paint.—Take of unslacked lime a quantity sufficient to make two gallons of white wash when slacked—mix it with a due quantity of water—add to it 2½ lbs. of brown sugar, and about 3 oz. of salt. The exact proportion of each will be best ascertained by experiment. This when applied as a paint, becomes perfectly hard and glossy—by mixing either ivory black or lamp black with the ingredients, a beautiful lead colour may be had, or a yellow by mixing suitable ingredients—this paint is now almost altogether used at the south for houses, fences, &c.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

GEOLOGY.

A few individuals who attended Mr. Holbrook's Geological Lectures express themselves in very favorable terms respecting his competency and intelligence as a Lecturer. The subject has been so little attended to among us, that many persons otherwise well informed, are, or were until very lately, entirely ignorant of its meaning. The uses to which it may be applied are various, and many of them important. Its application to agricultural pursuits, and its utility in ascertaining the nature of soils, would alone give it a sufficient consequence to attract the attention of our farmers. Its connexion with many branches of manufacturing, such as glass works, porcelain, &c. entitle it to consideration; and one of its most interesting features is its easy adaptation to the purposes of amusement, for the younger part of the community. It is obviously a desirable point to mingle, as much as may be, instruction with relaxation, and it cannot be doubted that the collection of a little cabinet of the stones and minerals in this vicinity, and familiarizing themselves with their names, ingredients and uses, would unite these two objects in a very pleasing manner. Such an occupation would, we think, be a very acceptable and useful substitute for the idle, sauntering, and sometimes mischievous manner in which too many young people spend their hours of relaxation. We hope the opportunity now offered to acquire some information on this interesting subject will not be suffered to pass unimproved.

COLLECTION OF MINERALS.

Mr. Holbrook will be able in a few weeks to furnish Schools, Academies, Associations, or individuals, sets of specimens in Geology and Mineralogy. Each set will contain specimens of one hundred of the most useful productions in the mineral kingdom, embracing the varieties of Granite, Slate, Soap stone, Marble, Coal, Ores of Iron, Copper and Lead, with some of the more rare Minerals, but all applied to some use in the arts.

Each specimen will be labelled and numbered, and a description given, of its ingredients, properties, uses and localities, in a small volume which will accompany each set.

Any communications upon the subject, directed to Josiah Holbrook, at Boston, will be received and attended to.—*Essex Register.*

It is a curious fact, proved by one of the most eminent medical men living, that the number of suicides is less in a given number of persons in this country, than in any other country in Europe.—France affords the largest number, and, we believe, Prussia the next. The suicides at Paris during the last year are stated at 1765, of which 913 were occasioned by gaming.—*London pa.*

In a hot bed in the garden of the U. S. Hotel, 4 feet by 6, there have been raised the present season 2150 cabbage plants, 900 celery plants, and fifty pepper plants, in a healthy condition for transplanting. These plants, at the usual prices at which they are sold, amounted to \$20 88.—*Saratoga Sentinel.*

John Gowen, an old offender, who had previously served seven years at Botany, was transported for life, at the Sussex Sessions, for duck-stealing when sentence was pronounced, he threatened to thrash one of the witnesses on his return!—*London paper.*

The latest Liverpool papers mention the sailing of several more vessels for New York with emigrants—some farmers, some laborers, and some paupers. Few go to the British Provinces—but great numbers to the U. S.

Isaac Van Wart, (lately deceased,) one of the captains of Maj. Andre, supposed a monument would be erected over his remains, and directed their interment where there would be room, without covering other graves.

There is to be a Grand Procession at Baltimore on the 4th of July, in celebration of the day, and the commencement of the Great Railway which is to be shot to the Ohio. The different trades are requested to attend.

The freshest in this river, demolished nearly all the ice-houses on the wharves in this village, and swept off about 2000 cords of ice, then about to be shipped for a market at the south.—*Gardiner (Me.) paper.*

It now costs, to deliver a ton of merchandise from London to Lake Erie, by the way of the St. Lawrence, 61 1/2s.; by way of New York and the Erie Canal, not quite 5l. On the completion of the Canals by way of the St. Lawrence, it will be done for less than 3l. per ton.—*London pa.*

A writer in the Bunker Hill Aurora recommends the erection of a new bridge over Mystic River, between Chelsea and Medford Bridges.—Warren Bridge is commenced.

A Steam-Boat is to be established to ply between Fredericksburg and Baltimore—and one to ply between Charleston and Savannah.

The Gardiner Chronicle strongly urges the farmers of Maine to commence the cultivation of Hemp on a great scale, as the Tariff Bill has passed.

About \$1,400 000 in specie have been lately brought to England from India, and \$4,000,000 more are expected. This is a reversed trade.

A poor Scotchman, applying for parish assistance for two children, was asked how many he had. "Twenty-five," said Sandy, "and I now have a 4th wife." In Turkey a man may have as many wives as he can maintain—in Scotland more children it seems.

The ship Champion lately arrived at Charleston, (South Carolina,) from New Orleans, with a cargo of hay.—*Bos. Pala.*

On Friday last, some person, unknown, sent a Bank Bill of \$200 to a Representative as a present.—*Ibid.*

For Sale.

A valuable real estate in Milton, pleasantly situated, 9 miles from Boston, on the turnpike road leading from Boston to Taunton, Bridgewater and New Bedford, containing about 300 acres of the variety of lands, and fruit suitable for a good farm, well watered, with good substantial and convenient buildings. Said farm is calculated to suit a gentleman of taste—or an enterprising young man for a milk establishment, being an excellent grass farm. The purchaser may have with the buildings from 100 acres to the whole. Purchasers are requested to come and examine the soil and crop at this season; possession may be taken at any time from this to the first of April next. Conditions liberal. For further particulars inquire of the publisher of the N. E. Farmer.

Milton, June 10, 1828.

Cucumber Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a further supply of Green and White Turkey, White Spined, Long Prickly, and small West India Girkin Cucumber Seed—the latter is a fine sort for pickling, and should be planted soon.

Barefoot and Serab.

These two valuable animals, which have been sent to this country by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, will, for the present season, stand at Brighton.—They are young, and have been highly celebrated in England. The pedigree of Barefoot, a chestnut horse, is as follows:—

FOALED 1820.

Barefoot, by Trump, dam Rossmund by Buzzard, out of Roseberry, sister to Hinkley and Tartar, by Phenomenon, out of Miss Vest by Matcham—Regulus—Crab—Children—Isiad.

In 1822, when at Pontefract, sweepstakes of 20 gs. each, for two years olds—11 subs.—Barefoot beating Harpounier.

In 1823, York Springs St. Ledger, of 20 gs. each, 6 subs.—Barefoot beating four others—A, Pontefract sweepstakes of 30 guineas each ten feet, 10 subscribers. Barefoot beating Palatine.

In 1823, the Doncaster great St. Ledgers, of 25 gs. each, 80 subscribers. Barefoot beating 11 others.

In 1823, at New Market, Barefoot won a handicap plate value £50, beating Tresillia and five others.

In 1824, at Ascot Heath, Barefoot walked over for the Swin-las stakes, of 25 sovereigns each 3 subs.

In 1825, at Lancaster, the gold cup, value 100 gs. added to a sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns, 17 subs. of all ages. Barefoot beating Lottery and two others.

In 1825, at Manchester, Handicap stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 10 ft. with 20 sovereigns added—6 subscribers—Barefoot beating two others. At Lancaster, the gold cup, value 100 gs. added to a sweepstakes of 100 sovereigns each 9 subs.—Barefoot beating two others.

SCRAB, (a beautiful bay Horse.) FOALED IN 1821.

Got by Phantom out of Jesse, by Tatteridge—her dam Cracker by Highflyer, out of Nutcracker, by Mateum.

In 1824, won the New Market stakes, 50 gs. each. 21 subs.—Serab beating four others.

In 1825, at the New Market Crane meeting, the stakes, 100 sovs. 7 subs. Serab beating two others. The same year, Spring meeting, Serab won Handicap sweepstakes, 100 sovs. 6 subs. beating three others.

In 1825, Serab won Kings Plate, 100 gs. beating 30 others.

In 1827, Stocton, Serab won the gold cup. J.13

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	
APPLES, best,	- - - -	barrel,	3 54
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - - -	ton,	55 00
Pearl, first sort,	- - - -	"	105 00
BEANS, white,	- - - -	bushel,	1 00
BEEF, mess, new,	- - - -	barrel,	10 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - -	"	8 50
Cargo, No. 2, new,	- - - -	"	7 50
BUTTER, imported No. 1, new,	- - - -	pound,	10 12
CHEESE, new milk,	- - - -	"	5 10
Skimmed milk,	- - - -	"	2 4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - - -	barrel,	5 25
Genesee,	- - - -	"	4 37
Rye, best,	- - - -	"	3 12
GRAIN, Corn,	- - - -	bushel,	52 56
Rye,	- - - -	"	53 55
Barley,	- - - -	"	60 70
Oats,	- - - -	"	32 45
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	- - - -	pound,	10 00
LIME,	- - - -	cask,	70 1 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at,	- - - -	ton,	2 50
PORK, new, clear,	- - - -	barrel,	18 00
Navy, mess, new,	- - - -	"	13 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - -	"	13 50
SEEDS, Orchard Grass,	- - - -	bushel,	1 87
Fowl Meadow,	- - - -	"	4 00
Rye Grass,	- - - -	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - - -	"	5 00
Red Top,	- - - -	"	1 00
Lucerne,	- - - -	"	50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	- - - -	pound,	12 50
Red Clover, (northern)	- - - -	"	11 12
French Sugar Beet,	- - - -	"	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	- - - -	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - - -	"	42 45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - - -	"	25 30
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - - -	"	38 40
Merino, half & quarter washed	- - - -	"	30 35
Native, washed,	- - - -	"	26 28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - - -	"	45 50
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - - -	"	32 30
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	- - - -	"	38 40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - -	pound,	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - -	"	10
whole hogs,	- - - -	"	6
VEAL,	- - - -	"	4 8
MUTTON,	- - - -	"	5 12
POULTRY,	- - - -	"	12 14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - -	"	10 18
Lump, best,	- - - -	"	15 16
EGGS,	- - - -	dozen,	10 12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - -	bushel,	70
Wheat, retail,	- - - -	"	70
POTATOS,	- - - -	"	39 37
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- - - -	barrel,	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Boston Statesman.

*I remember, I remember,
The place where I was born.—T. HOOD.*

My birth place! Oh my birth place,
The house beneath the hill;
The moss upon the sloping roof,
The trickling of the rill,
And the artificial water fall,
That turned my little mill.

My birth place! with its spreading tree,
Its parlour windows low,
The door which opened to the south,
Through which I used to go:
And the creeper climbing to the top
And hanging over so!

I dreamed of it—my birth place—
And went again to see
The moss upon its sloping roof,
The shadow of its tree—
Alas! that only in my dream
That pleasant sight should be.

Decay had left it desolate,
Its pleasant tree was gone;
The mossy roof had fallen in,
The rose was overgrown;
And the creeper tangled with the weeds,
Across the stepping stone.

The bank on which I knelt to drink,
The grass I used to fling
My satchel and my cap upon,
Were sear and withering;
And the trunk was broke that led away
The water from the spring.

I could not pass the broken door,
And sadly turned to stray
Where leaped my little water fall,
But that was swept away;
And the soft green meadow had been ploughed
In which I used to play.

My birth place! Oh, my birth place,
I never more may see,
The happy hours my childhood saw
Beneath your spreading tree!
I would I were as innocent
As then I used to be.

School dialogue.—The following conversation is said to have taken place in a school-house:

Boy—(reading) T-e-a.
TEACHER.—Well, what does t-e-a spell?
Boy.—I don't know, sir.
TEACHER.—What does your mother drink at breakfast?
Boy.—Rum, sir.

The Argus gives the following dialogue:
Boy.—(reading) G-I-A-S-S.
TEACHER.—Well, what does that spell?
Boy.—Don't know.
TEACHER.—What is in the window at home?
Boy.—Why, dad's old breeches.

The miser's prayer.—Among a variety of curious papers of John Ward, Esq. [of Hackney,] M. P. (who being convicted of forgery, was expelled the House, and in the year 1727 stood in the pillory,) there was found, a short time since, a paper in his own hand-writing, which, we think may be very properly entitled the miser's prayer:

"O Lord, thou knowest that I have three houses in the city of London, and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate of fee-simple in the county of Essex; I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquakes; and as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county, and for the rest of the counties thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased. O Lord, enable the bank to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men.—Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Merchant sloop, because I have insured it; and as thou hast said that the days of the wicked are few, I trust in thee that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine on the death of that most profligate young man, Sir J—— L——. Keep my friends from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and house-breakers; and make all my servants so honest and faithful that they may attend to my interest and never cheat me out of my property, night nor day."

Ward was suspected of joining in a conveyance with Sir John Blunt, to secure £50,000 of that director's estate, forfeited to the South Sea Company. The Company recovered the £50,000 against Ward, but he set up prior conveyances on his estate to his brother and son, and concealed all his personals, which were supposed to be £1,020,000. These conveyances being also set aside by a bill in Chancery. Ward was imprisoned for many years.

Social intercourse.—We should make it a principle to extend the hand of fellowship to every man who discharges faithfully his daily duties—who maintains good order—who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of society—whose deportment is upright, and whose mind is intelligent, without stopping to ascertain whether he swings a hammer or draws a thread. There is nothing more distant from all natural rule and natural claim than the reluctant feeling—the backward sympathy—the forced smile—the checked conversation—the hesitating compliance, which the well off are too apt to manifest to those a little lower down; with whom, in comparison of intellect and principles of virtue, they frequently shrink into insignificance.

Dyspepsia.—It is melancholy to see the number of the fair creation daily augmented, who fall victims to this enemy of sedentary habit. A thousand and one sovereign remedies are daily advertised by quacks and apothecaries; but, expensive as they are, we believe little benefit is derived from them. We, however, though not a disciple of Galen do know an effectual remedy that it is worth all the nostrums invented since the flood, and we most cheerfully offer it to the consideration of the ladies, gratis. Rise at four, and walk two miles at a quick step. Do not saunter—that is worse, if possible, for the constitutions, than no exercise. Follow this one month, and if it does not regulate digestion—restore the spirits, and produce a countenance blooming as the rose, we will give our head for a foot-bail. The season for rambling is now in perfection—the medicine costs only a little exertion—ladies will you try it? Only make it fashionable to rise early and walk before breakfast, and we shall cease to hear of dyspeptic affections.—*Boston Times.*

Field Beans.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store two barrels of small white prolific Field Beans, raised in Milton, Mass.—They are of fine quality, free from any mixture, the seed being selected, and are all of the growth of 1827.

Ornamental Flowers.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a large variety of Ornamental Flower seeds, in papers of six and a quarter cents each; likewise done up in packages comprising 20 varieties, each sort being labelled, at \$1 per package.

Bull Bolivar.

The high bred imported Improved Short-horned Bull Bolivar, will stand at the subscriber's stable in Charlestown, Mass. Price \$5 for each year, or the season. This bull was selected by Mr. Cates, the keeper of the Herd Book, without limitation of cost, for the use of the Powelton stock, and is so highly valued by Col. Powel, that he has always refused to sell him, and has consented to part from him but for a season, considering him in form, points, and pedigree, equal to any animal to be had in Great Britain.

Bolivar is red and white, is not three years old, has never been forced; yet he gives immediately behind his fore legs 7 feet 3 inches. The singular neatness of his shoulder, the straightness of his back, the width of his loin, the smallness of his head, neck, and oss, the quickness of his gait, together with the well known character of his family as dairy stock, render him one of the most desirable males for improving our best cattle, that even in any country he found.

SAMUEL JACQUES, Jr.

Valuable Stock.

For sale 7 Heifers, 2 and 3 years old, raised from some of the best Cows in this State, by Denton. Five of them have brought Calves this spring, and bid fair to make excellent milkers. They were selected by the present owner from the best of his stock, to be kept on his own farm, and are offered for sale in consequence of his having disposed of his farm. They are worthy the attention of any farmer who wishes to obtain good stock.

Also, 2 Horse Colts, 1 and 2 years old, by the imported horse Roman, from excellent mares, well known in this city. Apply to the publisher of the N. E. Farmer. June 6

MILLET.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 50 bushels of Millet of superior quality. gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

Also, a further supply of Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Fowl Meadow, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Rota, Raga, Russian Flax, Lima Beans, &c, with several new varieties of Turnip Seed from Europe, including the Yellow Malta, Yellow Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, &c. A few barrels fresh White Mustard Seed—Also, Green Citron, Pine Apple, and Pomegranate Musk Melons; Caroline and Long Island Water Melons.

A further supply of Double Mexican Dahlias. 100 Single Dahlias, at the low price of 25 cts. each root.

New Variety of Radish.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few pounds of Long White Summer Naples Radish, a variety highly esteemed in the Southern States.

Bull, Young Comet.

This noble animal, (of the new improved Durham short horned stock) is from *Admiral* and *Amabelle*, presented to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, by Sir Isaac Coffin, at an expense of near one thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle in his native State. He will remain at the farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. in Salem, and by the direction of the Trustees of the Society, he is to be used at \$3 for each Cow, payable in advance. The whole proceeds from this animal, (the present season) will be for the benefit of the Society. Cows sent from a distance will be taken care of, if desired, at a reasonable charge.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 25 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Balls—Fusils and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the *Dunlop Powder Store*, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

⚠ The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask. March 14

This day Published,

And for sale by S. G. Goodrich, No. 141, Washington street, THE LEGENDARY—Vol. I

Consisting of Original pieces in prose and verse, principally illustrative of American history, scenery, and manners. Edited by N. P. Willis.

It is proposed to continue this work, and to publish a volume once in 3 or 4 months, if the encouragement is sufficient. The volumes will be sold separately—price \$1.25 per vol. j. 6

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1828.

No. 48.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HISTORY OF THE APPLE TREE.

TO SHOW THAT THEY ARE NATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA, IF NOT OTHER PARTS OF THE U. STATES.

I shall begin with the original Indian apple tree that grew within three miles of the spot of my nativity, say thirty-four miles a little east of north from Philadelphia, called the *Townsend apple*, from the following circumstance.

See Robert Round's History, vol. I, p. 228, that in the same ship with William Penn, in the year 1682, came from London, Richard Townsend; he was a famous quaker preacher, religiously concerned to cultivate the friendship and better the condition of the native Indians; in which concern reports have said that he devoted much time in travelling. For the history of the original apple tree, I have had it traditionally, from the family of Richard Townsend's descendants, who were deemed a family of first rate respectability.

Stephen Townsend, (grandson of Richard) was an elderly and amiable man in my time, and owner of the apple tree. I have heard him relate that his grandfather had been informed by the Indians, that back in the country was a great apple tree, where abundance of Indians collected in the season to live on apples—that with Indian guides he undertook the journey through the wilderness, to pay them a religious visit. When he came there, he was surprised to see so many Indians. There was a spring of good water near by, and an apple tree in an Indian clearing, vastly larger than any he had ever seen in England, heavily loaded with larger and better apples than he had ever seen before—that his ideas were to take up a tract of land there for his descendants, provided the Indians would sell him what was called their good will, or claim to their clearings, which was then customary to give, to support their friendship; to that they agreed, (as to the soil) but no consideration would purchase their apple tree.—That they strictly reserved to be as free as sunshine to all or any who wanted apples. That part of the contract, the Townsend family ever faithfully observed; and Stephen Townsend did more, he supported a strong fence round it to keep cattle from the falling apples, and used to haul and throw his buck-wheat straw under the tree, to keep such as fell from high from splitting.

The apples were very large and fat, of a yellow color, striped, and specked with red, of a rich delicious flavor neither very sweet nor sour; generally esteemed to this day, in preference to any other. I have a great plenty of them in my orchard; but I think they are depreciated in size, say one third; but not lost their former delicious flavor, or luxuriant growth of limbs and abundant bearing.

It is now some months upwards of sixty years, since I cut grafts off the original tree, and set them in young trees, from which grafts were brought here.

I never measured the tree, and shall forbear mentioning my ideas of the size or quantity of apples that I have seen under it, lest I may be thought extravagant.

I well remember being there when very young, and a company of the better informed old men were viewing it, and hearing them say, that according to the growth of trees, that apple tree must be much older than Columbus.

From whence the seed of that apple tree, or when the Indians cleared a field round it, is in the dark unknown; it stood on a poor thin gravelly soil, and verifies the maxim, that temperance promotes long life.

Thirty-eight, seven, or six years ago, I heard that venerable tree was fast declining. I wrote to a confidential friend of mine, (near by) that if it died or fell down, to saw it off and count its growth, for the age. His answer was, it turned up by the roots; that they sawed it off and found it so hollow, rotten, and inwardly defective, that nothing could be done to establish the age.

Another native apple tree, I may mention, I have heard the oldest people of my remembrance, say, that it was the practice whenever there was what they called a *new comer*, for the neighbors to unite, go, and make him what they called a *beginning*; that was, grub and clear a small piece of ground—put up a little log-house, and cover it with bark, &c.

There came a man from England, whose name was George Hayworth; his tract was within two miles of where I was born. I have heard some very old men say they were at that first *grubbing*; that the whole tract was thick timber, no sign of Indian clearing to be seen.

While at work, they found a large old apple tree in the woods, overshadowed with forest trees. They united, cleared around it, and made a fence, then pronounced it public property; and as such, it was considered in my time.

From some ancient documents that I have seen, that *improvement* was made in the year 1714.—The tree happened to bear delicious white sweet apples, more early than any other known; as the seeds are generally turned brown in wheat harvest. That tree, although it grew on a fertile soil, never assumed a free, lively, growing appearance; as I have cut grafts from it. It died about the same time of the Townsend tree; also hollow and rotten.

If the Townsend apple have decreased in size, the Harvest sweets have increased; and the trees grow luxuriantly.

Dr. Darwin says, "grafting is the elongation of the same tree." I have the consolation of having re-elongated two species of original American apple, independent of any seed or affinity with any European apple whatever; and perhaps I may be the only person that has preserved them, as I brought those grafts from the place of my nativity. They have had a general mortality amongst their apple trees.

My orchards would now afford, without doubt, by far more grafts of both kinds, than will ever be wanted; and I have been sorry, many years, that I had no conveyance, to send a box of grafts to my venerable friend, Col. Timothy Pickering.

I wish to hear through the medium of your Farmer, the opinion of your antiquarians—were apples natives of New England?

Should life and health permit me to write a-

gain, perhaps I may show a strong hypothesis that apple trees abounded amongst the native Indians in one part of Pennsylvania, for perhaps centuries before the continent was discovered by Europeans.

SAM'L PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. May 30, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RAISING WATER.

MR. FESSENDEN,—I wish to ask through the medium of your useful paper, whether water can be raised by means of a pump, from a fountain at a distance, through logs or other conductors? And if it be practicable at all? At what height it can be raised? and what distance? Are earthen or leaden pipes preferable, for conductors? and may not logs be so prepared as to answer every purpose?

It is very difficult to dig wells in this section of the State, by reason of a ledge, which seems to pervade nearly the whole of it.

It seldom breaks out into rugged cliffs, but often appears at the surface; and in digging wells, is often found before sinking ten feet. Wells have been dug in the ledge; but the water, although good at first, soon becomes bad. A very sensible alteration is sometimes perceived in the quality of the water in those wells immediately after heavy thunder.

The ledge is generally a lime rock, but not of the purest kind. It lies in thin strata, seldom exceeding six inches in thickness. The strata are nearly perpendicular, inclining south, from five to twenty degrees, perhaps.

In this position, it is very difficult to perforate, as powder cannot be made a very efficient agent. An eligible site for building, is, therefore, a very inconvenient place for procuring good water.

If any means of drawing water from a distant fountain—where that fountain is so low as not to be accessible by the common aqueduct, can be had, which will promise durability, it will add much to the value of many farms in the county of Penobscot.

By answering the foregoing inquiries, you will confer a favor on many in the county of Penobscot, and particularly oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Penobscot, June 4, 1828.

By the Editor. What is called *suction* in pumps is produced altogether by the action or pressure of the atmosphere, on the outside of the pipe or pumpstock in which the water ascends. In order that this pressure on the out-side (which amounts to about fourteen pounds on every square inch of the surface of the water) may not be counterbalanced by a similar pressure inside of the pipe or pump-stock, it is necessary to exhaust the air, or pump it out of the pump-stock in which the water ascends. It makes no difference whether the channel or water course rises perpendicularly from the fountain, well, or reservoir of water, or be inclined in any angle. One end of a leaden pipe, for example, may be placed in a fountain, and the pipe may be carried or protracted thirty rods more or less, in a horizontal or ascending direction, and the water delivered by pumping it

out at the end farthest from the fountain. Care must be taken that the pipe be perfectly air tight through its whole extent, and that the end of the pipe through which the water is delivered by the action of the pump is not more than thirty-three feet perpendicular height from the fountain. If the pipe or pump-stock is very long, it may require considerable time and labor to exhaust the air through its whole length, and it has been found by experience that a pipe of nearly half a mile, not carried in a direct line from the well to the place of delivery, is liable to inconveniences. If the pipe waves up and down, the air and water, it is said, will be so distributed in different portions of the pipe that it will not easily be affected by the operations of the piston. Besides, it may be difficult, in a long pipe to prevent the occurrence of some small crevice, which will admit air into the water course, and thus defeat the object. But for small distances, such obstacles need not be apprehended; and the convenience of bringing water in pipes, by suction in a slanting direction to places where wanted, is very great in many cases. Nothing can be more convenient for house keepers, &c. than to have pumps in their kitchens, which will draw water from wells situated at a distance.

When the place in which the water is wished to be delivered is lower than the fountain, a *siphon* may be used, according to principles described in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 345, and vol. vi. page 178.

With regard to the materials for aqueduct pipes or conductors of water, we would observe that whenever it is wished to draw water from some distance, by suction, the pipes must not only be water tight but *air* tight. Lead is perhaps most easily made air tight; and if the water is free from any mineral acid, may be the best material for water pipes. Sometimes, however, water, in its natural state, contains minute quantities of sulphuric or carbonic acids, which would corrode lead, hold it in suspension, or render it soluble in water, thus causing the fluid to become poisonous or at least unwholesome. Tin and cast iron are not liable to the same objections, but it might be difficult to make sheet iron pipes water tight. In common cases, we should give lead the preference for aqueduct pipes; but should be glad to be favored with the opinions of our friends and correspondents on this subject.

ON SWINE, BREEDS, ENGLISH, SPANISH, &c.

BY JOHN HARE POWELL, ESQ.

Powellton, 1824.

DEAR SIR—No farm stock is so little regarded, yet there is none more important under particular circumstances than swine. As an appendage to a dairy, their value is generally understood—as the means of increasing and commixing the various items of which barn yard manure is composed, they have not been properly appreciated in this state. In New England where their management has been more skillfully conducted, and their profits as accurately ascertained, some of the most successful farmers, have devoted their attention, and the produce of their lands, almost exclusively to breeding, and fattening hogs. The delicate food, which they supply for the tables of the rich, the nutritious and frugal repast, which they afford to the industrious poor, would make them, it would be supposed, objects of sufficient

regard, to produce the sort of attention, which the dictates of interest alone would beget; yet we have scarcely found except on the estates of a few gentlemen in New England and New York, anything like an approach to the systematic, and regular course, which a profitable piggery, as much as a profitable dairy, requires.

There are many distinct breeds of swine, with peculiarities as determined, and properties as fixed, as those which characterize any race of domesticated quadrupeds known. In England, every county almost has a separate breed designated by its name, occasionally affected by the peculiar management of the breeder by whom it has been reared although in this country, in the common language of the farmers, we hear of the English Breed, as if it were a distinct race. The Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Suffolk, Sussex, Staffordshire, and Norfolk, are the families with which we are most familiar, and are perhaps best fitted for general use. To Mr PARSONS and Mr PRINCE, of Massachusetts, we are indebted for breeds of pigs which have been the basis of some of the best crosses we possess. Their varieties as well as the other, which I have enumerated, and most of the families which have been derived from them, do not afford flesh, with the fine grain, and delicate flavor, sought in our markets. Their carcasses have not sufficient proportion of muscle to fat. Some shades of difference have been effected by the introduction of Mr Cobbett's breed, which uniting all the perfections of the best of the others in smallness of bone, early maturity and great disposition to become fat, possess other advantages, smallness of entrails, great fleshiness in the hams, and greater delicacy in the flavor of the meat.

To Commodores Chauncey and Stewart, we owe the introduction of some excellent families of Spanish hogs, which when crossed, with those of Mr Parsons's and Mr Prince's stock produce the variety I have seen. The late Mr Tomlinson possessed a large stock of swine which I had derived from individuals of the breeds I have named. The high prices, at which they were sold at public vendue, in some instances exceeding twenty dollars per head, evince the estimation in which they are held by the practical farmer, whose purchases were regulated by Mr. Tomlinson's sales of pork from the stall.

I am, &c.

JOHN HARE POWELL.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq.
President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

RATS.

Last year I had my smoke house so visited by rats, that they appeared to threaten destruction to all my bacon, and even damaged some of it after it was hung up and nearly smoked. I set a number of traps of several different sorts; and when I caught a rat, it appeared, as the old woman said of the flies, when she killed one, as if there came two or three to bury it. I had recourse to arsenic, but without much success; and I saw in your valuable work a publication of the cork experiment, I would not have had faith to try it, but that I had known it kill dogs. I then tried a composition of things which I knew the rats were fond of, and fed them on it two nights in succession: the next day I prepared the cork, and chopped it about the size of large duck shot. I then fired it in the same sort of materials as before, and the two first nights they preyed on it tolerably well; and the third night

not so much, and in about six days and nights they all disappeared. And what is very strange, we never found one dead. I am perfectly satisfied that not one fourth of those sagacious animals ever got a taste of the fried cork; but those that got troubled with it, must have alarmed and carried off the rest. Now you must know that this has been done more than ninety days, and I beg you to excuse my not telling you of it sooner; but the fact is, I was afraid that their absence was too good company to last, but I see no sign of any as yet; therefore think the experiment worth trying through the United States, as they are troublesome boarders.—*American Farmer.*

From the American Farmer.

ON WASHING WOOL ON THE SHEEP'S BACK.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.—I observed is the American Farmer of the 16th inst. Mr Dickinson's account of the manner of washing wool on the sheep's back in Ohio.

The process described by him is the old method practised in New England by our forefathers, and is still the practice with many. But since the introduction of fine sheep, the people of this region have improved upon the old system. As the improvement is considered of importance, both in regard to saving of labor, and, what is of more consequence, the better cleansing of the wool, I will give you some account of it.

We build a vat near some pond or stream, where the water can be let into it in sufficient quantity; a very small stream will answer. The vat is 34 inches deep, 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, and elevated at the upper end 4 inches, and for convenience ought to be *sunk* into the ground one half its depth. On one side is the pen for the sheep before washing, the vat forming a part of the enclosure. On the other side a platform or walk of boards or plank is laid, connected to and level with the top of the vat, extending to the grass ground, on which one stands to tag and receive the sheep after washing. The water is let in at the upper end of the vat, by a trough made by nailing two strips of boards about six inches wide on to the side of a plank, say fifteen inches wide; the lower end of the trough is to be twenty inches higher than the surface of the vat. To perform the labor to advantage three hands are requisite; one to put the sheep into the vat, one to stand in the vat and wash, and one on the platform as before described. From eight to ten sheep are continually in the vat, and the one longest in is washed first.

Thus the wool has sufficient time to soak, so that when the animal is conducted by the man in the vat under the stream of water pouring from the trough, the dirt is immediately washed out.

Squeezing the wool when washing is considered bad policy and ought to be avoided, as it will prevent much of the dirt from escaping. Every part of the animal should be brought under the pouring stream, which opens the wool and washes it as clean as water can make it.

In this way one hundred and twenty sheep may be thoroughly washed in an hour; that is at the rate of two each minute; and the labour in putting in and taking out is very trifling, and the man in the vat is the only one exposed to be wet, and sin much less than every person employed in the old way—and besides this, the wool

will be from six to ten per cent. cleaner, and as Mr Dickinson very justly remarks—"The farmer need not fear washing money out of his pocket into that of the manufacturer, as it adds greatly to the reputation of his wool to have the fleeces well washed." The place which we occupy is located beside a very small stream, and the whole expense of fixing it some six years since, was not over five or six dollars, and as many as fifteen or twenty farmers wash their sheep there. This is the season for washing sheep with us, and we farmers take some encouragement from the tariff bill recently passed by Congress. In regard to wool we think the duty high enough, but the manufacturer will doubtless need some further encouragement, which they will doubtless receive hereafter, as the principles of the American system forms one of the strong pillars necessary to the support of every free government.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L HURLBUT, Jr.

Winchester, Con. May 29, 1828.

COFFEE.

An interesting analysis of coffee was made by Mons. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the household of Napoleon, when Emperor; from which it appears, that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle, with a portion of lime, potash, charcoal, and iron. Roasting develops the soluble principles. Mocha coffee, is, of all kinds, the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it be drunk, and that the roasting be moderate. Dr. Moseley, in his learned and ingenious treatise, states that "the chemical analysis of coffee evinces that it possesses a great portion of mildly bitter, and lightly astringent gummy and resinous extract, a considerable quantity of oil, a fixed salt, and a volatile salt. These are its medicinal constituent principles. The intention of torrefaction is not only to make it deliver those principles, and make them soluble in water, but to give it a property it does not possess in the natural state of the berry. By the action of fire, its leguminous taste, and the aqueous part of its mucilage, are destroyed; its saline properties are created, and disengaged, and its oil is rendered empyrenematical. From thence arises the pungent smell, and exhilarating flavor not found in its natural state.

"The roasting of the berry to a proper degree, requires great nicety. If it be underdone, its virtues will not be imparted, and in use it will load and oppress the stomach; if it be overdone, it will yield a flat, burnt, and bitter taste; its virtues will be destroyed, and in use it will heat the body, and act as an astringent. The closer it is confined at the time of roasting, and till used, the better will its volatile pungency, flavor, and virtues, be preserved.

"The influence which coffee, judiciously prepared, imparts to the stomach, from its invigorating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced on taking it when the stomach is overloaded with food, or nauseated with surfeit, or debilitated by intemperance, or languid from inanition.

"In vertigo, lethargy, catarrh, and all disorders of the head, from obstructions in the capillaries, long experience has proved it to be a powerful

medicine; and in certain cases of apoplexy, it has been found serviceable even when given in clysters, where it has not been convenient to convey its effect to the stomach. Mons. Malebranche restored a person from apoplexy by repeated clysters of coffee.

"Du Four relates an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in the gout; he says, Mons. Deverau was attacked with the gout at twenty-five years of age, and had it severely until he was upwards of fifty, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet; he was recommended the use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no return of the gout.

"A small cup or two of coffee, immediately after dinner, promotes digestion.

"With a draught of water previously drunk, according to the eastern custom, coffee is serviceable to those who are of a costive habit."

The generality of the English families make their coffee too weak, and use too much sugar, which often causes it to turn acid on the stomach. Almost every housekeeper has a peculiar method of making coffee; but it never can be excellent, unless it be made strong of the berry, any more than our English wines can be good, so long as we continue to form the principal of them on sugar and water.

Count Rumford says, "coffee may be too bitter—but it is impossible that it should ever be too fragrant. The very smell of it is reviving, and has often been found to be useful to sick persons, and to those who are afflicted with the head-ache. In short, every thing proves that the volatile, aromatic matter, whatever it may be, that gives flavor to coffee, is what is most valuable in it, and should be preserved with the greatest care, and that, in estimating the strength or richness of that beverage, its fragrance should be much more attended to, than either its bitterness or astringency. This aromatic substance which is supposed to be an oil, is extremely volatile, and escapes into the air with great facility, as is observed by its filling the room with its fragrance, if suffered to remain uncovered, and at the same time losing much of its flavor."—*Philip's History of Vegetables.*

LEAD MINE.

It is now about two years since a vein of lead ore was accidentally discovered on a barren tract of land in the town of Eaton, N. H. on the borders of this state, a few miles west of Saco River. A certain proportion of the mine was disposed of some time since to a gentleman of Boston, on condition that he should spend a specified sum in commencing operations, to ascertain the expediency of working the mine. A shaft of forty feet has since been sunk and a large quantity of ore extracted, the value of which has been tested and found to average about 75 per cent. in weight of pure lead. A barrel of it received here a few days since, weighed one thousand and four pounds; (the barrel was of the common size of those used for putting up pork.) This quantity was recently taken from the mine and is supposed to contain nearly 90 per cent. of lead. The proprietors have a fair prospect of finding the mine a profitable concern.

KNEADING MACHINE.

I have seen here (in Geneva) a kneading machine, so simple and effectual, as to make it deserving notice. A deal box, two feet long, one

foot high, and one wide, turning on its long axle (it does not run through the box, but is screwed on each end,) by means of a crank at the end, which a child may turn; one side opens on hinges, the inside is divided by means of one or two moveable partitions for different sorts of bread at one time. The lump of dough is thrown in, and the crank turned in the manner of a coffee-roaster. No hooks or bars or any thing inside; a hissing noise, occasioned by the carbonic gas escaping, indicates the working of the dough; and in about half an hour (less in warm weather) it is fit for the oven. The fault, if any, is that the bread is too much raised; I need not say that this is a much cleaner process of bread-making than the common one. This machine, neatly executed, with its stands, iron fastenings, &c., costs, at Lausanne, thirty shillings sterling; one might be made any where, and, however coarsely, it would answer the same purpose.—*Simon's Switzerland.*

Medicine.—Professor Delpech of Montpellier, asserts that six thousand soldiers, afflicted with the itch, were cured in a few days "by washing their bodies twice a day first with soap and water, and afterwards with a solution of the sulphuret of potash (about four drachms of the sulphuret to a pint of distilled or fresh rose water.)" The Professor also states, that he has discovered, by comparative trials made in the hospital at Montpellier, that olive oil, rubbed over the skin, will as speedily cure those labouring under the disease, as the most powerful sulphurous preparations in common use. He says, that one hundred soldiers were entirely cured in an average period of seventeen days by this treatment.

Season of blossoms.—Our horticultural friends have been extremely polite in sending us some of the splendid products of their gardens. Yesterday, a lady of New-Jersey conferred the special honor of presenting a cluster of roses, comprising fourteen beautiful buds growing upon a single stem, the crimson petals just beginning to peep through their green envelopes. This morning Mr. Parmentier brought us, from his rural and tasteful retreat on Long Island, a most brilliant bouquet, composed of a great variety of roses and other flowers of gorgeous hues and delicious fragrance. Blessed be the hands that thus occasionally strew with flowers the editorial path which is too often beset with thorns!—*N. Y. Statesman.*

The Season.—The hay harvest was so abundant, the last season, that farmers generally predicted that the crop would be short, the present season. These predictions, we think, will not be fulfilled. The growth of grass is luxuriant, and, judging from present appearances, the first crop of hay will not be inferior to that of last year. Grain promises well. The growth of Indian corn is very slow, owing to the cold and wet weather. The depredations of the crows have been more extensive than usual. The farmers say that these birds are much more bold and active in cloudy than in fair weather.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

An English gentleman now at Lockport, Niagara co. is engaged, when in his own country, in planting and cultivating American forest trees, such as the black walnut, sugar maple, white elm, &c. He is getting out plank, from trees of the largest size, to recommend his nursery.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the Lancaster Gazette.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Though the season for transplanting trees has elapsed, your paper of last week may become a source of injury, loss, and disappointment to some of your readers, when that season shall return. The extract from the New York American, if not very attentively read, will not correct, but confirm and strengthen the erroneous opinion, too prevalent among farmers, that when a tree is transplanted, not only its life, but its health and vigor may be preserved, with all its top, or head, whatever loss it sustains in its roots. Sir Henry Stuart, referred to in the extract, speaks of trees transplanted with *all* their roots retained. Being a gentleman of fortune, the expense of moving a valuable tree was not considered; the proper apparatus must be prepared, and the tree, with all its roots, must take the station his fancy points out. The roots being preserved, the top requires no diminution.

As trees ordinarily are transplanted in this vicinity, the price, the cost of moving them, is a primary concern. A tree is taken from the forest, it is brought to the destined spot, the ground prepared, and the tree is set, for one shilling, and the laborer makes high wages, and seeks employ in thus transplanting trees! What is the consequence? what is the labor? Having broken the ground at the tree with his hoe, the axe is sturdily applied—every root of considerable size is cut off within a foot or two of the body, while a few smaller ones are left to sustain and nourish the whole tree. Not unfrequently, nine-tenths of the roots are left where the tree stood. Now I ask, can the remaining tenth part furnish a current of sap, sufficiently strong and active, to spread over the whole surface, which all the roots did but supply as nature required? Can this tenth part perform, not only its own part, but also that of the other nine? It cannot. Let the whole top remain, and in this case, there can be but feeble, very feeble foliage, and probably none. *The sap that rises will be dried up by the sun.*

Whatever theorists may allege to the contrary, my opinion is sustained by various indisputable facts. The vigorous healthy apple tree, from which the whole top is removed for the insertion of grafts, frequently dies of pithrosis. The food is prepared and brought forward for the nourishment of all the natural branches—there are no mouths to drink or receive it. Here and there a little scion relishes and enjoys a very small quantity, the remainder stagnates—the stock is drowned, turns black, and perishes. This I have often seen. Experience has convinced observing men, that where scions are set in a vigorous tree of considerable size, the farmer should be three years in removing the natural branches. This reasoning is strictly applicable to the transplanted tree. The roots which take a new station, should not be taxed above their means. If half the roots are cut off, why oblige them to support more than half their branches? It appears to me rational to let roots and branches be proportioned, in the second position, as nature proportioned them in the first.

Having paid much attention to this interesting subject, I am satisfied there is little danger of removing too many branches from a tree transplanted, if depredation has been boldly made upon its roots. If it needs more receptacles for the sap furnished, it provides them without labor.

It is peculiarly gratifying to the observing traveller in this vicinity, to see the taste, the enterprize, liberality, and patriotism, which a few spirited and benevolent individuals have displayed, in lining so many of our streets and villages with double ranges of rich and well chosen forest trees. But little exertion is now necessary, to render each of our public roads a delightful promenade in a very few years. When in future, the weary traveller, after being scorched and broiled in an open road, on a sultry summer day, shall realize the refreshing air of a long, smooth, and shady street; he will bless the memory of that public benefactor, whose liberality provided such a prospect and such an innocent luxury, for public and private enjoyment.

From London's Encyclopedia.

THINNING CROPS.

The thinning of seedling crops, Marshall observes, "should be done in time, before the young plants have drawn one another up too much.—All plants grow stronger, and ripen their juices better, when the air circulates freely round them, and the sun is not prevented from an immediate influence; an attention to which should be paid from the first appearance of plants breaking ground. In thinning close crops, as onions, carrots, turnips, &c. be sure that they are not left too near, for instead of reaping a greater produce, there would be a less. When they stand too close, they will make tall and large tops, but are prevented swelling in their roots; better to err on the wide side, for though there are fewer plants, they will be finer and better flavored."

Thinning the leaves of fruit-trees. "The leaves," Abercrombie observes, "have too essential an office as organs of growth to the entire plant, to be lightly parted with; and where the climate is not deficient in heat, compared with the habitat of the plant, or the portion of the year in which its season for vegetating falls, their shade is more likely to be serviceable than detrimental, even in the last stage of fruiting. Thus, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, currants, and other species whose full term of fructification is more than comprehended in our summer, reach perfect maturity, and acquire the color proper to each, though ever so much covered with leaves; whereas for those kinds which ripen with difficulty here, because the direct rays, and most intense reflection of the sun, is scarcely equal to the heat in the shade during the full summer of their native climate,—it is proper, when the fruit has nearly attained its full size, and is naturally losing its absolute greenness, to remove some of the leaves which shade it too much. Were the leaves thinned sooner, it would prejudice the growth of the fruit; and should they even now be swept off unsparingly, the growth of the year's shoots might be arrested.—The leaves which cover the fruit, whether peaches, grapes, late pears, or other exotics, must be removed gradually; that is, at two or three times in the course of five or six days; otherwise the unusual full heat of the sun darting upon the fruit, would occasion the rind to crack."

Nicol says, "My practice has been, as the fruit begins to color, to pick off every leaf that may overhang them; thus very much enhancing their beauty and flavor. In late seasons, if the leaves of wall-trees hang longer than usual, they may be brushed off, in order to let in the sun and air the better to ripen the wood. This brushing, how-

ever, should be cautiously performed, never brushing much at a time. The leaves should not be forced off violently. Some use a common stable broom for this purpose; but a better instrument is a hazel, or strong willow with, or a small smooth cane. The shoots from which the leaves are to be displaced, should be gently stroked upwards, and outward; but never the reverse way, else there is danger of hurting the buds. Trees exposed to the wind seldom require this care; but sometimes espaliers may, and if so, the same course is to be pursued as above."

Thinning stone-fruits.—Thinning the over-abundantly set fruit on apricot, nectarine, peach and plum trees, is a necessary duty; as many of these, in good seasons, set more than they can nourish or bring near to perfection. This thinning, however, must be cautiously performed, and by degrees. If the trees have set their fruit very thick in particular parts only, such parts should be moderately thinned out now, and the other parts not yet. But if the fruit be very quickly set all over the tree, let it be generally thinned off to half its extent at this time; deferring the final thinning till the stoning be over; that is, till the shells be quite hard, and the kernel be formed.—For most trees, especially those anywise unhealthily, drop many of their fruit in the time of stoning; so that the thinning had better be performed at two or three different times; always observing to reserve the fullest, brownest, and best-formed fruit. Stone-fruits must be again looked over in June, and a few more fruit thinned off where too thick; and the final thinning must take place in July, when the stoning of stone-fruits is over, and previously to their beginning to swell off for ripening.—Nicol.

IMPORTANCE OF ROTATION OF CROPS IN GARDEN GROUND.

Garden ground in general, being successively cropped with vegetables very near akin in nature to each other, and from the frequent application of manure, soon becomes a receptacle for worms, maggots, and other vermin, which prove destructive to the roots of carrots, onions, cauliflowers, and other tender vegetables, from which they are always free in new soils, or ground that has never been cropped before with such vegetables. The garden ground at Errol has been occupied as a garden for upwards of a century, and consequently is subject, in common with other old gardens, to the attacks of several species of vermin. This first induced me to try to remove this evil by a *rotation of cropping*; and the most rational method that presented itself was, to follow strawberries that had been four or five years planted, with onions; and artichokes that had stood the same time, with carrots; for the caterpillars do not choose to attack either the onion or carrot. This plan I found to succeed, and I have now practised it with uniform success for nine years.

Cauliflower and broccoli roots may be preserved from the effects of worms by watering the drills well with soap-suds before planting, and occasionally afterwards; this not only prevents the worm, but encourages the growth of the plants, and in some measure prepares the ground for other vegetables subject to the same sort of attack.—*Calonian Horticultural Society.*

The Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania has issued proposals for a five per cent. loan of two millions of dollars, for *Canal and Rail Road purposes*; the principal to be redeemable after 1852.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The following extract from the "Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, &c. in relation to the growth and manufacture of silk," whilst it shows that, at an early period of our history, this valuable article was advantageously cultivated in the State of Virginia, excites our regret that so important a pursuit should have been abandoned. We hope to see it resumed, not only in Virginia but throughout the Union.—*Nat. Int.*

History of Silk in the United States.—The culture of silk first commenced in Virginia. Upon the settlement of that colony it was deemed an object of the first importance; and the attention of the settlers was strongly directed to it by the British Government, by which silk-worm eggs, white mulberry trees, and printed instructions, were sent over and distributed. King James the First, in the 20th year of his reign, having doubtless seen the defeat of his plan to encourage the silk culture at home, was induced to attempt it in Virginia; and "having understood that the soil naturally yielded store of excellent mulberries," gave instructions to the Earl of Southampton to urge the cultivation of silk in the Colony, in preference to tobacco, "which brings with it many disorders and inconveniences." In obedience to the command, the Earl wrote an express letter on the subject to the Governor and Council, in which he desired them to compel the colonists to plant mulberry trees, and also vines. Accordingly, "as early as the year 1623, the Colonial Assembly directed the planting of mulberry trees; and, in 1656, another act was passed, in which the culture of silk is described as the most profitable commodity for the country; and a penalty of ten pounds of tobacco is imposed upon every planter who shall fail to plant, at least, ten mulberry trees for every hundred acres of land in his possession. In the same year a premium of 4000 pounds of tobacco* was given to a person as an inducement to remain in the country, and prosecute the trade in silk; and in the next year a premium of 10,000 pounds of tobacco was offered to any one who should export £200 worth of the raw material of silk." About the same time, 5000 pounds of the same article, was promised "to any one who should produce 2,000 pounds of raw silk in one year." The act of 1656, coercing the planting of the mulberry trees, was repealed in the year 1658, but was revived two years after; and the system of rewards and penalties was steadily pursued until the year 1666, when it was determined that all statutory provisions were thereafter unnecessary, as the success of divers persons in the growth of silk and other manufactures, "evidently demonstrated how beneficial the same would prove." Three years after, the legislative encouragements were revived; but subsequently to the year 1669, the interference of Government seems entirely to have ceased.—The renewal of the premiums after the act of the year 1658, was doubtless owing to the recommendation of Charles II: for, in the year 1661, among the instructions given to Sir William Berkeley, upon his re-appointment as Governor, and while in England on a visit, the King recommended the cultivation of silk, and mentioned, as an inducement to the colonists to attend to his advice, "that he had formerly worn some of the silk of Virginia, which he found not inferior to that raised

in other countries. This remark is probably the ground of the tradition, mentioned by Beverly that the King had worn a robe of Virginia silk at his coronation.

The revived encouragement given by the Colonial Legislature to the culture of silk, had the desired effect. Mulberry trees were generally planted, and the rearing of silk worms formed a part of the regular business of many of the farmers. Major Walker, a member of the Legislature, produced satisfactory evidence of his having 70,000 trees growing in the year 1664, and claimed the premium. Other claims of a like tenor were presented the same session. The Eastern part of the State abounds at present with white mulberry trees, and it is to be hoped the People will see their interest in renewing the culture of silk.

HEMLOCK.

Very few of the countless varieties of plants whose blossoms wave by the way side, or flourish on the margin of the stream, are to be avoided, or can be regarded without admiration and pleasure. One, however, possessed most deleterious properties, and has been noted as a poison from antiquity. Its easy and certain power of destroying life, have recommended it for use in prisons of arbitrary rule, from the tribunal of the Athenian Areopagus, to the court of the Spanish Inquisition. Its mild and lethargic operation have established it not only as the instrument of the executioner, but the agent of the suicide. A species of this plant, emigrating from Europe, is now common about road sides, and in waste grounds; especially in those parts of the country which have been long settled. The frequent instances of deplorable accidents resulting from its use, show that its deleterious properties are unknown, or too often neglected. In general appearance the plant has a resemblance to the carrot when shooting up to bear seed. It is commonly found in bunches and rises to the height of four, five, or six feet, and produces clusters of minute flowers of a dull white, from June to November.

Dr. Bigelow speaks of the poisonous effects as very different on different individuals;—varying with the temperament of the person, the age and place of growth of the plant and other circumstances. Generally, dizziness, nausea, diminished power of vision, faintness and muscular weakness are described as the consequences of its operation. This plant is often eaten by children either from carelessness or ignorance. The papers on our table contain two instances, where death has followed the dangerous repast. While our legislature are proposing the destruction of the vegetable enemies of the harvest, it would be well if they would take measures to exterminate these treacherous weeds creeping round the habitations of man, to steal away life; and better still, if they were attacked by every person who discovers them intruding on the frontiers of his possessions. *Worcester Argus.*

New Invention.—Mr Pliny Welner of York, Livingston co. has invented and put into operation, a machine for making barrel staves which takes them from the log; and prepares them for the truss hoop. It will with the attendance of a man and one boy, dress three thousand six hundred staves per day. A day's labor in the usual way is we understand, two hundred.—The value of this invention in a country where so many barrels are used, must be immense.—*Rochester Observer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1828.

Extracts from Knight's Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear.

The properties which constitute a good apple for cider, and for the dessert, are seldom found in the same fruit, though they are not incompatible with each other. The firmness of the pulp, which is essential in the eating apple is useless in the cider fruit, in the best kinds of which it is often tough, dry, and fibrous; and color which is justly disregarded in the former is generally indicative of the first good qualities in the latter. Some degree of astringency also, which is injurious to the eating fruit, as always advantageous of the other. Amongst the endless variety of kinds, which are found in Herefordshire, very few ever deserved the attention of the planter, and the greater part of those are only capable of attaining a proper state of maturity in very warm situations. When the rind and pulp are green, the cider will always be thin, weak, and colourless; and in whatever soil it may have grown, almost always possess color with either strength or richness.* The substances which constitute the strength and body in this liquor generally exist in the same proportion with the color, though there does not appear to be any necessary connexion between the tinging matter and the other component parts.

The apple being most easily propagated by grafting, the means of obtaining proper stocks must be amongst the first things to occupy the attention of the planter. A preference has generally and justly been given to those raised from the seeds of the native kind, or crab, as being more hardy and durable than those produced from the apple.

The offspring of some varieties of the crab, particularly of those introduced from Siberia, vegetate much earlier in the spring than other trees of the same species; and thence the inexperienced planter will probably be led to suppose, that such stocks would accelerate the vegetation of other varieties in the spring, and tend to produce an early maturity of fruit in autumn. In this, however, he will be disappointed. The office of the stock is in every sense of the word subservient;† and it acts only in obedience to the impulse it receives from the branches; the only

* I have discovered since the last edition of this work was published, that the specific gravity of the juice of any apple, recently expressed, indicates with very considerable accuracy the strength of the future cider.

† "The stock gives aliment, but no motion to the grafts,"—*Lord Bacon.* The keen and inquisitive mind of this extraordinary man appears to have penetrated deeply into the nature of vegetation; and in this as in other branches of knowledge, to have anticipated the discoveries of succeeding generations. He has suggested the idea of improving units by combining the excellences of different kinds, and conceives this to be practicable, though he says it cannot be done by grafting; because the graft "overruleth" the stock. [NOTE.] To Lord Bacon, also belongs the remark that the lives of trees are greatly prolonged, when their branches are frequently taken off.

NOTE. But the nature of the fruit is to a certain extent, affected by the nature of the stock. Muller says, decidedly, that crab stocks cause apples to be firmer, to keep longer, and to have a sharper flavor; and he is equally confident, that if the breaking pears be grafted on quince stocks, the fruit is rendered gritty or stony, while the melting pears are much improved by such stocks. This, according to Neill, is contrary to his considered as inconsistent with Lord Bacon's doctrine, "that the scion overruleth the graft quite, the stock being passive only;" which, as a general proposition remains true; it being evident that the scion, bud, or unarched shoot is endowed with the power of drawing or forming from the stock that peculiar kind of

* In the early settlement of Virginia, tobacco was the circulating medium, the substitute for money, as sewing silk is, in part at present, in Windham county, Connecticut.

qualities, therefore, which are wanting to form a perfect stock, are vigor and hardness.

In collecting the seeds to sow, it must be remembered, that the habits as well as the diseases of plants are often hereditary, and attention should be paid to the state of the tree from which the seeds are taken; it should be large and of free growth, and rather in a growing state than one of maturity or decay. The crab trees which stand in cultivated grounds, generally grow more freely and attain a larger stature than those in the woods, and therefore appear to claim a preference.* The seeds should be taken from the fruit before it is ground for vinegar, and sown in beds of good mould an inch deep. From these the plants should be removed in the following autumn to the nursery, and planted in rows at three feet distance from each other, and eighteen inches from each plant. Being here properly protected from cattle and hares, they may remain till they become large enough to be planted out; the ground being regularly worked and kept free from weeds.

A difference of opinion appears always to have prevailed respecting the quality of the soil proper for a nursery; some have preferred a very poor, and others a very rich soil; and both perhaps are almost equally wrong. The advocates for a poor soil appear to me to have been misled by transferring the feelings of animals to plants, and inferring that a change from want to abundance must be agreeable and beneficial to both. But plants in a very poor soil become stunted and unhealthy, and do not readily acquire habits of vigorous growth when removed from it. In a soil which has been highly manured, the growth of young apple trees, generally indicates the utmost exuberance of health and vigor. These are, however, usually the forerunners of a disease, and the "canker's desolating tooth," blasts the hopes of the planter. I have seen many instances, in the black rich mould of an old garden, where young trees of the native crab could scarcely preserve their existence; and such mould appears almost equally fatal to the peach and nectarine trees. It has been justly remarked by Evelyn, that annual plants, having only a short time in which they are to fulfil the intentions of nature, readily accept any assistance from manure, and are rarely injured by the excess of it; but that trees, being formed for periods of long duration, are injured when attempts are made to accelerate their early growth by the stimulus of a large quantity of nutriment.

In choosing a situation for a nursery, too much shelter or exposure should be equally avoided;—and a soil nearly similar to that in which the trees are afterwards to grow should be selected if it can be obtained. Pasture ground or unmanured

nourishment which is adopted to its nature, and that the specific characters of the engrailed plant remain unchanged, although its qualities may be partially affected. The famous Baldwin apple is said not to be so fine a fruit as it has been, and its deterioration is attributed to the influence which the stocks have exercised over the scions by which it has been propagated.—*Editor of the N. E. Farmer.*

* I believe that this remark may be extended to every species of fruit tree, and that the offspring of a stunted oak, the hardy tenant of a Welsh mountain; and of another tree of the same species, the more fortunate and gigantic inhabitant of the deep rich lawn and mild climate of Herefordshire, would each retain a large portion of the acquired character of their parent, wherever planted.

† I have some good reasons to believe that an excess of highly nutritive and stimulating food is highly injurious to young animals, as well as to young trees, though it seems the fashion of the hour amongst medical men to think otherwise.

meadow, should be preferred to old tillage, and a loam of moderate strength, and of considerable depth, to all other soils.

AN INSECT WHICH ATTACKS PEAR TREES.

We have lately seen in the garden of S. P. GARDNER, Esq. of Summer-street, Boston, certain insects which were new to us, and of which we had never before seen nor heard of any description. They were small green worms, we should judge not more than three eighths of an inch in length, and a proportional diameter. They seemed to have emerged from the ground at and near the foot of several large and fine trees, and were attempting to ascend the trees. They were, however, prevented from accomplishing this object by a fortunate expedient of Mr. Gardner. By raising a small mound of earth about the trunk of the tree of three or four inches high, and its sides somewhat steep, a barrier was presented against the petty invaders, which they could not surmount. Many of them lay at the foot of the mound, apparently exhausted with their efforts to ascend it. Others in the act of climbing, would loose their foot hold, or balance, and fall back a part of the way, remaining in *statu quo*, apparently deliberating what further steps to take with regard to their ultimatum. They exhibited as much perseverance, but not so much success as Hannibal in crossing the Alps; and, probably, met with a defeat as fatal to them as was that of Jean d'Acre to Bonaparte.

It is not improbable that the means adopted by Mr. Gardner, (namely, raising a small steep mound of earth about the trunk of a tree) might be useful in defending against the canker worm, if begun in season, and properly persevered in. There were a few canker worms in company with the insects above mentioned, which were alike unable to pass the obstacle which a very small accumulation of earth presented. We should be glad to learn more of this insect, and to be informed whether it is a novelty, and nondescript, or an old, and to some people well known offender.

DISTEMPERED PEACH TREES.

Many peach trees in this vicinity appear to be laboring under a disorder of which we have seen, heard or read of no previous description. The leaves become fungous, bloated, dropsical, exuding a slimy or mucilaginous substance; in some instances, dropping from the boughs. The fruit has, (we believe) generally, remained in its place, though, in some cases, we are told it has already fallen, and in all cases, where the leaves are materially injured, the fruit must suffer more or less. We have examined some of these distempered leaves with a microscope, but have been able to detect no insects depredating on them. Probably the disorder may be termed a blight, originating in cold easterly winds, and damp weather; but we should be glad to obtain facts and opinions from our connoisseur-cultivators on this subject.

NEWS.

London advices have been received to May 14. By these it appears, that Russia declared war against Turkey on the 26th of April last. No authentic account of the actual invasion of Turkey has yet been received; but reports of such invasion have been and are on the wing.

Capt. Foster, a companion of Capt. Parry, in

one of his expeditions towards the north pole, has sailed from England, with three vessels under his command, on a voyage of discovery in the southern hemisphere, with intentions of approximating the south pole as near as possible.

CANADA THISTLES.

The Fathers of our ancient Commonwealth, feeling the importance of showing their wisdom by enacting numerous laws for "the public good,"—have, at almost every season since our remembrance, employed a considerable part of their time in regulating the birds, fish, and reptiles within their jurisdiction. They must spend so much time at the metropolis, and what can be more useful, interesting, or profitable, than to legislate on these and similar subjects? But the fish, poliwig, and Militia laws have been handled over so much, in years past, may have grown rather stale; and fears were entertained that the present session of the Legislature would terminate a week or two sooner than usual, for want of sufficient business to act upon. But "necessity," says the old proverb, "is the mother of invention;" and happily it has so proved at the present time. By reference to our legislative journal, it will be seen that an Act has been brought on the carpet to prevent the spreading of Canada Thistles.—How this object is to be effected we are unable to say, having never seen the bill which has been formed for that purpose;—it is presumed, however, that it is not intended absolutely to forbid their growing, where no means are used to prevent it; and even if it should, ten to one the Thistles would not regard it; and in that case something must be done by the occupants of the land on which they establish themselves.—A cheap and effectual way of destroying them, root and branch, is to mow them when in full flower, and scatter a small quantity of fine salt on their stumps.—The salt will penetrate through the pith to the roots, and utterly destroy all on which it falls.—This method has been tried in several instances within our knowledge, and we never knew it fail of entire success. As the Thistles can be destroyed in this way in half the time and for half the expense it would cost to do it by law, we hope those of our Agricultural friends who are troubled with these uncomfortable neighbors will at least make a trial of the above method to free themselves from their company.—*American Advocate.*

By our advertising columns, it will be seen that a Pamphlet has been issued from the Press, on Comparative Agriculture. It is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Burton of Rawdon, and was one of the essays on that subject, offered to the "Society for the encouragement of the arts and sciences" at Quebec. It is well adapted for the instruction of the Canadian Farmer and Emigrant, as it points out in a very judicious manner the different systems pursued in Great Britain and Canada.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Grafting.—The Philogeorgic Society of Naples has offered a prize of twenty-five sequins to the author of the best paper on the following question: viz. "To establish, by facts, if the graft occasions any modification of the plant grafted; and vice versa, if the plant exercises any influence on the organization of the graft; with respect to plants and grafts of the same, or of different species and forms." The prize is to be adjudged in the year 1829.

SCOTT'S LEGACY.

John Scott, Chemist, late of Edinburgh, by his will, made in the year 1816, bequeathed the sum of \$4000 in the funded three per cent. stock of the United States, to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, to the intent, "that the interest and dividends to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in premiums to be distributed amongst ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premium to exceed \$20;—and that therewith shall be given a copper medal with this inscription: 'TO THE MOST DESERVING.'" The Select and Common Councils, by an ordinance passed November 22d, 1821, intrusted "The Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture," with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, for the term of five years; and on the 25th January, 1827, they renewed the ordinance for a further period of seven years. Successive committees of the Society were appointed to attend to the business, by which the following premiums have been awarded:—

1822.—I. To Samuel Goodwin, for a Front Door Lock—\$20.

II. To Dr. James Ewing, for a Screw-cock Hydrant—a medal and \$20.

III. To Coleman Sellers, for a simple and effectual Cupping Instrument—a medal and \$20.

IV. To Thomas Barnitt, for a Press to force out the unnecessary quantity of tar absorbed by yarn, in the manufacture of cordage—a medal and \$20.

V. To Isaac Conard, of Lampeter township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, for a simple and effectual Barrow to plant Indian corn—a Medal and \$20.

VI. To George Harper, for two Drills, one for potatoes, and one for seeds—\$10.

VII. To William Shotwell, for an easy Garden Weeder—\$5.

VIII. To Robert Welford and James H. Deas, for an improved Plane with frictionless rollers, for planing floors—a Medal and \$20.

IX. To Daniel Neill, for a Vertical Printing Press—a Medal and \$20.

X. To James Gardetto, dentist, for three mechanical improvements in his profession; which are highly commended in Europe and the United States; and for a simple Lever instrument, for the easy and expeditious extraction of teeth, and stumps of teeth—a Medal and \$20.

XI. To Jonathan Nichols, of Providence, (R. I.) for the portable Carriage Spring Seat—a Medal and \$20.

XII. To John Meer, for a Razor Strop—a Medal and \$20.

XIII. To Mrs. Frances Jones, for an Improvement in the apparatus for making patent Lint—\$20.

1825.—XIV. To Benja. Freymuth, for a very ingenious Chamber Alarm Bell, which can be attached to a watch—a Medal and \$5.

XV. To John C. Jenckes, of Providence, (R. I.) for an Apparatus to enable persons with fractured limbs to be moved in their positions in bed, without injury—a Medal and \$20.

1827.—XVI. To Robert Eastman, of Brunswick, Maine, for an Improved Rotary Saw-machine, for sawing clap boards—a Medal and \$20.

XVII. To Joseph Woodhouse, of Otsego county, New York, for a Paper-cutting Machine—a Medal and \$20.

XVIII. To Abraham Corl, of Pugh town, Ches-

ter county, Pennsylvania, for a Drill for clock and watchmaker's work—a Medal and \$20.

XIX. To Joel Taylor, of Danbury, Connecticut, for an apparatus for dying hats—a Medal and \$20.

XX. To Daniel Powles, of Baltimore, for a bedstead which can be put up and taken down by any person, owing to the peculiar construction of the joints, and is proof against insects.

XXI. To Daniel Powles, for a Stirrup, which effectually prevents the foot from sticking, in case a person is thrown from a horse—a Medal and \$20.

XXII. To James Cooper and Thomas Barnitt, for a Hat-finishing Apparatus—a Medal and \$20.

XXIII. To the Messrs. Terhoeven, brothers, of Philadelphia county, for an Apparatus which winds the silk from the cocoons, and twists and doubles it at one operation—a Medal and \$20.

All the inventions for which premiums have been awarded, are in actual use, and highly approved of. The Committee invariably require certificates of the originality and utility of the inventions, or improvements for which claims for premiums are made; and descriptions of them correctly written, and in clear language, accompanied by drawings in perspective, and in detail when necessary to illustrate them. Models of some of the foregoing machines are in possession of the Society, and the operation of most of them have been witnessed by the Committee. Where the invention is a composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the cabinet of the Society, are required. To these rules of conduct, they, during the last year, added the following for the purpose of affording every possible chance of detecting any attempt at interference on the part of claimants, with the inventions of others. After having satisfied themselves of the utility of an invention, and resolved that it is worthy of a premium, they advertise that in three months it would be awarded, unless satisfactory testimony should in the mean time be brought forward to prove its want of originality. This regulation, which it is believed is altogether novel, it is the intention of the Committee to continue, as constituting the best guard in their power to adopt against deception.

The present Committee consists of
James Mease, M. D. F. Pres. of the Phi. Agr. Soci.
Robert Hare, M. D. Profes. of Chem. Univ. Penn.
James Donaldson, Presid. of the Franklin Institute.
S. W. Conrad, Lecturer on Mineralogy and Botany.
William Hembel, and William Phillips.

The Salem, (Mass.) Historical Society are making arrangements for celebrating their next annual meeting with greater ceremony than usual, on account of its being the 200th year since the landing of Governor Endicott at Naumkeag. Mr. Justice Story has been requested and has consented to deliver a discourse on the occasion. The landing was made on the 6th of September, 1627 and the celebration is to take place on the 18th of that month, this year, allowance being made for the change made from old to new style.

Cucumber Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a further supply of Green and White Turkey, White Spined, Long Pickly, and small West India Girkia Cucumber Seed—the latter is a fine sort for pickling, and should be planted soon.

A Gardener

Who understands the business, wants a situation. Good recommendations can be produced. Inquire at the New England Farmer office.

Barfoot and Scrab.

These two valuable manes, which have been sent to this country by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, will, for the present season, stand at Brighton.—They are young, and have been highly celebrated in England. The pedigree of Barfoot, a chestnut horse, is as follows.

FOALED 1820.

Barfoot, by Trump, dam Rosamond by Buzzard, out of Roseberry, sister to Huley and Tartar, by Phenomenon, out of Miss West by Matcham—Regulus—Crab—Children—Basid.

In 1822, when at Pontefract, sweepstakes of 20 g. each, for two years old—11 sbs. Barfoot beating Harpouner.

In 1823, York Springs St. Ledger, of 25 g. each, 6 sbs.—Barfoot beating four others—A. J. Pontefract sweepstakes of 30 guineas each ten feet, 10 subscribers. Barfoot beating Falaine.

In 1823, the Doucaster great St. Ledgers, of 25 g. each, 60 subscribers. Barfoot beating 11 others.

In 1823, at New Market, Barfoot won a handicap plate value £50, beating Tressilian and five others.

In 1824, at Ascot Heath, Barfoot, asked over for the Swin-lakes stakes, of 25 sovereigns each 3 sbs.

In 1825, at Lancaster, the gold cup, value 10 g. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, 17 sbs. of all ages. Barfoot beating Lottery and two others.

In 1826, at Manchester, Handicap stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 10 ft. with 20 sovereigns added—6 subscribers—Barfoot beating two others. At Lancaster, the gold cup, value 100 g. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, 9 sbs.—Barfoot beating two others.

SCRAB. (a beautiful bay Horse.) FOALED IN 1821.

Gut by Phantom out of Jesse, by Tottersidge—her dam Cracker by Highflyer, out of Nutcracker, by Matsum.

In 1821, won the New Market stakes, 50 g. each, 21 sbs.—Scrabs beating four others.

In 1823, at the New Market Crane meeting, the stakes, 100 sbs. 7 sbs. Scrab beating two others. The same year, Spring meeting, Scrab won Handicap sweepstakes, 100 sbs. 6 sbs. beating three others.

In 1825, Scrab won Kings Plate, 100 g. beating 30 others.

In 1827, Stocton, Scrab was the gold cup.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- - -	barrel,	5 50
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - -	ton,	95 00
Pearl, first sort,	- - -	"	105 00
BEANS, white,	- - -	bushel,	1 00
BEEF, mess, new,	- - -	barrel,	10 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - -	"	8 50
Cargo, No. 2, new,	- - -	"	7 50
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new,	- - -	pound,	10 12
CHEESE, new milk,	- - -	"	9 10
Skimmed milk,	- - -	"	2 4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - -	barrel,	5 25
Genesee,	- - -	"	4 37
Rye, best,	- - -	"	3 12
GRAIN, Corn,	- - -	bushel,	3 35
Rye,	- - -	"	53 55
Barley,	- - -	"	60 70
Oats,	- - -	"	32 45
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- - -	pound,	10 10
LIME,	- - -	cord,	70 20
PLASTER Paris retails at	- - -	ton,	2 50
PORK, new, clear,	- - -	barrel,	18 00
Navy, mess, new,	- - -	"	15 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - -	"	13 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - -	bushel,	1 87
Orchard Grass,	- - -	"	5 00
Cow Meadow,	- - -	"	4 00
Rye Grass,	- - -	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - -	"	5 00
Red Top,	- - -	"	1 00
Lucerne,	- - -	pound,	50 50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	- - -	"	11 50
Red Clover, (superior),	- - -	"	1 50
French Sugar Beet,	- - -	"	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	- - -	"	42 45
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - -	"	25 30
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - -	"	38 40
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - -	"	30 35
Merino, half & quarter washed,	- - -	"	26 25
Native, washed,	- - -	"	45 50
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - -	"	28 30
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - -	"	38 40
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	- - -	"	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	- - -	pound,	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - -	"	10 10
whole hogs,	- - -	"	6 8
VEAL,	- - -	"	5 8
MUTTON,	- - -	"	5 12
POLTRY,	- - -	scarce	
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - -	"	10 12
Lump, best,	- - -	"	15 17
EGGS,	- - -	dozen,	10 12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - -	bushel,	70 70
Indian, retail,	- - -	"	30 37
POTATOES,	- - -	"	30 37
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- - -	barrel,	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye, the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns, to recommend by your own personal practice uniform habits of active, interested and persevering diligence to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in strict conformity thereto.

Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with your business; make them entirely distinct employments.

Dispatch at once, if possible, whatever you may take in hand; if interrupted by unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Beware of self-indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less; the public mind will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarize yourself with your books, keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

Cultivate domestic habits, for this your family if you have one, has a strong and undeniable claim; besides, your customers will always be best pleased when they find you at home, or at the place of your business.

Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind or dispossess you of self-command.

Under the influence of such habits as these, with a suitable dependance on Providence for a blessing on the labor of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon, for success in whatever business you may be employed in.

Md. Republican.

Those who think to obtain excellence by imitation should never forget the remark of Lord Bacon, that—"Waters never rise higher than the fountain-head." Imitators may improve the method, but they do not contribute to intellectual proficiency; they may polish the form, but they make no addition to the matter.

There never was a hypocrite so disguised but he had some mark or other to be known by."

One servant too many makes all the rest idle.

Flying.—A fellow has been gulling the cockneys, by giving out that he would fly over Westminster Hall, &c. after the manner of Icarus.—One of the crowd, waiting for this sight on Westminster Bridge, inquired of a neighbor, "pray who was Icarus?" to which the reply was, "the son of Diddle-us," I believe.—*London pa.*

Reputation.—The way, according to Socrates, to obtain a good reputation, is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear. "Men," observes Shakspeare also, "should be what they seem."

A pretty girl was lately complaining to a friend that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. "Friend," said Obadiah, "these should never suffer the chaps to come near thy lips."

Employment of Time.—The hours of a wise man are lengthened by his ideas, as those of a fool are by his passions. The time of the one is long, because he does not know what to do with it. So is that of the other, because he distinguishes every moment of it with useful or amusing thoughts—or, in other words, because the one is always wishing it away, and the other always enjoying it.

Addison.

Mr. Johnson is exhibiting, at the Coffee house, a newly invented Settee, which is admirably adapted for the usual purposes of such an article of furniture; and by a very simple contrivance, it is made to deploy and form "a bed by night."—Whether used as a bedstead or settee, it is a highly ornamented piece of furniture—very light, and especially useful, we should suppose, on board of steam boats, and to be desired in almost any family. The changes are easily wrought, and when the bedstead is no longer required, nothing more than a highly finished chair back settee, with any desired decorations, is observable.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Craniology and political economy.—The pretensions of modern political economy as a science, may be well explained in the language of Blumenbach, applied to another modern science of a very similar character. When the celebrated professor was asked what was his opinion on craniology, he thus expressed himself:—

"There is much in it that is true, and much that is new; but that which is true is not new, and that which is new is not true."

Preserving crystals of salts.—M. Deuchar, in a communication to the Wernerian Society, mentions that crystals of efflorescent and deliquescent salts can be preserved from decay if the air in the jars in which they are kept is impregnated with oil of turpentine. This is effected by pouring a very small quantity of the oil over the bottom of the jar.

THE TIMES.

It is an undoubted fact that the times are getting better, and that in New York, money is beginning to circulate with more freedom. And the reasons are obvious. No great remittances to England are making for goods for the fall sales. The importation exceeds at present by many packages what it was up to the same period last year. The high premium for bills has begun to draw specie from the Spanish main, and even from Europe, into our ports. Produce maintains a healthy rate, and cotton is getting up to the prices of 1824. Stocks are rising daily as may be seen by the quotations. Now what is there to prevent a reaction to the late pressure? We predict that the banks will circulate their bills without fear of a drain. Real Estates will rise, and money will be plenty.—*Albany Paper.*

The extensive Horticultural and Flower Garden of Mr. Parmentier, a short distance beyond the Turnpike Gate, on the road leading to Jamaica, is now clothed in all its beauty. The foliage if the choice fruit trees and shrubbery which border and adorn this spacious garden, is now most perfect, and the great variety of splendid flowers, tastefully arranged, which present themselves to the eye, when viewed from his *Rustic*, afford a most pleasing and enchanting spectacle. The freshness and fragrance of the air is felt by all whom business or pleasure call that way.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

MILLET.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 50 bushels of Millet of superior quality, gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

Also, a further supply of Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Fowl Meadow, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga, Russian Flax, Lima Beans, &c. with several new varieties of Turnip Seed from Europe, including the Yellow Malta, Yellow Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, &c. A few barrels fresh White Mustard Seed.—Also, Green Citron, Pine Apple, and Pomegranate Musk Melons; Carolina and Long Island Water Melons.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few pounds of Long White Summer Naples Radish, a variety highly esteemed in the Southern States.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 25 cts. per pound.—Shot—Balls—Fusils and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad street.—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

(T) The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, jr. Boston," on the head of the cask. March 14

Valuable Stock.

For sale, 7 Heifers, 2 and 3 years old, raised from some of the best Cows in this State, by Denton. Five of them have brought Calves this spring, and bid fair to make excellent milkers. They were selected by the subscriber from the best of his stock, to be kept on his own farm, and are offered for sale in consequence of his having disposed of his farm. They are worthy the attention of any farmer who wishes to obtain good stock.

Also, 2 Horse Cols, 1 and 2 years old, by the imported horse Roman, from excellent mares, well known in this city. Apply to the publisher of the N. E. Farmer. June 6

Bull Bolivar.

The high bred imported Improved Short-horned Bull Bolivar, with brand at the subscriber's stable in Charlestown, Mass. Price \$5 for each cow or the season. This bull was selected by Mr. Coles, the keeper of the Herd Book, without limitation of cost, for the use of the Pawlet stock, and is so highly valued by Col. Powell, that he has always refused to sell him, and has consented to part from him but for a season, considering him in form, points, and pedigree, equal to any animal to be had in Great Britain.

Bolivar is red and white, is not three years old, has never been forced; yet he gets immediately behind his fore legs 7 feet 3 inches. The singular neatness of his shoulder, the straightness of his back, the width of his loin, the smallness of his head, neck, and of all, the quickness of his gait, together with the well known character of his family as dairy stock, render him one of the most desirable males for improving our neat cattle, that can in any country be found.

SAMUEL JACQUES, Jr.

Ornamental Flowers.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a large quantity of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of six and a quarter cents each; likewise done up in packages comprising 20 varieties, each sort being labelled, at \$1 per package.

Field Beans.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store two barrels of small white prolific Field Beans, raised in Milton, Mass.—They are of fine quality, free from any mixture, the seed being selected, and are all of the growth of 1827.

This day published,

And for sale by S. G. Goodrich, No. 141, Washington-street, THE LEGENDARY—Vol. I. Consisting of Original pieces in prose and verse, principally illustrative of American history, scenery, and manners. Edited by N. P. Willis.

It is proposed to continue this work, and to publish a volume once in 3 or 4 months, if the encouragement is sufficient. The volumes will be sold separately—price \$1.25 per vol. j. 6

For Sale.

A valuable real estate in Milton, pleasantly situated, 9 miles from Boston, on the turnpike road leading from Boston to Taunton, Bridgewater and New Bedford, containing about 300 acres of the variety of lands, and fruit suitable for a good farm, well watered, with good substantial and convenient buildings. Said farm is calculated to suit a gentleman of taste—or an enterprising young man for a milk establishment, being an excellent grass farm. The purchaser may have with the buildings from 100 acres to the whole. Purchasers are requested to come and examine the soil and crop at this season; possession may be taken at any time from this to the first of April next. Conditions liberal. For further particulars inquire of the publisher of the N. E. Farmer. Milton, June 10, 1828.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1828.

No. 49.

AGRICULTURE.

Extracts from Knight's Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear.

At whatever season grafts are intended to be inserted, the branches, which are to form them, should be taken from the parent stock during the winter, and not later than the end of the preceding year; for if the buds have begun to vegetate, in the smallest degree, and they begin with the increasing influence of the sun, the vigor of the shoots, during the first season, will be diminished; and the grafts will not succeed with equal certainty; though a graft of the apple tree very rarely fails, unless by accidental injury, or great want of skill in the operator. The amputated branches must be kept alive, till wanted, and having the end of each planted in the ground, a few inches deep in a shady situation.

The propriety of grafting near the ground, or at the height of six or seven feet, will depend on the kind of fruit to be propagated, whether it be quite new and just beginning to bear, or a middle aged variety. In new and luxuriant varieties, and these only should be propagated, it will be advantageous to grafts when the stocks are three years old; as the growth of such will be more rapid, smooth, and straight, than that of the crab—and there will be no danger of these being injured by beginning to bear too early. Not however, because they will bear less abundantly than others, but because they will support a heavy crop of fruit, and grow very considerably in the same season. I, nevertheless, formerly conceived it probable that grafts from middle aged varieties, having attained a more perfect state of maturity, would be most productive of fruit. The close analogy between vegetable and animal beings might, however, have induced me to infer, what subsequent experience has taught me, that the power and disposition in plants, as in animals, to produce the most numerous offspring, is greatest during their youth. It may nevertheless be a question whether the fruit of a newly raised variety of the apple will possess all the merits of the same fruit at its maturer age; and this is a question of no easy solution. The man who shall have marked the gradual change, during a sufficient number of years, will find himself no longer young, and an old man, the "laudator temporis acti," though his organs should remain unimpaired, will not readily admit that the fruit, which he remembers as a boy, has improved. In the decay of each variety, its merits appear to decline; for I feel too much deference for the opinions of our ancestors not to believe that the redstreak and golden pipin were once better cider apples than they are at present; and it also appears extremely probable that the fruit should be affected by the diseased and debilitated state of the tree. Middle aged kinds will be most successfully propagated by planting stocks of six or seven feet high, and letting them remain ungrafted till they become firmly rooted in the places in which the trees are to stand. One graft only should be inserted in each stock; for when more are used, they are apt to divide when loaded with fruit, and to cleave the stock, having no natural bond or connexion with

each other. When the stocks are too large for a single scion, I would recommend that grafts be inserted in the branches and not in the principal stem.

Could the future produce of young seedling trees be ascertained with accuracy at four or five years old, much advantage would arise from inserting buds in the annual shoots of stocks of the same age, at the height of six or seven feet; as the planter might then be in possession of a number of trees of any variety, just at the age when it arrived at the bearing state; and would be able to command a large number of grafts, as early as the merits of the fruit were known. No means by which the effects of time on the apple tree can be anticipated have yet occurred to me, and I despair of future success. In the common manner of growth in trees, the lateral buds are formed in one season, and expand into shoots in the next.—But if the point of a seedling tree, when it is a few weeks old, be pinched off, one or more of the uppermost lateral buds almost immediately vegetates; and if the point of the shoot this affords, be in the same manner taken off, the lateral buds again vegetate like the preceding; and the same process, with the aid of artificial heat, may be repeated seven or eight times in the first year.—When two lateral buds had shown a disposition to vegetate with nearly equal vigor, I in several instances, took off, in the year 1801, the shoot immediately above the second bud, and then inserted the amputated part, as a graft, within the bark of the annual shoot of a stock of four years old. Several grafts, thus inserted in June and July, succeeded perfectly well, and the leaf and general character of the shoots these produced, appeared sufficiently different from those of annual plants to encourage very sanguine hopes of success. But these hopes have been totally disappointed, and I have therefore nothing better than patience to recommend to the propagator of new fruits.

Though the quality of the fruit of a seedling tree cannot be ascertained whilst very young, I always insert a few grafts from every tree, whose appearance is very promising, because by having several trees of the variety, I can better ascertain its vigor and hardiness, and at the same time am enabled to gain a more correct idea of the form and character the variety will take in its future growth, than can ever be obtained from a single plant. The trees thus grafted, will also attain nearly the same height and size as those which have been left in their natural state, and (should their fruit not be found valuable) will be just as proper as those to be grafted in the manner recommended with middle aged varieties. Care must, however, be taken to use the scions of such trees only, as are perfectly healthy and vigorous. An opinion was formerly entertained, and does not at present appear to be quite obsolete, that fruits might be improved by this process of double grafting; from the changes the sap was supposed to undergo in its passage through a stem belonging to different kinds of fruit. But I am inclined to think that no such changes take place, and that the leaf is the chief laboratory in which nature prepares the juices of plants, and in which these

acquire the power to generate and deposit the new matter that constitutes the annual increase of the tree. The width, and thickness of the leaf, generally indicates the size of the future apple, and the color of the black cherry, and purple grape, may be known by its autumnal tints, even in plants which have sprung from seed in the preceding spring. The tinging matter, in the leaves of these, is probably of the same kind as that to which the fruits will in future owe their colors. I have had some reason to believe that each variety of fruit requires its own peculiar leaf; for I have several times grafted the branches of young apple and pear trees close above some buds containing blossoms; and these, in four instances, produced fruit, which grew well, as long as I left any of their own leaves on the tree; but when I took those away, and none remained but those of the grafts, which were of other kinds, they withered and fell off. Whether their falling was occasioned by the want of proper nourishment, or by some other cause, is a question on which I am not prepared to decide. I am, however, disposed to attribute their falling to some other cause; for the vessels which carry nutriment to the fruit, do not appear to me to have any intimate connexion with those of the adjoining leaves, and I have some reason to believe that a fluid, of the same kind, is conveyed by similar vessels, into the fruit and leaf.

FINING CIDER.

When fining is wanted for good cider, isinglass is the best; it is composed of innumerable fibres, which being dispersed over the liquor, attach themselves to, and carry down its impurities. It should for this purpose, be reduced to small fragments by pounding in a mortar, and afterwards be steeped in a quantity of the cider to be fined, sufficient to produce its greatest degree of expansion—in this state it must be mixed with a few gallons more of the liquor, or be stirred till it is diffused and suspended in it;—it is then to be poured into the cask, and incorporated with the whole by continued agitation, for the space of two hours; one and a half, or two ounces, calculated at about five staples to the ounce, are sufficient for a hogshead of 110 gallons. The operation of isinglass is somewhat chymical as well as mechanical; it combines with, and carries down the tanning principle, hence, in the process of fining, the liquor loses a large portion of its astringency. Isinglass is more easily diffused through the liquor by being boiled; but by this it is dissolved, and its organization, on which its powers of fining depend, is totally destroyed. The excessive brightness it produces, is agreeable to the eye, but the liquor in my opinion, from repeated experiments, more especially in the cider from the Hewes' crab, always becomes more thin and acid by the operation.

Where isinglass cannot be had, the whites of eggs are an excellent substitute. Many nice managers among the opulent agriculturists of this and the neighboring States, use them for the table liquors bottled at home; by some accurate and scientific men they are preferred to isinglass, as less apt to produce hardness in the liquor. The

quantity required for a hoghead, are the shells and whites of three dozen eggs; the shells pounded in a mortar, and then stirred with the eggs in a few gallons of the liquor, to diffuse them well before they are poured into the cask, when the whole mass must be agitated for an hour or two, as is directed in the use of isinglass.

Whether isinglass or whites of eggs are used, I would recommend as a still better mode than the above, that the fining when diffused through a few gallons of liquor be poured into the empty cask, the liquor to be then racked off and poured on the fining—this mixes it well with the whole mass without the necessity of stirring.

Mr. Joseph Cooper, of Gloucester county, New Jersey, recommends the jelly from cows feet as a good fining—that from one bullock, warmed and mixed with cider, he fined 2 hogheads; he strained it before mixing it—racked off the cider in ten days—he thought it improved the flavor of the liquor.—*Care on Fruit Trees.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. FESSENDEN—The following articles were designed for the last number of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, but arrived too late for insertion.

That by Dr Harris was written in answer to a letter from me. It refers to two insects which attack the peach leaves. This letter will be read, I think, with great interest.

The letter from Mr Hardy relates to his practice of putting pomace about his apple trees, a practice which he disclosed to the Committee for deciding premiums for the best orchard.

JOHN LOWELL.

ON POMACE FOR APPLE TREES.

Waltham, June 6, 1828.

DEAR SIR—I am glad of an opportunity to communicate to the Sec. of the Mass. Society for Promoting Agriculture, my views in regard to the management of an Orchard, as I have within a few weeks been verbally informed that many people in Norfolk are applying Pomace to their apple trees at this season; and, in my own neighborhood, I find that some persons have used all their pomace in this way, that is, by piling it up around their apple trees the last fall; likewise some persons from West Cambridge and Watertown, who have done the same, have expressed to me their doubts respecting its utility. I know not where they obtained their information relative to the management of an orchard, or the using of pomace, although I am told that something has been published, yet I have never seen anything respecting either, therefore I answer your request with the utmost pleasure, as it may be the means of saving some trees. I believe it is generally known that the seeds in pomace are a favorite food for rats, mice, squirrels, rabbits, &c. while they remain fresh and good, which they will do through the first winter. Now if pomace be put around trees in the fall to induce these creatures to come and hunt for the seeds in winter, my opinion is that the bark of the trees would be in great danger. I know of no necessity for putting anything around apple trees in fall or winter; it neither promotes their growth nor prevents their destruction that I know of.

The amount of all this I stated to the Committee while viewing my orchard, when Mr Welles asked why it might not be done in the fall. For

my own part I am astonished that every farmer, who has an orchard, has not discovered long ago that horned cattle should not be turned loose therein. Yet it has been a common inquiry ever since I was a boy, with every farmer with whom I have lived, where shall we put the pomace to keep it away from the cattle, forgetting it would seem that the orchard was the only place where cattle might not go, and that pomace put therein would do no hurt if it did no good. Some farmers, however, perceived this and carried the pomace into the orchard, without mistrusting that it would benefit the trees, it was in this way that I first discovered its beneficial effects on trees.—About eight years ago I thought of raising some apple trees; accordingly I planted out some pomace near where an apple and peach tree stood, there was an abundance of pomace, I chopped it over among the dirt and left it, I noticed for two years that the trees were more thrifty and the fruit larger than usual, and that weeds and grass did not grow as formerly, and that the earth was more moist, yet I paid little or no attention to it at the time, and might entirely have forgotten it, if it had not occurred to me from observations made afterwards, elsewhere, on perceiving trees to thrive extremely where pomace had been laid, from which circumstance I was induced to try the experiment; what the result will be I cannot tell at present.

This, however, I can say, for two years past I have applied all the pomace I made, to the most unthrifty trees in my new orchard, by carrying it from the mill in the fall, laying it far from any trees till spring, then in April or May I take from one to two bushels and put to each tree, in a snug pile around the tree. Then, in August, I spread it around two feet each way from the trunk, and chop it in with a hoe. Thus far the result has been, the trees have been much more thrifty, and in no instance have I found a borer to touch a tree where I applied the pomace.

Respectfully yours, &c.

N. HARDY.

BENJ. GUILD, Esq.

Sec. Mass. Soc. for Promoting Agriculture.

We publish the foregoing letter from Mr Hardy with great pleasure, as it affords information derived from a practical source. Mr Hardy was the successful candidate for our Society's premium of fifty dollars for the best orchard of apple trees. We think it important to add, that though present at the examination of his trees by a Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, we do not recollect to have heard the remarks which he made to Mr Welles on the subject of applying the pomace in the spring. We were, however, deeply impressed with his remarks on the use of pomace, and it did appear to us, highly reasonable, that that substance by the power of the acid contained in pomace, would not only more effectually check the growth of grass and weeds, than any application we had either used or heard of. We therefore in the fall of last year applied about a bushel of pomace to every apple and pear tree. The evil effects, conjectured by Mr Hardy did not follow. No mice attacked our trees, though there is great weight in his remarks on that subject. But if upon trial, it shall be found, that this evil does not follow, the fall would be the best period of application. We are constrained to say that we have little hopes that it

can have any effect on the borer, any more than a certain lady's application of scalding water can affect an insect securely lodged in the albumen of an apple tree.—EDITORS OF THE MASS. AGRIC. JOURNAL.

The article of Dr. Harris, unavoidably deferred till our next.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECTS DESTROYED.

MR. FESSENDEN,—If you think my mode of destroying the moth or miller, which produces the eggs from which the caterpillar is hatched, worth occupying a space in your valuable Farmer, you are at liberty to insert it.

From the readiness which most kinds of winged insects come to a light in warm dark nights, I was induced to try the experiment, of making a fire of light dry wood, in my orchard, during the time of the moth. The result exceeded my expectation. Since, I use a large iron kettle about three-fourths filled with earth; and on this make my fire, which may be moved in a hand-cart, wheel-barrow, or even two men could easily carry it with a pole. The success depends much on two circumstances: 1st. The warmer the atmosphere, the more active the insects, and consequently more likely to fly into the flame. 2d. The darker the night the more perceptible the light, and of course the greater distance the moth will be attracted.

I am, sir, most respectfully,

Your obt. servant,

JACOB DEWITT.

Montreal, June 12, 1828.

To preserve melons and cucumber plants from bugs and flies.—Stick a few seeds, of very sweet squashes, around each hill, to be sacrificed to the vermin—the squash plants being so much sweeter than the cucumber and melons, that the flies will devour the squash, while the others will scarcely be touched; consequently, will get such a start as not to be injured.

CULTURE AND USES OF POTATOS.

At the weekly breakfast given by the President of the Royal Society on the 1st inst. Sir John Sinclair requested permission to lay before the meeting, a statement of the objects he had in view, in wishing that public attention should be more steadily directed than heretofore it had been, to the culture and use of potatoes; and having produced specimens of potato meal, and of the farina of potatoes; he proceeded shortly to explain how these two substances were prepared, and to what purpose they were respectively applicable.

POTATO MEAL.

In preparing potato meal, no material part of the root is lost. The whole, after being merely scraped or peeled, is cut into very thin slices, then carefully dried in any kiln or stove, and afterwards ground into meal in a common mill. The advantages of this process are—

1st. *Security for subsistence.* As potatoes are a very precarious crop, and cannot be preserved in their natural state, beyond a few months after they are dug, any country in which they form the chief sustenance of the people, must according to the present system, be extremely liable to scarcity. But when dried and converted into meal, potatoes may be preserved for a long period of time, and the abundant crop of one season may

thus be made to compensate for the scanty produce of another.

2d. *Increase of food from the same quantity of land.* Where a family depends entirely on their potato garden for food, such dependence necessarily leads to great waste. The potato is seldom ready for consumption before the month of October, and frequently becomes unfit for food before the month of June or July. The family, however, being obliged to live on their potatoes throughout the whole year, have no recourse but to consume one part of the crop, after it has lost much of its nutritious properties, and another part before it is thoroughly ripe. In this way, probably, one-sixth of the whole crop is wasted. But as the potatoes may always be converted into meal, when in their greatest perfection, this waste may be prevented, and the same quantity of land will thus produce one-sixth part more of wholesome nourishment, at all times ready for consumption.

3d. *Prevention of diseases.* The unwholesome diet to which a population dependent wholly on potatoes is obliged to have recourse, during the months intervening between the decay of the old crop and the thorough ripening of the new, causes typhus and other diseases of a most infectious and fatal kind; but these diseases would in a great measure disappear, were the necessity for using the unwholesome food, which principally occasions them, no longer to exist.

The low rate at which potato meal can be supplied, when compared with other articles of human food derived from grain, appears, from the following result of the experiments by Gen. Disom, in Dumfriesshire, to ascertain their relative proportions:—

Wheat,	2½d.	} Per pound.
Oatmeal,	1½d.	
Barley Meal,	1½d.	
Potato Meal,	1d.	

POTATO FARINA.

The mode of extracting farina from the potato, is, to separate by grating, straining, and repeated washing, the meal from the coarse and fibrous part of the root. The former, which contains the most nourishing portion of the root, is then dried, and becomes exactly in appearance like wheaten flour. The fibrous part may be employed for making household bread or other useful purposes. The advantages of this process are—

1. *Improvement in bread made from inferior wheaten flour.* Flour produced from inferior soils, or exposed to unfavorable seasons, is deficient in that important article, "the gluten"—but by a mixture of the jelly of the potato, made from the farina, bread as light in texture, and nearly as nutritious in quality, may be produced, from flour of the finest quality, the gluten, in which inferior wheat is defective, being supplied by the farina.

2. *Greater quantity of nourishment from the same extent of soil.* An acre of land in potatoes will produce about 2,700 pounds weight of farina; whereas an acre of land in wheat will not produce more than 1350 pounds weight of flour. It is evident, therefore, that in proportion as farina is used instead of wheat in the composition of bread, the country will become capable of supporting a greater population, and be rendered more independent of foreign relations for subsistence.

Sir John proceeded to mention many other valuable uses to which potatoes may be applied, as the rearing and fattening domestic animals—the manufacture of spirits—the dressing of weaver's

webs—the preparation of various dyes, &c.; adding, however, that the points he had already dwelt upon were those which it seemed to him most important to illustrate.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

One Hundred Dollars Premium for the best Butter.

A number amongst the most respectable citizens of Boston and its vicinity having subscribed and paid over to *The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture*, a sum of \$100 to encourage improvement in the quality of butter offered for sale in the Boston market, the Trustees of the Society, in compliance with the request of the contributors, will award this liberal premium of one hundred dollars, to the person who shall exhibit the best butter, not less than three hundred pounds weight, at the Society's Hall, in Brighton, on Tuesday, the 14th day of October next, (the day previous to the Cattle Show.) The competition will not be confined to persons within this Commonwealth, but will be open to the citizens of all the New-England States.

To entitle any parcel to the premium, it must have been manufactured between the first day of June inst. and the fifteenth day of September, of which fact a written declaration, under oath, will be required. The preference will be given to that parcel which has been longest made, provided it is of a quality not inferior to any other. The judgment of the Committee in making their award will be influenced by any appearance of particular attention to cleanliness and nicety in the manner of putting up the Butter.

As a further encouragement to competitors, an opportunity will be afforded, on Wednesday, the day of the Cattle Show, to sell their Butter at public auction at Brighton, without expense of Auctioneer's fee; when the most liberal price may be expected for good butter;—it being a subject of general complaint that prime butter, except in small quantities, is rarely in Boston market, while it is well known that in other cities, and particularly Philadelphia, the market is daily and abundantly supplied with butter of the finest flavor, put up in the nicest manner.

The State premiums for the same article will be awarded as usual at the same time.

Application to enter for the premium of \$100 must be made to Jonathan Winship, Esq. residing at Brighton, on or before Monday the 13th of October.

RICHARD SULLIVAN.

GORHAM PARSONS.

E. H. DERBY.

June, 1828.

Printers of newspapers in the several New England States are requested to insert the above.

ALBANY.

The nursery grounds of Judge Buel, about 2 miles from the capitol, bids fair to become one of the most valuable and important establishments in this country, and one that will be of the most extensive benefit, particularly to the northern sections of the New England and middle states. It consists of about eighty acres of ground, a considerable portion of which is occupied as a nursery, embracing an immense variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees. The former have been inoculated or grafted with the greatest care and skill by himself and his partner, Mr. Wilson, from cuttings obtained from Europe, and particularly

from the London Horticultural Society, as being of the most superior kinds. The greatest attention is paid in preserving the exact names of every variety by careful diagrams of the garden, and labels, so that no errors can occur. Their culinary, ornamental and green house plants afford all the varieties which they are encouraged by the taste of the citizens to cultivate.

We were also much gratified, on a recent visit to Albany, with a number of other establishments of private gentlemen, who employ the advantages of leisure and fortune in the delightful recreation of gardening.

The collection of Mr. George Wilcox, though not of great extent, is unrivalled for the beauty and number of choice varieties of several select plants. His geraniums, in particular, of which he has nearly 200 kinds, are remarkably fine.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

Large Sheep.—Mr. John Brientnall, of Rahway N. Jersey, called at our office a few days since and exhibited some fine wool, of 20 inches in length, taken from an improved Dishley Buck, which he imported from England. The sheep now weighs 252 lbs. He will be exhibited at the Fulton market in his fleece, at the meeting of the New-York County Agricultural Society, on the 25th of June, and on the following day without his fleece. In our next number we will give a drawing of him, with some additional and interesting particulars.—*ibid.*

MANGEL WURTZEL.

It is stated in a late number of the British Farmer's Magazine, that at the late Doncaster Agricultural Meeting, Lord Althorp described an interesting experiment which he had made to ascertain the comparative merits of Swedish turnips and mangel-wurtzel in the fattening of cattle, the result of which went to prove the superiority of the latter. Two oxen were at the same time put to these different kinds of food, and continued at them for a stated period: that which was fed on mangel-wurtzel increased considerably more in weight than the other, which was fed on Swedish turnips; and the other, which had been at turnips, was put to mangel-wurtzel for a similar period; and it was found, at the termination of the experiment, that the ox which had been put from the mangel-wurtzel to turnips, had lost weight, while the other, which had been removed from turnips to mangel-wurtzel, had gained considerably. His lordship further observed, that during the droughty season, when the turnips had been nearly all burnt up or destroyed by the fly, the mangel-wurtzel had flourished, and was an abundant crop.—*American Farmer.*

The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road will be commenced on the 4th of July. It is intended that the first spadeful of earth shall be dug, and the first stone deposited, by the venerable Charles Carroll, Carrollton. The feelings of the Baltimoreans towards their distinguished fellow citizen, allow them to omit no opportunity of doing homage to his worth.

Green peas.—On Saturday morning, 17th of May, in Covent Garden Market, green peas were exposed for sale, for which the moderate price of three guineas per quart was asked!—There was also a show of cherries and strawberries, but the prices were equally high.—*Lon. pap.*

From Loudon's Encyclopedia.

WATER.

A copious supply of water is essential to a good kitchen-garden, and, from whatever source it is furnished, should be distributed either in reservoirs or open cisterns, or in pipes, properly protected, over the garden, and in hot-houses. If the supply is from a pond or river, a system of lead or cast-iron pipes may be adopted, and the delivery effected by cocks at proper distances; but if from wells or springs, the delivery should be open stone or cast-iron cisterns; or, in default of these, into tubs or butts sunk in the earth. In Tuscany, where the inhabitants excel in the manufacture of pottery, immense jars of earthenware are frequently adopted; in the Royal Garden at Paris, sunk barrels, and cisterns of masonry, lined with cement, are generally in the best gardens on the continent. In these gardens, a system of watering is adopted, which, though rendered more necessary there by the climate, than it can possibly be in this country, yet in various respects deserves imitation.

Many kitchen-crops are lost, or produced of very inferior quality for want of watering. Lettuces and cabbages are often hard and stringy; turnips and radishes do not swell, onion decay, cauliflowers die off, and, in general, in dry seasons, all the crucifera become stunted, or covered with insects, even in rich deep soils. Copious waterings in the evenings, during the dry seasons, would produce that fulness and succulency which we find in the vegetables produced in the Low Countries, and in the Marsh Gardens at Paris; and in this country at the beginning and latter end of the season.—The vegetables brought to the London market from the Neat's Houses, and other adjoining gardens, where the important article of watering is much more attended to than in private country-gardens, may be adduced as affording proofs of the advantage of the practice.

The watering the foliage of fruit and other trees to destroy or prevent the increase of insects, and of strawberries and other fruit-shrubs to swell the fruit, is also of importance; and though the climate of Scotland is less obnoxious to great droughts, than that of the southern counties, yet we find that excellent horticultural architect, John Hay, adopting a system of watering in various gardens lately formed by him in the neighborhood of Edinburgh.

The contrivance for watering or washing the foliage of the wall-trees in Dalmeny garden, laid out by this artist, deserves particular notice. Water is supplied to the garden from a reservoir, situated on an eminence, a considerable height above the garden walls. Around the whole garden, 4 inches below the surface of the ground, a groove, between two and three inches deep, has been formed in the walls, to receive a three-quarter inch pipe for conducting the water. About fifty feet distant from each other are apertures through the wall, two feet and a half high, and ten inches wide, in which a cock is placed, so that on turning the handle to either side of the wall, the water issues from that side. The nozzles of the cocks have screws on each side, to which is attached at pleasure a leather pipe, with a brass cock and director; roses, pierced with holes of different sizes, being fitted to the latter. By this contrivance, all the trees, both inside and outside the wall, can be most effectually watered and washed in a very

short space of time, and with very little trouble.—One man may go over the whole in two hours. At the same time the borders, and even a considerable part of the compartments, can be watered with the greatest ease when required. The convenience and utility of this contrivance must at once be perceived by every practical horticulturist. The same plan of introducing water is adopted in a garden which J. Hay planned and executed for Lord V. Duncan, at Lundie-House, near Dundee; and after the experience of several years, it has been greatly approved of. The water at Lundie is conveyed to the garden from a considerable height, and is thrown from the point of the director with great force, and to a good distance.

Water in a garden is absolutely necessary, according to Justice; well-water is far from being proper, but that which is impregnated by the sun's rays is highly conducive to vegetation. He recommends forming a large pond or basin in the centre of the garden, which shall at the same time contain fish.

Gardens should be near a river or brook, that they may be well supplied with water. From these, Forsyth observes, "if the garden does not lie too high the water may be conducted to it by drains; or which is much better, by pipes, taking care to lay them low enough to receive the water in the driest season, which is the time when it will be most wanted. If there be no running water near the garden, and if the latter lies on a declivity near a public road, I would advise to make a hollow drain, or a cut, from the most convenient part of the road, to receive the water that washes the road in rainy weather, and convey it to a large cistern, or tank, in the upper part of the garden; this, if the road be mended with limestone or chalk, will prove an excellent manure. The water from the cistern, or from the river, may be conducted to the different compartments by means of pipes, which, having cocks at proper places, the water may be turned upon the different compartments of the garden at pleasure. Or the water may be conveyed in proper channels, and turned on the compartments in the same manner as in watering meadows. These pipes, channels, &c. will be a considerable expense at first; but they will soon repay it, by saving a great deal of time, which would otherwise be spent in pumping and carrying water. The most convenient time for turning the water on, is, in general, during the night; and in dry weather it would then be of the most essential service. If the situation be such that you are obliged to pump the water from deep wells, there should be a large reservoir, in which it should be exposed to the sun and air for some days before it is used; it may then be turned on as above. If the ground be wet and spewy, it will be proper to make a basin of the most convenient place to receive the water that comes from the drains, and to collect the rain that falls on the walks.

Water is the life and soul of a garden. Switzer observes, "it is one of the most essential conveniences of a country seat, and especially useful to kitchen crops; for, indeed, what can be made of any ground without it? *Animæ mea sicut terra sine aqua*, is a good metaphor to express it, as it really is the soul and life of all vegetation; and whoever does not make that one of his principal considerations, deserves blame or pity." Describing his design for the garden of Spy Park as to water,

the author observes, "the square basins are not only designed for little stews for fish, but at each corner there are elay and elm pipes, with plugs to them that go under the alley, and communicate themselves with the adjacent divisions or compartments, which will, in an instant, float the same, because the little basins are designed to lie six inches higher than those divisions or compartments; and the whole is so contrived by other larger elm pipes, that the said little basins are filled by the canal and other conveniences."

A source of water is considered essential to a garden by most writers. London and Wise, Evelyn, Hitt and Lawrence are warm in recommending it. M'Phail observes, that a garden to bring the produce of the soil to the greatest perfection, "should be well supplied with water, to water the plants in dry seasons." Marshall says, "if water can be introduced, and kept clean with verdant banks around it, it would be very useful where a garden is large; but let it be as near the centre as possible, being the most convenient situation. It should be fed from a spring, and (if it could) be made to drip in the reservoir, because its trickling noise is agreeable music in a garden to most ears." "If there be no natural stream that can be conducted through a garden," observes Nicol, "water should be conveyed from the nearest river, lake, or pond; soft water being most desirable for the use of the garden."

STARCH,

Or *Amylum*, is a preparation from wheat, obtained by steeping the flour of that grain in cold water, then straining it through a cloth, and suffering the farinaceous particles to subside. In many places, however, it is manufactured in the following manner:

Pure wheat is put into tubs of water, and exposed to the heat of the sun, to induce a proper degree of fermentation; the water being changed twice every day, for six or eight days, according to the warmth of the season. When properly softened and fermented, it is poured into canvass bags, which are worked or beaten on a board, placed over an empty vessel, in order to extract the mealy part. When such a vessel is filled with the liquid flour, a reddish fluid appears on the surface, which must be carefully skimmed, and pure water added; when the whole ought to be briskly agitated, and allowed to subside. As the sediment increases, the water is gradually drained, and at length the starch is formed into cakes, which are cut in small pieces, and dried for use.

Good starch, when dry, is pulverulent, tasteless, without odour, insoluble both in cold water and ardent spirit: on the addition of boiling water, however, it forms paste or pastry, of which the reader will find an account. It is one of the constituent parts in all mealy or farinaceous seeds, fruits, roots, &c. of plants; though some vegetables contain a much larger proportion of it than others. Thus, the Wake-Robin, and White Briony, afford more starch than potatoes; and the Salep-roots, especially those of the Meadow-Orchids, for the greatest part, consist of that valuable substance.

Starch being the basis of hair-powder, and also of extensive utility for domestic purposes, various experiments have been instituted, with a view to ascertain such vegetables as might be advantageously substituted for wheat. But we shall only

notice the method adopted by Mrs. GIBBS, for preparing starch from the roots of the Wake-Robin; for which the Society for the encouragement of Arts, &c. in 1797, presented her with their gold medal. She observes, in her communication, that such roots are found in the Isle of Portland, in the common fields, whence they may be dug out, cleansed, and pounded in a stone mortar with water. The whole is then strained, and the starch settles at the bottom. A peck of these roots produced, upon an average, about four pounds of starch, which was sold at 11d. per pound. See also Wake Robin.

Starch abounds in a great variety of vegetables, Mr Parmentier has shown that the roots of 22 vegetables yield starch, and that the seeds of nine plants and trees contain it nearly pure. He omits, however, the *Arum Triflyllum*, or Indian turnip, which probably does not grow in France. See Turnip, Indian.

Dry mealy potatoes yield a large proportion of starch, which is preferable, when properly prepared, to the starch of wheat flour. The following is the method recommended by Baume.

Rasp clean washed potatoes, collect the pulp in a tub, and mix it with a great quantity of clean water. Place two wooden rails on the brim of another very clean tub to support a sieve; pour fresh quantities of water on the pulp, till the clear water runs through. In six hours the water will have deposited the flour suspended in it; when the water is to be poured off, and a great quantity of very clean water poured upon the flour remaining at the bottom of the tub, which is to be stirred up in the water, and the whole is to stand quiet till the day following. The flour will then be found to have settled at the bottom of the tub; the water is again to be poured off; the flour washed in a fresh quantity of pure water, and the mixture passed through a silk sieve pretty fine.—The whole must once more be suffered to stand quiet till the flour is settled; if the water above it is clean, the flour has been sufficiently washed; but if the water has any colour, it must be again washed.

When perfectly washed take out the flour, and place it upon wicker frames covered with paper, and dry it, properly defending it from dust.—When dried, pass it through silk sieves, to divide any clogged lumps that may remain; and steep it in glass vessels stopped with paper only.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

COAL.

The Hartford Review of Monday says, "We have on our table a piece of mineral coal taken from a vein recently discovered in the stone quarry at Rocky Hill, near this city. It was found in the trap rock, where it lies upon the red clay slate which underlies the whole of the hill, embedded in the spongy looking stone, with which our streets are Mac-Adamised in the upper part of the city.—It is of various sizes, from that of a pea, up to that of an egg. Upon examining the stones which are scattered in the streets, it may be found very abundantly interspersed in the fragments, having very much the appearance of shorl in granite.—The coal very much resembles the Anthracite, from Lehigh, having the same brilliant conchoidal fracture, and about the same specific gravity. Indeed upon comparing the specimen which we have, and a peice of Lehigh coal, we can hardly discover the least difference in their appearance, unless

it be, that the Rocky Hill coal is a shade darker than the Lehigh. We understand that the proprietor of the quarry intends blasting the rock, to trace the vein deeper."—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Lightning Rods.—The season (July) is near at hand, when your barns will be filled with the products of your fields. And it is certainly desirable after the labor and expense of filling them has been met, that they should be preserved to remunerate this labour and expense. You must however, be sensible, at least you will be, if you will recur to facts, that your expectations of reward for your toil are often cut short by a sudden stroke of lightning. This you can prevent by erecting lightning rods to your barns. The last season after the summer crops were gathered, a greater amount of property was destroyed by lightning, in the county of New Haven alone, than would have furnished lightning rods to every barn in the State. It must then certainly be unwise to risk such an amount of property, when it can be insured at so low a premium. After close observation for fifteen years, I fearlessly assert that during the months of July and August, that is, after your summer crops are lodged in your barns a greater number of barns are struck by lightning, by twenty to one, than any other objects of equal height and number. The reason is obvious to a careful observer, at least it is so to a philosophical one. The exhalations which arise from a barn filled with hay and grain, recently gathered, are great and form a column of rarefied air, which reach to a great height in the atmosphere. This column is a direct attractor and conductor of the electric fluid; as much so, as the smoke of an extinguished candle is to an approximating flame. Erect lightning rods to your barns, and the fluid is conducted harmlessly to the earth.

(It is a fact which we think none will deny, that barns that are stored with hay and grain, are much more frequently struck by lightning than any other building, let the cause be what it may). *Conn. Journal.*

The horn snake.—This beautiful spotted reptile, is rarely to be found. One of extraordinary dimensions, upwards of five feet in length, and as thick as a man's arm, was killed on the 13th inst. at the Union Forge, (Woodstock, Va.) A gentleman who saw the animal, describes the horn, not as a blunt protuberance from the tail, but a flint-hard substance encased in a shield, and as sharp as a needle, which when attacked, the creature shoots from the scabbard and inflicts a wound which would destroy any thing it encounters. Naturalists have universally described the weapon of this snake differently; we have not a correct account of it. The skin has been taken off, and no doubt Mr. Arthur, the proprietor of the works, will present it to one of the museums.

Butter in a week.—Mr. James Smith, of Whately, made from the milk given by one cow, in a week, 11½ pounds of butter, after using what milk was wanted in his family.

Mr. Powel, a celebrated agriculturist in Pennsylvania, will beat us all in New England. It is stated that he makes from a small cow upwards of 20 pounds of butter a week. The celebrated Oakes cow owned in Danvers, in this state, produced from 16 to 19 pounds of butter per week through the months of June and July; and in 8 months 484 pounds.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

HAY-MAKING.

The first thing to be considered about hay-making, is the time of cutting the grass. It should not be cut too early, or before it has got its growth, for this will cause it to shrink too much in drying. On the contrary, it should not stand too late, or till the seed be quite ripe. It is not only harder to cut, but the ripeness of the seed will cause it to shatter out while drying, which will be a considerable loss, as the seed is the most rich and nourishing part; and the soil will be the more exhausted by nourishing the seed till it come to maturity, and the next succeeding crop will be the poorer. There never can be any advantage in mowing late, unless it be thickening the grass roots, by scattering some of the seed, where they were before too thin. He that mows early has the advantage of longer days for drying his hay; and of shorter nights, when the dews are less detrimental to hay-making.

But the farmer who has many acres of the same kind of grass, cannot always expect to cut the whole of it in exactly the right season. That he may approach as near to right as possible, he should cut the thickest grass first of all; especially if it be in danger of lodging, or so thick that the lowest leaves perish, or the bottoms of the stalks turn yellow. The thinnest of his grass should be cut next, which is apt to be ripe soonest; and last of all, the middling sized grass, or that which is on a medium between thick and thin.

Where a second crop is expected the same year, thick grass should be cut a little the earlier, that the roots may not be injured so much as to prevent their speedy recovery, by being closely covered too long by the first crop.

Some regard should be had to the weather, when the time of cutting is in contemplation.—Those, especially, should regard it, who are able to call in as much assistance as they please in hay-making.

Grass, which has not been washed by rain for several days, has a kind of gum on it, which is known by its adhering to the scythe. This gum is thought to be a benefit to the hay; and the farmers are fond of moving their grass when this gum appears, rather than just after the grass has been washed by rain.

As to the drying of hay, or the manner of making it, I know there are a variety of opinions. The right way is to do it in such a manner that as much of the sap as possible may be retained, and in the best state that is possible. In this I should think all would agree. All persons will allow that too much drying is hurtful. It is certainly a loss to rake it, or stir it at all, when it is so dry that the leaves will crumble. And doubtless as much of the sap should be retained as is consistent with its being kept in good order for fodder, and for long keeping.

Some grasses will keep well with less drying than is needful for others. The Rhode-Island bent, as it is called, or red-top grass, will do with less drying than some other grasses. It has been much practised to put up with so little drying that it heats in the mow to so great a degree, as to make it turn brown like tobacco; and it is known that cattle will eat it well, and thrive on it. But the mow will certainly send out part of the virtue of the hay in steam. I cannot but think that all grasses should be so much dried, that the mows and stacks, though they have a degree of heat, should not emit any sensible steam; and if

would not wish to have hay made brown by mowing-burning. It surely does not appear to so good advantage at market.

Were it not for the labor and cost, a good way of hay-making would be, for the hay-makers to follow at the heels of the mowers, at least as soon as the dew is off, and spread the swaths evenly; turn the grass about the middle of the same day; make it up into cocks before night; open the hay, and turn it the next day; and so on till it be sufficiently dried, doubling the cocks if signs of rain appear. It will not commonly take more than two or three days to dry it, unless it be very green, or uncommonly thick and rank. A person who has but little hay to make, need not be much blamed, if he do it in this way; especially if the weather does not appear to be settled.

The practice of the best English, Flemish, and French farmers, is to expose the hay as little as possible to the sun. It is carried in dry, but it preserves its green colour; and you see hay two or three years old in their market, of so bright a green colour, that we should scarcely conceive it to be cured. Yet they are in the practice of preserving it for years, and value it more for its age. If such a course be best in climates so cool and cloudy, how much more important would it be under our scorching summer suns?

But if the weather be unsettled, or if showers be frequent, it may be better to spread grass well, as soon as it is mowed, stir it often, cock it the same day it is mowed, open it in the next fair day when the dew is off, let it sweat a little in cock, and house it as soon as it is dry enough. It will bear to be laid greener on a scaffold, than in a ground mow; and in a narrow mow greener than in a broad one. And that which is at least of all made, should be put upon a scaffold.—*Deane.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISTEMPERED PEACH TREES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Your last paper takes notice of the desolated appearance of the peach tree, with their leaves curled and discolored; and all cultivators and lovers of fruit will agree in a desire that the cause of this disorder should be sufficiently understood, as the first and indispensable step to find out a prevention, or a cure.

This disorder is named by the French horticulturists *cloque*, and is deemed to be one of the worst ills to which this delicate and precious tree is exposed. The *Maison Rustique*, an agricultural publication of ancient days, gives a considerable and curious dissertation upon the subject, fixing the cause upon pestilential winds, blights, &c. observing at the same time that after the curled leaves have fallen, they appear full of small lice; and on that account insists on the necessity of gathering and burning them, to destroy the seeds of the disorder for succeeding seasons. In years long passed and gone, I have seen the *cloque* in Switzerland, and invariably were the leaves stowed underneath with an infinite number of lice, and they were universally accounted as the cause of the disorder. Here with the best observation I could make with a microscope of small power, no lice were apparent; but this does not satisfy me that there were none. The distempered leaves are now falling off, and many on the outside exhibit

the existence of a light green mildew, much similar in appearance, and musty smell, to that, which attacks late crops of peas. I am strongly impressed that the curled leaves of the peach trees are brought into that situation by insect aggression, or by being converted by the circumstances of the season, into a soil for parasitical plants, such as are vulgarly called mildew, to fasten on and grow, perhaps both causes unite to the result; for my part, until I am better informed, I would not hesitate to apply to this case the recommendation given to us, before, from able horticulturists in regard to pear trees, viz. to hasten to burn the disordered parts; I would, without delay, collect the fallen leaves, and consign them to the fire. With us the *cloque* is a less serious malady for the peach tree than in Europe, the energy of the soil and climate, I suppose, assists the trees better to recover; new leaves are now coming on, and it is probable that in the course of July the trees will be again clothed in verdure and beauty, and leave only some few small branches which were sickly before, to pay the forfeit and die; they will come on for the August pruning, which is esteemed the safest and best time to trim peach trees. This little ailment will clear the trees, the quicker, of some of the young fruit, which hangs too full, so that the exhaustion occasioned by putting forth new leaves, will be partly redeemed by the quicker fall of the exuberant young fruit. About this town, so far as I have noticed, there will be enough left, and I do not remember ever to have seen the fruit at so early a part of the season, of a better size and appearance. The season has been uncommonly wet and chilly, and favoring the development, and growth of parasitical plants. I have now peas which are mildewed, and in gathering asparagus, I noticed one with a growth, on its stem, of plants of that genus, altogether new to my observation, and which on that account, I send you herewith, thinking it may be, perhaps a curiosity. The peach trees, I have situated on rich ground, and rather moist, have suffered most from the *cloque*, and have hardly any leaves at present, and little or no fruit. Those on common dry, thin loam, the customary soil with us for the peach, are in tolerable order, as you will see by the little branch, No. 1, sent herewith—but you will observe on it one peach marked with the seal of the season, viz. one spot of mildew. My peach and nectarine trees, situated on a *dry gravelly knoll*, are in good order, have very few curled leaves, and are full of fine fruit, as you will see by the branches, No. 2 and No. 3—yet the knoll is fully exposed to the east and north winds;—to which from generation to generation blights and mildews have been attributed; this has confirmed me in the impression I had before, that gravel under certain management, will give the most constant crops of nectarines and peaches, of a middling size and best flavor, trees of the longest life and subject to fewer disorders. I am, sir, with much esteem, yours, &c. J. M. G.

Weston, June 23, 1828.

The able writer of the above, will please to accept of our thanks for his lucid exposition of the cause and effects of the distemper in peach trees, which has alarmed our horticulturists. The specimens of diseased branches, together with the asparagus plant, to which is attached a new kind of fungus, may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.

INSECTS DESTROYED.

We are informed that a cultivator in Medway, Mass. has succeeded in destroying the bugs which prey on cucumber and melon vines, by means of fires, lighted in the night. He split the staves of old tar barrels, or those of barrels in which rosin or turpentine had been kept, stuck one end of the slits in the soil of his garden and set fire to the other end, thus forming cheap torches which burnt during the night. The bugs would fly into the blaze thus produced, and immolate themselves with as much zeal as so many Hindoo widows. This plan of destroying bugs and other insects has been recommended and practised by Dr Harris, Mr Preston and others, but the combustible material above mentioned, has not, so far as we have learnt, been before applied to alluring insects to self destruction.

Our informant likewise gives us another mode of preserving vines, &c. from insects, which is equally effective:—Put a piece of quick lime, about the size of a hen's egg, into two quarts of water, add two ounces of sulphur, and boil the composition gently about two hours. Apply this mixture to the vegetables you wish to preserve, by means of a watering pot, or otherwise, and it will destroy such insects as it comes in contact with, and protect the plants from subsequent attacks of similar destroyers. He says a composition of this kind, although it may be so caustic as to separate the skin from the flesh of one's hand, will not injure plants.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE SEASON.

The Rev. Mr. CAPEN, of South Boston, has favored us with a fine sample of potatoes, of this year's growth, which are of a good size, and have the appearance of being nearly or quite ripe.

Mr. N. ADAMS, of Charlestown, has presented us with a parcel of strawberries, which may be ranked among the notables of a fruitful soil and season; affording very fragrant evidence of careful, judicious, and scientific horticulture. They are of the variety called the *Hautbois Strawberry*; of a fine flavor, and on an average, little if any short of three inches in circumference.

Our friends will accept our most grateful acknowledgments for having thus rewarded our labors of the closet with the fruits of the field; and thus enabling us to say that as our toils are uninterrupted they are not unproductive.

Tuesday, June 24.

THE SEASON.

From all quarters of the United States we receive the glad tidings of great abundance in possession and in prospect. The hay harvest has commenced, and the quantity of grass, great beyond all precedent;—considerably surpassing what has been gathered in those years when that product has been most exuberant. With respect to grain, fruit, roots, garden vegetables, &c. we can only say that appearances are promising; and we have reason to hope that the progress and termination of the season will be in happy accordance with its commencement. Some partial evils, such as ravages of canker worms, blight of peach trees, superabundant moisture in low lands, &c. are much more than counterbalanced by the general plenty which pervades every part of the Union.

Salt.—A company with a handsome capital has been formed at Saratoga, for excavating the ground in order to obtain salt.

From the Boston Centinel.

The culture of silk is one of the easiest of domestic productions. A few mornings since, on visiting an extensive nursery of the silk worm in this vicinity, we were satisfied that the attention of a single person of almost any age or either sex, is sufficient for the care of some thousands of them. The eggs in this nursery were received from Connecticut, but the young hatched animals fed with avidity on the leaves plucked from an adjacent mulberry tree.

A friend who accompanied us in the visit mentioned, remarked that he had recently purchased, for a daughter, a farm in Windham, (Conn.) of which five acres were planted with mulberry trees, for the sole purpose of raising food for silk worms. He added, that the trees on an acre would furnish food for worms which would produce annually, five hundred pounds of raw silk—and that the raw and sewing silk, raised in Connecticut as early as 1810, was worth nearly 20,000 dollars, all raised by females.

Our estimable fellow citizen, Mr. Gourgass, of Weston, who we well know spares neither pains nor expense to promote the best interests of his adopted country, has imported some beautiful specimens of *raw silk* of all qualities, shades, and colors; and will, we are informed, exhibit them at the approaching Show at Brighton, for the gratification of all who may wish to view them.

The above is a part of an article in the last Centinel, too long for entire insertion in our paper of this week. The beautiful specimens of silk above alluded to, imported by Mr. Gourgass, may now be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

Management of bees.—It is the common practice to place the hives where the sun has the greatest influence; such as beneath a south wall; and to let them remain in the same situation during the winter. For the summer this is all right; but as the winter approaches, the hives should be placed where the sun never appears. It is not so much the degree of cold that injures the bees as the variations. Under a south wall the sun is sometimes powerful, even in the depth of winter; thus the bees are roused into action, and are ill prepared to meet the extreme cold of the night. Besides, when laying in a torpid state, which they do during the coldest weather, the bees do not require so much food; and I am led to believe that the cold is not so excessive during the night where the sun has not shone during the day; but even allowing the reverse, still I think as the degrees of cold are less variable, the north side of a house or wall is the preferable situation during the winter. Nor should the bees be removed into the sun until the trees have so far shot forth their buds that they may find a sufficient repast. I think these hints may be useful to those who would wish to become practical apiarists. My knowledge of the matter is theoretical; but I have friends who follow the practice.—*Lon. Mec. Magazine.*

Indians.—We have been credibly informed that the Indians between Chicago and the country occupied by the Winnebagoes, chiefly Pottawattamies, have planted no corn this year; and that the traders and those most acquainted with their

habits and policy, believe that this fact indicates hostile intentions. It is said that they never take the trouble to plant corn, when they believe that they will not be permitted to gather it in peace; or when they think they will be too busily engaged in more important concerns at the gathering season. Other Indians, in the vicinity of Chicago, it is said, have not planted.—*Detroit Gaz.*

The following extract of a letter from Darien, Geo. dated 26th ult. mentions the important fact that the sugar cane endured the frost in April without injury, while the other plants were destroyed.

"We had a severe frost in April, which killed all the cotton, corn, and a great deal of the rice, through the state—but it was in time to re-plant, and the crops of all kinds look uncommonly promising, both in the upper and lower country. The cane escaped uninjured, which proves that it is a most valuable plant. Its culture is extending in this vicinity, and it will be attempted in South Carolina, and largely in Florida.

"We are informed," says the Connecticut Journal, "that Dolland, of London, one of the most distinguished artists of the age, is constructing an Achromatic Telescope for Yale College, of such size and power, as will render it no small acquisition to the scientific apparatus of the Institution. It has a focal distance of ten feet, and an aperture of five inches, and, as appears from a description already forwarded by the artist, it will afford a commanding and magnificent view of the planets."

The Harvest.—The Winchester Virginian of the 6th, states that "the approaching harvest promises to be one of the most abundant that has crowned the labors of the husbandmen for many years." The last Petersburg "Old Dominion" says "the wheat, except that portion of it in this section of the country lately inundated by the great fall of rain which we noticed a few days ago, never looked better, and promises the planters a harvest indeed."

CARD.

As Mons. A. Parmentier, proprietor of the Horticultural Garden near New York City, has engaged to visit this City, July 7, for the purpose of laying out gardens and Pleasure grounds, any gentlemen wishing his services, will please apply prior to that time, to J. R. Newell's Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

N. B. As Mr. Parmentier is celebrated for his taste in the above science, and his charges are very low, we wish him success.

For Sale,

At the Agricultural Warehouse 100 Doz. of Derby's patent Scythe Rides—Porsemore, Dudley, Foster, Farwell and other best warranted Scythes—Negrety and Hall's best warranted hay rakes—Willie's Improved Horse Power Machine—Pope's Hand Threshing Machine, &c.

Cucumber Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a further supply of Green and White Turkey, White Spined, Long Pickly, and small West India Girkim Cucumber Seed—the latter is a fine sort for pickling, and should be planted soon.

A Gardener

Who understands the business, wants a situation. Good recommendations can be produced. Inquire at the New England Farmer office.

For Sale,

At the New England Farmer Seed Store, "A Memoir of the Cultivation of the Vine in America—and the best Mode of making Wine. Second edition. By John Adlum. June 27

Barefoot and Serab.

These two valuable animals, which have been sent to this country by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, will, for the present season, stand at Brighton.—They are young, and have been highly celebrated in England. The pedigree of Barefoot, a chestnut horse, is as follows.

FOALING 1820.

Barefoot, by Trump, dam Rosamond by Buzzard, out of Roseberry, sister to Huley and Tartar, by Phenomenon, out of Miss West by Matcham—Regulus—Crab—Chadders—Basid.

In 1822, when at Pontefract, sweepstakes of 20 g. each, for two years olds—11 subs.—Barefoot beating Harpouet.

In 1823, York Springs St. Ledger, of 25 g. each. 6 subs.—Barefoot beating four others.—A. Pontefract sweepstakes of 30 guineas each ten feet, 10 subscribers. Barefoot beating Palatine.

In 1823, the Doncaster great St. Ledgers, of 25 g. each, 60 subscribers. Barefoot beating 11 others.

In 1823, at New Market, Barefoot won a handicap plate value £50, beating Tressilian and five others.

In 1824, at Ascot Heath, Barefoot walked over for the Swinlakes stakes, of 25 sovereigns each 3 subs.

In 1825, at Lancaster, the gold cup, value 10 g. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, 17 subs. of all ages. Barefoot beating Lottery and two others.

In 1826, at Manchester, Handicap stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 10 ft. with 20 sovereigns added—6 subscribers—Barefoot beating two others. At Lancaster, the gold cup, value 100 g. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each. 9 subs.—Barefoot beating two others.

SERAB, (a beautiful bay horse.) FOALING 1821. Got by Phantom out of Jesse, by Totteridge—her dam Cracker by Hightlyer, out of Nutcracker, by Matsum.

In 1824, won the New Market stakes, 50 g. each 21 subs.—Serab beating four others.

In 1824, at the New Market Crane meeting, the stakes, 100 sovereigns. 7 subs. Serab beating two others. The same year, Spring meeting, Serab won Handicap sweepstakes, 100 sov. us. 6 subs. beating three others.

In 1826, Serab won Kings Plate, 100 g. beating 30 others. In 1827, Stoeven, Serab won the gold cup. 1,13

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	5 00
ASHES, put, first sort,	ton.	95 67
BEANS, whole,	bushel.	1 00 1 50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel.	10 50 11 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	8 50 9 00
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	7 50 7 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	10 12
CHEESE, new milk,	"	9 10
Skimmed milk,	"	2 4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 25 5 37
Genesee,	"	4 87 5 12
Rye, best,	"	3 12 3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	52 55
Rye,	"	53 55
Barley,	"	60 70
Oats,	"	32 45
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.	10 10
LIME,	case.	70 100
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 50 2 75
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	18 00 19 00
Navy, mess, new,	"	13 50 14 00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	13 50 14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 87 2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	5 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	30 35
Rye Grass,	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	5 00
Red Top	"	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	50 50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	12 12
Red Clover, (northern)	"	11 50
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50
Mangel Wurzel,	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	42 45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	35 30
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	30 35
Merino, half & quarter washed,	"	26 28
Native, washed,	"	15 50
Polled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	45 50
Polled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	40 45
Polled, for spinning, first sort,	"	38 40

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	10 10
whole hogs,	"	6 8
VEAL,	"	5 8
MUTTON,	"	5 12
POTTERY,	"	scarce
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	10 12
Lump, best,	"	15 18
EGGS,	dozen.	10 12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	70 70
Indian, retail,	"	76 76
POTATOES,	"	30 37
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00 2 50

MISCELLANIES.

From the Boston Statesman.

THE WEATHER.

Its far in June—the 6th of June—
The month of leaves and roses—
And pleasant light should meet the eyes,
And pleasant smells the noses;
They say that time is on the wing
And on the Autumn gleaning,
But who would know it when it is
Perpetually raining.

I got my summer pantaloons
A month ago o' Monday,
And I have never had a chance
To sport 'em even one day:
It's time for all the pleasant things,
For walking, riding, training,
But there is nothing in the world
But raining, raining, raining.

There's Jane has staid at home until
She's white as an albino,
And simple Sue is in a fret
To wear her Navarino;
"The wash" is soaking in the tub,
The cambric muslin staining,
And human nature's in the dumps
With raining, raining, raining.

The weatherecock has rusted East,
The blue sky is forgotten,
The earth's a saturated sponge,
And vegetation's rotten.
I hate to see the "darkest side,"
I hate to be complaining,
But hang me if my temper stands
This raining, raining, raining.

The hardest grapple on earth is that which obtains between *pride* and *poverty*; and the man who has become the disputed province of these two belligerents, is a stranger to repose and happiness.

Flower.—The flower Kurbut, which is found in the East Indies, measures three feet across, weighs 15 pounds, and the nectarium, or that part which contains honey, holds 6 quarts. Only think of a flower larger than a two bushel basket!

A revolutionary soldier the other day told us, that the present king of England had saved this country millions of dollars! Not knowing that economy was a very prominent trait in his character, we inquired how he did it? Our informant replied, that, "when the present king was about sixteen, he went to a jeweller and ordered a pair of elegant *shoe buckles*, intending to wear them at an approaching levee. The credit of the prince had been so much reduced by his extravagant habits that the jeweller refused to trust him.—The prince, in a rage, told the jeweller he should 'spoil his trade,' and with this threat left him. At the next levee the prince appeared, having neatly tied his shoes with a plain black ribbon. The fashion thus set by the heir to the throne was followed by all classes; and buckles, which were before universally worn, both in England and America, were entirely thrown aside, and buckle-makers were obliged to learn other trades."

A man was lately tried in England for selling *poisoned liquors*, knowing the fact. A physician stated that he attended upon the deceased, in the last stages of his sickness, and that he exhibited symptoms of inveterate poison. The amount of

the defence admitting the facts, was that the liquors were no more poisonous than are sold by others. "under licence from the crown." Among the witnesses on the part of the accused, was Wm. Ratcliff, who stated that he had been a planter in the island of Jamaica—that the liquor called rum or spirits, was distilled in copper stills, (iron would turn the liquor black in its appearance) that the fermented liquid from which rum is made, is in its nature an acid; that its effect upon the interior of a still is quite apparent, inasmuch, that spirituous stills in use are constantly losing in weight and require often to be renewed; that the deleterious matter consequently combines with the liquor.—Verdict of Jury—Not Guilty.

Curiosity.—A short time since, a gentleman in this neighborhood, in opening a vein of coal, by means of a drift, struck upon what he believed a large tree, from ten to fifteen feet from the surface, standing in a perpendicular direction close by the vein. Upon more minute examination, it proved to be about two feet in diameter, and substance which was once a tree: but was neither in a carious or petrescent state. Its external parts appear to be in a great measure carbonized, but the heart was of a light brown colour. The most conclusive proofs of its having been a tree are, that in breaking it off crosswise of the grain, the circular growths were quite perceptible, and easily counted. The irregular interstices and unevenness of the bark, so unlike any thing else, were also distinctly visible. We mention the matter for the benefit of the curious and the antiquarian. How and when it came there, what the substance really was and how it became transmuted, are questions for them to solve.—*Miner's Jour.*

A raising without rum.—A building was lately raised in Williamstburgh without the aid of ardent spirits. Perfect order was preserved, and the company separated, much pleased with this new mode of raising—expressing their entire approbation of the plan, and earnestly recommending it as a subject worthy of the attention of the community.

Another. The frame of a dwelling-house erecting for C. A. Dewey, Esq. in this town, by Mr. A. Abell and Mr. C. Smith, (the contractors) was raised a short time since, with the greatest facility, without using any ardent spirits.

The roof of the new brick meeting house in Barre, was raised last week, expeditiously, quietly, and safely, without the aid of any ardent spirits—and that the master-workmen, masons and carpenters, have thus far carried on the whole work without furnishing spirits for their men.

In Montpelier, Vt. an elegant brick house has been erected the present season without using ardent spirits; and in Wheelock, Vt. the frame of a large meeting-house was raised a few days since, without the least assistance from the poisonous liquid.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Lightning.—The excessive heat of yesterday, (says the N. Y. Statesman of June 20) was allayed by a thunder shower in the afternoon; in the course of which, a young woman was killed in Duane-street, by the lightning. It also struck in some other parts of the town, and shattered a poplar tree near Col. Rutgers'. We have had the warmest July weather for some days past, but not quite so intense as at Augusta, Ga. where the thermometer stood at 92, on the 5th inst.

MILLET.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 50 bushels of Millet of *superior quality*: gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

Also, a further supply of Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Fowl Meadow, Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga, Russian Flax, Lima Beans, &c. with several new varieties of Turnip Seed from Europe, including the Yellow Malta, Yellow Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, &c. A few barrels fresh White Mustard Seed—Also, Green Citron, Pine Apple, and Pomegranate Mistletoes; Carolina Water Melons.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few pounds of Long White Summer Naples Radish, a variety highly esteemed in the Southern States.

For Sale.

A valuable real estate in Milton, pleasantly situated, 9 miles from Boston, on the turnpike leading from Boston to Taunton, Bridgewater and New Bedford, containing about 300 acres of the variety of lands, and fruit suitable for a good farm, well watered, with good substantial and convenient buildings. Said farm is calculated to suit a gentleman of taste—or an enterprising young man for a milk establishment, being an excellent grass farm. The purchaser may have with the buildings from 100 acres to the full of the farm. Purchasers are requested to come and examine the soil and crop at this season; possession may be taken at any time from this to the first of April next. Conditions liberal. For further particulars inquire of the publisher of the N. E. Farmer.

Milton, June 10, 1828.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Balls—Flints and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the Dupont Powder Store, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

☞ The Du Pont sold as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, Jr. Boston," on the head of the cask. March 14

Valuable Stock.

For sale 7 Heifers, 2 and 3 years old, raised from some of the best Cows in this State, by Denon. Five of them have brought Calves this spring, and bid fair to make excellent milkers. They were selected by the present owner from the best of his stock, to be kept on his own farm, and are offered for sale in consequence of his having disposed of his farm. They are worthy the attention of any farmer who wishes to obtain good stock.

Also, 2 Horse Collis, 1 and 2 years old, by the imported horse Roman, from excellent mares, well known in this city. Apply to the publisher of the N. E. Farmer. June 6

Bull Bolivar.

The high bred imported Improved Short-horned Bull Bolivar, will stand at the subscriber's stable in Charlestown, Mass. Price \$5 for each cow for the season. This bull was selected by Mr. Coates, the keeper of the Herd Book, without limitation of cost, for the use of the Powelson stock, and is so highly valued by Col. Powell, that he has always refused to sell him, and has consented to part from him but for a season, considering him in turn, points, and pedigree, equal to any animal to be had in Great Britain.

Bolivar is red and white, is not three years old, and has never been forced; yet he gets immediately behind his fore legs 7 feet 8 inches. The singular neatness of his shoulder, the straightness of his back, the width of his loin, the smallness of his head, neck, and ossa, the quickness of his gait, together with the well known character of his family as dairy stock, render him one of the most desirable males for improving our neat cattle, that can in any country be found.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1828.

No. 50.

NATURAL HISTORY.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INSECTS ON PEACH TREES.

[The following able and useful article was written for the last number of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, in answer to a letter from JOHN LOWELL, Esq., President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and one of the Editors of that Journal.]

Milton, June 6. 1828.

DEAR SIR—The insects which you sent, are plant-lice, or APHIDES peculiar to the leaves of the Peach-tree. Scarcely a plant exists to which a species is not appropriated, and hence most of them are called by the name of the plant on which they live; as *APHIS ROSÆ*; *APHIS CEREÆ*; *A. PRUNI*; *A. BRASSICÆ*; &c. &c.; and this species may be called *APHIS PERSICÆ*.

Aphides are furnished with a proboscis with which they puncture the leaves, their pedicels, the buds, or the young twigs of plants, and through it draw the sap for their nourishment.—Those which derive it from leaves proceed from minute eggs, deposited the preceding year, near the leaf-buds: the eggs endure the winter, and are hatched as soon as the buds begin to expand. The aphides, by pumping the sap from the under surface of the leaf, cause it to project, above, in irregular convexities of a reddish colour, and, at length, to become tortuous and changed in structure. Independently, then, of the exhaustion of the sap, by those small insects, the tree suffers in consequence of the interruption or imperfect performance of the functions belonging to the leaves.

De Geer,* when describing the aphid of the Elm, informs us that the aphid hatched from the egg in spring, the mother of the succeeding race, by repeatedly wounding the leaf, causes it to curl, and become unequal, thus forming a secure shelter for her young. Reaumur† asserts that it is only when the leaves are young and tender that this deformity is produced, and that, when the leaves are fully grown and tough, they are not altered in form by the punctures of aphides.

The aphid of the peach-tree is very briefly noticed by Kirby and Spence, (Introduct. vol. i. p. 202, edit. 2d.) but does not appear to have been described by entomological writers.

The economy and habits of all aphides are similar, or vary only as it respects the part of the plants on which they subsist. The first which appear in spring are hatched from eggs, and are females only. They change their skins repeatedly, and perish soon after bringing forth their young. These young aphides proceed in the same way, being also viviparous; and the race is continued by a succession of viviparous females till autumn, when males and females both appear, and terminate the series for the season. The product of their union is however changed; for these females deposit the eggs beforementioned, which are destined to continue the species another year, through several successive generations, without the intervention of males.

This is not the only wonderful fact in the his-

tory of aphides; there is another which is equally true of all species.

Wherever Aphides prevail there will ants endeavor to gain access. They are attracted by the sweetish fluid which exudes from the two little horns terminating the body of the aphid. The ants not only collect this from the surface of the leaves, but catch it as it is ejected by the aphides, and even compel them to yield it at their pleasure. This they effect by patting briskly and alternately each side of the body of the aphid with their antennæ: the flow of the fluid being thus stimulated and accelerated, and distilling drop by drop, is greedily swallowed by the successful operator.

Ants are, of course, on the most friendly terms with aphides; but the latter have redoubtable enemies of the insect kind. These are the larvæ of the lady-bug, (*COCCINELLA*) that of the fœtid lace-winged fly (*HEMEROBIUS*) and that of a two-winged fly, (*SIRPHUS*.)

The first is an elongated, flattened, blueish larva, spotted with yellow or red, and having six legs near the head. It may often be seen on lousy plants, where it regales itself by feasting on the numerous carcases which its superior size and strength enable it to slaughter. As the genus *COCCINELLA* not only abounds in species, but also in individuals, it is very generally diffused amongst plants, and its services are very considerable.

The second Aphidivorous insect is the young of a fly, having 4 wings resembling the most delicate lace, with brilliant eyes; but which, notwithstanding its beauty is extremely disgusting from the powerful excrementitious odour it exhales. This fly (*HEMEROBIUS perla*.) suspends its eggs by threads in clusters where aphides prevail. The larva is provided with a pair of large, curved, and pointed teeth, moving laterally, and perforated with holes, through which it sucks the juices of its victims. The havoc it makes is astonishing, for one minute suffices to destroy and extract all the fluid of the largest aphid.

The last are the grubs of two-winged flies (*SIRPHI*) of various kinds. Some of these flies are black with yellow spots on the body. I have often seen them about trees and plants depositing their eggs, which they do on the wing, like the Bot-fly, curving the tail beneath a leaf and leaving an egg where aphides are discovered.—Others lay their eggs near the buds of trees, where the young may find their appropriate nourishment as soon as hatched. These grubs are pointed near the head and larger towards the tail; their mouth is furnished with a triple point—

that the first generations of Aphides are the most numerous, and that they progressively decrease in numbers. This arises from several causes; one is the slaughter of the race by its enemies; the second is that some become winged and fly away to other trees; the third cause is that they become gradually less prolific, till the appearance of a few oviparous females and still fewer males terminates the series. This circumstance is a curious fact in physiology. A single impregnation in the autumn is sufficient for the fecundation of all the generations the next year. Prolific females only are produced, and these, at first, in great numbers; though their successors still continue to bring forth their kind, the energy of the impregnation would appear to be gradually lessened from the gradual decrease of their numbers, till, at last, it is exhausted at the birth of a few males and females, whose care it is to provide for another era in the race, by the production of the above-mentioned wonderfully fertilized eggs. (See also Encyclopædia. ARTS.)

ed dart, with which they pierce their prey, elevate it into the air, and devour it at leisure. What is more singular still, that this grub is entirely blind; but the provident care of the parent fly, in placing it in the very midst of the sluggish aphides, enables it, without much groping about, to detect and destroy them by hundreds.

Mr Kirby says that on examining his currant bushes, which but a week before were infested by myriads of aphides, not one was to be found; but beneath each leaf were 3 or 4 full fed grubs of the Aphidivorous fly, surrounded by heaps of the slain, the trophies of their successful warfare. He also says that he has found it very easy to clear a plant or small tree of lice, by placing upon it several larvæ of *COCCINELLA* or *SIRPHI*.

Aphides are not the only insects which cause the deformity in the leaves of trees. I am persuaded that a minute elongated THrips contributes greatly to the same disease. (One of the larvæ was concealed in a leaf you sent me, and I have frequently seen them on the Peach-tree.) I am led to this conclusion from having frequently examined small trees where the leaves were curled, without being able to discover either aphides, their skins, or the aphidivorous larvæ; but have found one or two larvæ of the THrips, or the perfect insect beneath nearly every leaf. Linnaeus conjectured that the monstrosity observed on the flowers of a kind of LOTUS was caused by these minute insects; and I have repeatedly detected them in similar excrescences of leaves and flowers. Since they, like the aphides, are furnished with a proboscis, it is highly probable that, like them also, they use it in inflicting the same deleterious punctures. The largest THrips does not exceed one line in length, and hence they are not readily detected.

I have tried various methods to destroy plant-lice, and give the preference to a decoction of tobacco. This may be thrown upon the trees by means of a garden engine; and if the stream be directed beneath the limbs with considerable force it will not only dislodge but kill the lice. A solution of potash or soap-suds, would, perhaps, answer the same purpose. Fumigation with tobacco is also successful where it is practicable.

Please excuse haste.

I am, dear sir,

very respectfully,

your humble serv't,

T. W. HARRIS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

STATE COLLECTION OF MINERALS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—The rapid improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and the facilities for internal commerce, bringing into requisition all our resources from the mineral kingdom—ledges of granite, marble, slate, and soap-stone—beds of marl, clay, peat, and sand—ores of iron and other metals, are all needed to prosecute the great works of improvement, and to advance individual as well as public prosperity. About two hundred and fifty different species, or varieties of minerals have already been discovered in the State of Massachusetts, and many of them applied for the benefit of the arts. Numerous deposits and some va-

* Vol. iii. p. 82. † Vol. iii. p. 296.

See Kirby and Spence. Introduct. vol. ii. p. 89, do. vol. i. p. 176. Also Reaumur, and De Geer. It is to be observed

rieties, doubtless, remain yet to be discovered—ought certainly to be more generally known, and more extensively applied to their legitimate uses. In connection with this subject, every one will see that a State deposit of minerals, must be of extensive utility and of very easy accomplishment. It would furnish not only to members of the legislature, but to citizens generally, on their visit to the metropolis, a convenient opportunity of an acquaintance with their mineral productions and resources. And numerous individuals in various sections of the State, already possess interest and knowledge enough upon the subject to lend their aid to forward it. Through the medium of legislators, a collection from their several towns might very soon be made, and with great ease. And it is hoped and believed that the legislature would cheerfully appropriate a room in the State-house for the collection, and funds sufficient to defray the expense of transporting, &c.

Several States in the Union have already procured collections of the kind proposed; and if a deposit should be made in the capital of each State, an exchange might be instituted, which would be mutually and extensively beneficial to the whole community.

FRANKLIN.

We entirely concur with the writer of the above article respecting the importance of a deposit of minerals of the kind above described. Mineralogy is a science of great practical utility, and intimately connected with agriculture; and of course with the prosperity of the country. Man would be a savage, without minerals; deprive him of iron and you destroy more than three fourths of his physical powers. Mineral substances which are valuable for manures, for buildings, for paints, pottery, medicine, and other purposes, embracing almost the whole circle of the useful arts may lurk undiscovered for ages, in access ble situations, but of no service to mankind, merely for the want of a little skill in mineralogy, a knowledge of those appearances, soils, strata or layers of earth, which are infallible indices of the presence of minerals. We have no doubt but that there are thousands of acres of barren land, in the United States, which contain ten times as much value, at present undiscovered, and beneath the earth's surface, as the same number of acres of fertile land would produce on their surface with the best cultivation. A knowledge of mineralogy gives a key to unlock these subterranean borders, and enables us to open the strong box, in which Nature has deposited her treasures.

An acquaintance with mineralogy is useful, not only by giving us information of what may be found but of what may not be found in any particular soil or location. No saline, fossil or metalliferous bodies ought to be sought after, by any expensive and laborious excavations, unless the laborer is guided by the lights of science. Great expenses are incurred by unskillful efforts to dig coal, salt, lead, and perhaps silver or gold, in situations where nothing of the kind ever existed. This might be avoided by a knowledge of mineralogy; and that knowledge can hardly be acquired without specimens.—*Editor.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FELLING TIMBER.

MR. FESSENDEN,—In vol. 2d of the New England Farmer, were published a few facts respecting the most proper time for felling timber, that

we intend to have the most durable, and yet have it exposed to the weather.* At the time of writing those statements, I had one experiment going on, which had not come to a result. In September 10, 1822 I bought a maple log, and felled it for timber to work into a mill. After working what I wanted at that time, the remainder was left exposed to the weather. In June 1823, I had another fallen, and left part of it exposed to the weather by the side of the other. In October, 1825, I examined both pieces, and found the one that was felled in June was affected with white rot, all through the timber; but on examining that which was cut in September, I found the outside colored in about one fourth of an inch; the remainder white, and as good for timber as it ever had been.

In 1827, in August, I was making an engine to a paper mill, and had timber to work, which was felled in June, about the 10th. The bark was left on until we worked it, when to our surprise, the white sap-wood, in some places had been rotten. This was the Quercus alba, white oak. From a consideration of the approaching scarcity of timber, in this part of the country, I have been led to communicate these remarks, not with a view of contradicting any person, for I think that a few degrees of latitude may make some considerable difference in the time when trees cease to extend their branches, and form their leaf and fruit buds for the next year, which is an indication that the sap is undergoing a change, and ceases to descend; a doctrine, which I shall attempt to demonstrate by some experiments I have made, which are conclusive to my mind. But this I must omit till another opportunity.

In this latitude, and to one degree north—and nearly one to the south—the leaf and fruit buds are mostly formed in August, with here and there an exception; we find some formed in July, and some not until September. These last are not timber trees; and I think that in the latitude of Philadelphia, timber trees standing on a southern declivity may be as mature in the last of June, as here in September; and what Mr. Cooper has said,† may be as correct there for June as what we have said for September here. But the fact that timber trees do cease to extend their branches in June, and form their buds on the banks of the Delaware would be gratifying for me to learn. One other fact would be useful to ascertain—that is, whether there is the same acid in timber trees in June that there is in September. In this latitude, timber that is felled in September will not suffer from red rot: nor will the powder-post worm ever touch it. Take a young walnut, say one large enough for barrel hoops, and give it any exposure you please (not placing it in the fire) and it will not lose its force in two years; nor will the powder-post be found upon it, whereas take it in June, and it will perish the first season.

I have subjoined a table, showing the comparative value of timber felled at the two seasons of the year above mentioned, in which I am correct, or nearly so.

Oak,	Sept. 10.0	June 4.5
Maple,	Sept. 10.0	June 2.4
Walnut,	Sept. 10.0	June 2.5
Elm,	Sept. 10.0	June 1.6
Ash,	Sept. 10.0	June 3.2

* See likewise, page 366 of the current volume of the New England Farmer. † Ibid.

But by comparing the four last with white oak, provided they were all felled in September, they will stand nearly thus:

Oak, 10.0	Maple, 5.5
	Walnut, 6.2
	Elm, 4.5
	Ash, 5.6

PHINEAS STEVENS.

Andover, June 29, 1828.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GRAFTING.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Through the medium of the New England Farmer, I wish some of your correspondents would describe the best mode of management on grafted trees—say apple trees, that have this spring been headed and grafted—whose trunks are from ten to twenty-five inches in diameter, and have from twenty-five to one hundred stocks on a tree. Whether it is best to keep the young sprouts or suckers clear from the trees, or suffer them to remain to receive part of the sap? And if taken off, at what time it is best? And whether to take all at once, or part? This information would be gratefully received by one interested in the advancement of good fruit.

Yours, with respect,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Weston, June 28, 1828.

N. B. I have had upwards of 4000 scions set this spring, of which I think not fifty have failed of taking. Among which are pears growing in the best stocks and the forest hazle; apricots, peaches, and mulberry scions growing in plum tree stocks. Most of my scions are apple—the largest tree has one hundred and fifteen stocks.

From the New York Statesman.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The following important article on this subject is from a southern paper: "By a letter published in a recent number of the American Farmer, it appears that the silk worm and its proper ailments are of spontaneous growth, in the State of Mississippi. The writer (a Mr. Benton of Vicksburgh), states that the cocoons are about as large as a hen's egg, and that they differ from all others, in having a hull on the outside, in all respects similar to that which encloses the worm. They are found sometimes upon the lime, and sometimes upon the cane; when on the latter they are small—when on the former, larger than upon the mulberry. The country abounds with mulberry trees—mostly black and red, though there are many of the white."

The success attending the culture of silk in several parts of the United States, and particularly in the State of Connecticut, has awakened public attention to the subject. From the foregoing extract, it would seem that the United States is more favored than any other part of the world; inasmuch as the silk worm with all the varieties of the mulberry (the leaves of which have been supposed to be its only appropriate food) are native productions of our soil and climate. By the extract referred to, it seems the lime tree also affords sustenance calculated to nourish and sustain these animals in great perfection. Should the United States, with the advantages she possesses, in a very few years produce her own supplies of silk; and moreover, should it hereafter form an impor-

tant article in the catalogue of our exports, it ought not to excite our wonder.

If in 1816, any friend of the American system had predicted, that within twelve years from that time, \$30,000,000 of coarse cottons, would be spun, by yankee machinery, in a single year, and that our exports of domestic goods to other countries would annually exceed 6,000,000 dollars, he would have been pronounced little better than insane—but facts now show that he would have predicted nothing beyond reality. Women, children, and infirm persons may do nearly all that is required for growing this article. Let John Bull gainsay ever so often, and strong, we have proved that we can spin, and weave, and bleach, and dye. Messrs. Burritt & Clayton's commercial list informs us, that 470 packages of cotton goods were shipped from this city to foreign ports last month. This information is obtained from our custom-house books. Every yard made by yankee industry, and to take the place of British and East India goods.

But not to wander from the subject with which we commenced—we cannot but rejoice at the growing interest which is awakened in relation to the culture of silk. The quantity purchased of foreign countries, is enormous. In 1825 it amounted to \$10,271,527. What a quantity of flour at five dollars per barrel it will take to pay for the proportion which we consume of this immense import? We are pleased that this subject has attracted the attention of the American Institute of this city. At the last meeting of this association Dr. Pascalis read an interesting memoir, prepared by himself, on the mulberry. To avoid the tedious delay of many years which is required for the mulberry to grow to perfection, the eastern people plant the seeds in rows, and thereby are enabled in a short time, to obtain an abundance of leaves which serves as food for the silk worms. This time-saving expedient has greatly increased the production of silk in some of our sister States—and gives another illustration, that American ingenuity can effect in a few days what in Europe is thought the labor of an age.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

MAGNOLIA MACROPHYLLA.

The *magnolia macrophylla*, one of the most magnificent of our native trees, is now in full bloom at the nurseries of D. & C. Landreth, near Philadelphia, and is so truly worthy of notice that I cannot refrain from attempting a description of it for insertion in your columns. The specimen to which I more particularly refer (for their nurseries contain several of considerable size,) is estimated at upwards of thirty feet in height, and measures, three feet above the ground, about eight inches in diameter. The leaves when fully grown, at which state they do not arrive before July, are generally, foot stalk included, from twenty-four to thirty inches in length and eight or ten in breadth. The upper surface is smooth, of a light green colour—the under glaucous, form a coating of pubescent, and marked with prominent veins, alternately proceeding from the mid-rib—and are variably arranged in clusters of four, or more, near the extremity of the branches.

As respects the flower, it is difficult to give a description calculated to convey an adequate idea of its majesty. Mr. Nuttall, in his "Genera of N. American Plants" states it to be the largest flower

of any other American plant. In the nurseries herein referred to, they generally measure eight inches in length, and when fully expanded, sixteen inches in diameter, giving a circumference of nearly four feet. It is composed of but six petals, white, or slightly inclined to a cream color. The three inner ones, marked near the ball, with a purple spot of about an inch square—forming a remarkable contrast with (this excepted) its un sullied purity.

Let the reader figure to himself, a tree of the size here named, with clusters of immense leaves, hanging pendant, or horizontally, and waving in the air like vast two-colored wings—the extremity of each branch, crowned with a flower of the size to be individually conspicuous at a distance of two or three hundred yards, and he has but a faint idea of the tree attempted to be described. The contracted localities in which this tree is found growing indigenously has been remarked by all the botanists who have traversed our continent. Mr. Nuttall says he first observed it near the banks of Cumberland river, in Tennessee, but of small size. Michaux observes in his *North American Sylva*, 3d. half vol. p. 26, "in the month of June, 1789, in the first journey made by my father from Charleston to the mountains of North Carolina, I accompanied him and discovered this tree, which he immediately judged to be a new species of *magnolia*. The spot on which we found this magnificent vegetable, is in North Carolina, ten miles south of Lincolnton, and two hundred and fifty miles from Charleston. Our extensive researches in quest of it in the upper part of the southern States, and those subsequently made by several English botanists, east of the Alleghenies, which were alike unsuccessful, sufficiently prove that it is extremely rare between the mountains and the sea. West of the range in Tennessee, it is more common; but even here, only a few trees are found together at intervals of forty or fifty miles, as I had an opportunity of observing during my journey in the western States in 1803." It is now many years since it was added to the collection of the Messrs. Landreth, and is found perfectly hardy, the youngest plants enduring the severest frost uninjured—easily cultivated, and thriving readily in most situations. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that it yet remains to be generally introduced.

The changes wrought on many vegetables by careful cultivation and attention is too generally known to be necessary to repeat, and the present case is an instance of it worthy of remark. Michaux states, that in its native soil, "it does not exceed thirty-five feet in height, and four or five inches in diameter." The estimate of the height of the specimen here spoken of is believed to be pretty accurate, and should no accident interfere, it will certainly attain a much larger size, the shoots of each year being strong and vigorous.—The diameter of the tree is from actual measurement. The flowers he also states "when fully blown, are sometimes eight or nine inches in diameter;" and a size but about one half which they arrive at in the nurseries herein referred to.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.

The English carry agriculture to great perfection. Every spot of ground capable of cultivation is improved. Wherever I have been, the fields are generally small, enclosed by hedges and made perfectly smooth, by means of cast iron rollers. Nu-

merous trees are left to grow around the hedges, and scattered over the fields. These are so nicely trimmed, as to add greatly to the beauty of the country. Not a weed is suffered to grow. The crops all look well, and are much more productive than ours. The cattle and sheep feed on grass up to their knees, and look, as we should say, fit to kill.—the slight enclosures that keep them in their pastures, would be but a poor protection against our lean, half-fed, unruly animals. Here the cattle have no need to break fences.—They have food sufficient within their own domains. I came here under the impression that the country was bare of trees. On the contrary, I find it better stocked in this respect than the thick settlements of our own country. We wantonly destroy trees as if they were of no value: here they are planted and nursed with as much care, as though they bore choice fruit.—*Extract of a Letter from England.*

WATER CULTIVATION.

In the fair New England country, many a little stream flows down the hills and glistens among the verdure of the fields like a thread of silver on a robe of green, inviting the hand of skill to direct its course so as to spread the rich deposits, washed into its channel by the rain over the fields of the farmer. The effects produced by irrigation, even in seasons when the clouds are liberal of moisture, can be distinctly traced by the eye whence the rivulets are poured on the grasses—effects not so much derived from the moisture as from the fertilizing particles borne on by its current. The rills which trickle down so copiously from their little fountains, may be made tributary to the purposes of agriculture, to an extent more considerable than is estimated by those, who neglect to employ agents so valuable and laborers so profitable.—*National Egis.*

ARABIAN METHOD OF PREPARING COFFEE.

It is found that the only certain mode of retaining the pure flavor of the coffee, is to roast, pound and boil it, all in quick succession, the roasted berries soon losing their flavor if laid by for a day, and the pounded coffee becoming insipid, even in a few hours. The Arabs of the desert, who are from necessity economical in the use of this article, follow the same process, even if they require only two cups of the liquid, roasting a handful of berries on an iron plate, pounding them in the pestle and mortar while warm, and the instant the water boils, which it generally does by the time the other preparations are completed, so that no time is lost, putting the pounded coffee into it, and suffering it to boil, stirring it at the same time for a minute or two, when it is poured out to drink. As the beverage is taken without sugar or milk, the slightest difference in flavor is perceptible; and long experience having shown this to be the best way of preserving it in perfection, it is perhaps worth mentioning in detail, particularly as the use of this article has become so general even in England.—*Buckingham's Travels.*

Six convicts lately escaped from the Kentucky Penitentiary, supplied themselves with arms and ammunition belonging to their vigilant guard, continued in platoon, as banditti, for five days within twenty miles of the prison, then struck off for the river, stole a flat boat, and embarked as river pirates.

CULTURE OF HEMP.

The hemp is a plant of equal antiquity with the flax. It is supposed to be a native of India, or of some other Asiatic country, being too tender to be even naturalized in Europe. It is one of the few plants employed in British agriculture, in which the male and female flowers are in different plants, a circumstance which has some influence on its culture and management. It grows to a great height on good soils, sometimes to six or seven feet in this country, but in Italy generally higher; and Crud states that he has seen it fifteen feet eight inches high in the Bolognese territory, and a friend of his, eighteen feet six inches: in both cases the fibre being of remarkable beauty. This luxuriance of the hemp in warm countries may be one reason why it has never been cultivated in England. In Axholme, in Lincolnshire, it has been cultivated from time immemorial, and also for centuries in Suffolk, but chiefly for local manufacture. The culture, management, and uses of hemp, are nearly the same as of flax. When grown for seed it is a very exhausting crop; but when pulled green, it is considered a cleaner of the ground, and is said to have the property of preserving from insects any crop which it may surround. The objections to this crop are, that its coming in the midst of harvest is embarrassing; and that the attention it demands in every state of its progress is too great, where it is only a secondary consideration.

The soils most suitable for hemp are those of the deep black putrid vegetable kind, which have a situation low, and somewhat inclined to moisture, as well as the deep mellow loamy sandy sorts. But the quantity of produce is in general much greater on the former than on the latter; though, according to some, of an inferior quality. Mellow rich clayey loams do well; and nothing better than old meadow land.

The preparation of the soil, and place in the rotation, are the same as for flax.

The season of sowing is towards the end of April, when there is no longer any danger of frost injuring the rising plants. The quantity of seed is from two to three bushels, according to the quality of the land. In quality the seed must be fresh, heavy, and bright in color. Broad-cast is the universal mode of sowing, and the only after-culture consists in keeping off birds when it is coming up; in weeding, and sometimes in supporting the crop by cross rods or lines, as in the case of flax.

In taking the hemp crop, two methods are in use according to the object in view. When the crop is grown entirely for the fibre, it is pulled when in flower, and no distinction made between the male and female plants. But as it is most commonly grown, both with a view to fibre and seed, the usual practice is to pull the male plants as soon as the setting of the seed in the females shows that they have effected their purpose. As the female plants require four or five weeks to ripen their seed, the males are thus pulled so long before them.

In the operation of pulling the males, the pullers walk in the furrows, between the ridges, and reach across to the crown of the ridge, pulling one or two stalks at a time, and carefully avoiding to tread down the female plants. The male stalks are easily known by their yellowish hue, and faded flowers. They are tied in small bundles, and immediately carried to the watering pool, in the manner of flax.

The operation of pulling the females commences when the seed is ripe, which is known by the brownish or greyish hue of the capsules and fading of the leaves. The stalks are then pulled and bound up in bundles, being set up in the same manner as grain, until the seed becomes so dry and firm as to shed freely; great care should be taken at pulling not to shake the stalks rashly, otherwise much of the seed may be lost. It is advised, that, after pulling the seed, hemp may be set to stand in shocks of five sheaves to dry the seed; but in order to prevent any delay in watering, the seed-pods may be cut off with a chopping knife, and dried on canvass exposed to the air, under some shed or cover. This last method of drying the seed will prove of great advantage to the hemp, as the seed and pods, when green, are of such a gummy nature, that the stems might suffer much by sun-burning or rain; which will discolor, and injure the hemp before the seed can be sufficiently dried upon the stalks. Besides, the threshing-out the seed would damage the hemp in a considerable degree.

Hemp is watered (provin. water-retted), bleached (provin. dew-retted), and grassed in the same manner as flax. Grassing is omitted in some places, and drying substituted; and in other districts watering is omitted with the female crop, which is dried and stacked, and dewed or bleached the following spring. On the continent hot water and green soap has been tried, and here as in the case of flax, it is found that steeping two hours in this mixture, is as effectual in separating the fibre from the woody matter, as watering and grassing for weeks.

Although hemp in the process of manufacturing, passes through the hands of the breaker, heckler, spinner, whisteter, weaver, and bleacher; yet many of these operations are frequently carried on by the same person. Some weavers bleach their own yarn and cloth, others their cloth only; some heckle their tow, and put it out to spinning, others buy the tow, and put it out; and some carry on the whole of the trade themselves.

The produce of hemp in fibre, varies from 3 to 6 cwt. per acre; in seed from 11 to 12 bushels.

The uses of hemp are well known, as well as its great importance to the navy for sails and cordage. Exceedingly good huckaback is made from it, for towels and common table-cloths. The low-priced hempen cloths are a general wear for husbandmen, servants, and laboring manufacturers; the better sorts for working farmers and tradesmen in the country; and the finer ones, seven-eights wide, are preferred by some gentlemen, for strength and warmth. They possess this advantage over Irish and other linens, that their color improves in wearing; whilst theirs declines English hemp, properly manufactured, stands unrivalled in its strength and is superior in this respect to the Russian. Considerable quantities of cloth are imported from that country for sheeting merely on account of its strength, for it is coarser at the price than other linen. Our hempen cloth, however, is preferable, being stronger from the superior quality of the thread, and at the same time lighter in washing. The hemp raised in England is not so dry and spongy a nature as what we have from Russia and India, and therefore it requires a smaller proportion of tar to manufacture it into cordage. Tar being cheaper than hemp, the rope-makers prefer foreign hemp to ours, because they can make a greater profit in working it; but cordage must

be stronger in proportion, as there is more hemp and less tar in it, provided there be a sufficient quantity of the latter to unite the fibres. An oil is extracted from the seeds of hemp, which is used in cookery in Russia, and in this country by painters. The seeds themselves are reckoned a good food for poultry, and are supposed to occasion hens to lay a greater quantity of eggs. Small birds in general are very fond of them, but they should be given to caged birds with caution, and mixed with other seeds. A very singular effect is recorded, on very good authority, to have been sometimes produced by feeding bulfinches, and goldfinches, on hemp seed alone, or in too great quantity; viz. that of changing the red and yellow on those birds to a total blackness.

The hemp has few or no diseases.—*Eneye, of Agriculture.*

Patent trial.—An important trial has lately taken place in New York, for an infringement of Dr. Hull's patent improved truss. The defendant sold trusses made by Hovey and by Farr, who also have subsequent patents. There were two grounds of defence;—one, that the trusses sold were different in principle from Dr. Hull's,—and the other, that Dr. Hull's were only an imitation of those made by Oddy & Co. of London. Dr. Mott, Perkins, Rees, Osborne, and Stearns, testified to the originality, utility, and distinguishing qualities of Dr. Hull's truss, and that those made by Hovey and by Farr, were imitations of them. The court directed the jury that

The usefulness and novelty of this invention had been established by physicians and surgeons of the highest respectability. It appears very fully in evidence, that this instrument was of the greatest value in surgery—had been the means of effecting cures in cases where the art had failed heretofore—had enabled persons afflicted with the disease of rupture, to pursue their business and labors without inconvenience, and in fact its invention had formed a new era in the treatment of that disease; that the instruments sold by the defendant, the one known as Mr. Farr's, and the other as Mr. Hovey's trusses, and by them patent ed, are clearly infringements of Dr. Hull's patent. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for the value of the articles sold; and the court, on motion, trebled the damages, according to the statute, with costs. And it was intimated that any further violation of the plaintiff's patent, would be restrained by injunction.—*Mass. Spy.*

Canker worms.—Many of the orchards in the eastern part of this country, says the Springfield Republican, appear to be nearly blighted or destroyed by these insects. The trees look as if a fire had passed over them. These insects have also made their appearance in the vicinity of Boston. Previous to their approach, and where their destructive effects are now seen, the fruit trees promised an abundant harvest. We have heard that a thin mixture of tar, applied to the trunk of a tree, will prevent the ascent of the worm to deposit its eggs.

Fine Wool.—Jacob Heyser, Esq. of this vicinity, last season, clipped 40½ lbs. of wool off of three Merino sheep. On Saturday last we were shown a pattern of a fleece of twenty-three and a half pounds, shorn from one of his flock this season.—The sample was the finest wool we ever saw, and measured twelve inches long.—*Pennsylvania paper.*

TOP DRESSING GRASS-GROUNDS, &c.

By top dressing, much of the best properties of the putrescent manures are exhaled or wasted in the way that has been described; if to this be added the too general loss sustained by decomposition before the manure is applied, it will be found that but little good can be done by a great deal of it, when used in this way.

If dung be used for top dressing, it should be applied soon after the first crop of grass has been mown, and before the manure has suffered any material loss by fermentation. The grasses should be suffered to grow until they form a close shade; after this, they may be pastured, provided a good covering of them be preserved. This will prevent much exhalation; it will also keep the soil much more open to receive the juices of the manure.—

As water does not pass on so freely through a close pile of grass, much of the coarser particles of the washings from the manure will be arrested in their progress through it, and much more of the juices from the dung will sink into the soil. The close covering also greatly favours the decomposition of the litter, and by keeping it flexible, causes it to sink further into the soil, and lie much closer to it; therefore but little if any of it will be found in the way of mowing the ensuing crop of grass, or of making it into hay, provided the manure be very evenly spread over the ground. But as the want of the second crop for hay and other circumstances, may readily prevent the cultivator from hauling the dung at the proper time, he may haul and spread it any time before frost sets in; but not with the same advantage. Still, if care be taken in racking up the hay of the ensuing crop, but little of the litter will appear among it.

Top dressing, however, with putrescent manures, is, under the most favourable circumstances, a very wasteful practice, and should be avoided where population is sufficient to admit the practice of convertible husbandry; except by those who prefer the case obtained by grazing exclusively, to a more active and much more profitable mode of management.

When ashes, gypsum, lime, &c. are applied to the grass grounds, it must be by top dressing.—But either of these substances is more extensively useful to cultivated crops, when they are properly incorporated with the soil.

It is difficult to calculate the losses arising from the prevailing practices of gathering, preparing, and using the manure that might be obtained from the general resources of a farm. Some manage better, and others worse. Neither weight nor measure to ascertain these losses, can be referred to. We may, however, form a tolerable estimate of their amount, by summing up the supposed losses arising from each improper practice, and, as well as it may be done, averaging the losses. This must centre between the best and worst practices in general use. I have done this, and believe the loss cannot be less than seven-eighths of the whole, which might be very readily saved by good management and a proper cultivation.—*Lowell's Husbandry.*

Parmentier's garden.—This garden and nursery, situated about two miles from Brooklyn, at the intersection of the Jamaica and Flatbush roads, is worth a visit, if only for the pleasure, of seeing man's earliest occupation, skilfully, and we hope profitably, pursued. To those, moreover, who may wish to purchase plants, fruit trees, or vines,

it offers a choice of the finest sorts, in the finest order. We saw there a few days since, vines of only two years old, bearing ten, twelve and fourteen clusters, apparently very healthy and thriving. Mr. Parmentier, (the proprietor,) is from Flanders, one of the garden spots of Europe, and combines with much practical knowledge of his art, great general intelligence. He will, we cannot doubt, find that the labor and expense, (both great) which he has laid out upon his garden, return to him with large increase.—*N. Y. Amer.*

American Asylum for the deaf and dumb.—We have seen and read with much interest, the 12th report of the directors of this noble Institution. It contains a mass of information, as curious as it is interesting to the friends of this unfortunate class of our citizens. We learn from it, that the whole number who have been educated at this institution, is two hundred and sixty-two; of whom one hundred and thirty-two are now members. It is a singular fact, that notwithstanding the asylum has been in operation nearly twelve years, only three have died while members of it. We also learn, that, besides the asylum at Hartford, there are four institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb in the U. States; 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Kentucky, 1 in Ohio, and 1 in New York, all of which are under the care of men, who have been taught the system of the Abbe Sicard, at the American asylum. It is probable, that other institutions will be established in the different States, and very soon the whole of this unhappy, and otherwise nearly useless class of citizens, will have an opportunity of being rescued from an almost perfect mental darkness. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont have for a long time, supported a number of their indigent deaf mutes at the American asylum. The legislature of Connecticut, at their last session, appropriated 1500 dollars for this same benevolent purpose.—*N. E. Weekly Review.*

The following is an interesting and important fact which we do not remember to have met with before. It should recommend strongly the application of electricity for the relief of paralytic affections.—*Essex Register.*

Singular Effect of Lightning.—The ship New York, on a late voyage from New York to London, encountered a severe storm of thunder and lightning. There was a passenger on board, very old and very corpulent, whose legs were so paralyzed, that for three years he had not walked half a mile, and who, since his embarkation, had not been able even to stand. After the discharge of the lightning which passed close to the place where this poor cripple was lying, every body was astonished to see him rise, pace up and down the deck, and walk about for a long time, as if nothing had even ailed him. At first his head was a little affected; but that soon went off, while the benefit which he had experienced in his limbs remained. He continued to use them freely during the passage; and on the arrival of the ship in port, he walked with ease to the place of his residence.—*Lon. Mech. Mag.*

The cultivation of potatoes has been introduced at the Grecian Islands by an Irishman named Stevens—and promises to supply the Greeks with food. The President of Greece has declared his gratitude to him.

RURAL TASTE.

We are far behind the English in the comfort and appearance of our Farm-houses. On the other side the water they are content to build a house no larger than can be furnished or occupied, but our practice is too often the reverse of this for our zeal or money fails, and when the farm of the dwelling is covered, not a room is finished within, the windows are stuffed with old hats or rags, and the house stands a monument of the owner's taste and judgment. The houses of our farmers are of irregular shape, and tho' their deformities might be somewhat concealed by trees, the proprietor will give up his shade rather than his prospect.

An Englishman once told us that this want of shade about our houses, was the first thing that struck him unfavorably in the country: and this too in a land every where abounding in trees.—Regarding them, we would repeat the advice of the Scotch Laird, to his son. "Be aye sticking in a tree, they'll be growing while ye're sleeping."

There is also a flowering plant, the honeysuckle, which in some counties in England covers almost every cottage.

As to fruits, our farmers shew a wilful neglect of the blessings of Providence: not one in ten has pears, grapes, plums, or mulberries, which once planted, are hardy, and occasion little other trouble.

The above thoughts occurred to us in a ride of 18 miles in the country, which to our eyes never wore a better appearance than it wears at present.—*Evening Gazette.*

Grand hotel at Boston.—The project of erecting a spacious hotel at Boston, for the better accommodation of strangers, has been for some time in agitation in that city, and we learn from their papers that it is now in a fair way to be carried into successful operation. It is estimated that the land and building will cost 200,000 dollars, of which one half of the amount has been subscribed by the citizens at large, for the period of ten years, at the rate of 3 per cent. The hotel is to be erected on Common-street, and will cover the whole extent of the beautiful lot extending from Beacon-street, to the Granary burial-ground. The building will be four stories in height, one hundred and fifteen feet in front, with wings of more than one hundred feet in length. It will contain a large number of shops in front adapted to the convenience of the occupants. The workmen broke ground on the 24th inst. and the Courier states that it is the intention of the proprietors to lay the corner stone of the edifice on the 4th of July. The enterprising inhabitants of Boston deserve great credit for the spirit with which they carry into effect every project calculated to promote the prosperity, and growth of their city; and for the liberality with which they employ their capital in giving employment to their laborers, mechanics, artists, &c.—*Salem Reg.*

A valuable Donation.—The collection of the late Governor Clinton in science and natural history amounting to upwards of 1100 specimens having at the recent sale of his effects been purchased by Messrs. John T. Norton, and Edward C. Delevan of this city, those gentlemen have very munificently and appropriately presented them to the Albany Institute. May those who thus use wealth, always have it to use.—*Albany Chronicle.*

From the National Intelligencer.

DRUNKENNESS.

ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTIVES.

Gentlemen: Formerly, it was a trite proverb, that "Money is the root of evil;" but it has now become obsolete, since we never hear it mentioned any more.

What then can be the cause of the present degraded state of our morals? I think that we may trace it in the general use of *strong drink*, which now pervades every class: what I call strong drink is, any thing that causes unusual or more than ordinary flow of spirits. This is effected, in some, by a gill of brandy; and in others by a glass of wine.

There are several causes which lead to the present degraded state of society, in drinking, and which bid fair to make us a nation of drunkards surpassing all other nations in that vice.

In the first place, the *cheapness* of liquors with us, and particularly our domestic spirits, cannot but have a fatal tendency that way. If the States would recommend to Congress to lay a tax of 25 cents a gallon on all domestic *spirits*, (with a corresponding advance on all foreign,) for a fund for internal improvements, and pay over to the Treasury of every State all the moneys so collected in each State, then will that vice be made to contribute much towards the general good of society; for such a tax as that, would produce a revenue sufficient to make a new stone turnpike through State every eight or ten years.

Another cause of Drunkenness is, our mistaken notions of hospitality, it always offering our delectables of slow poison to all our friends, whenever they enter our houses, and when we call at hotels, or other public places of resort, and calling for some strong drink; every child, no matter how young, must have a share of that poison, to them! Can it be wondered at, if we turn out to be a nation of drunkards, when we commence tipping while yet in the arms of a nurse?

Another cause is, that instead of having all our victuals cooked with the slightest seasoning of salt and without any pepper, or other pungent article—all of which ought to be kept in separate bottles on the table, so that each person could add to suit his palate—instead of which all our dishes are seasoned to suit the *vitiating* palates of the old, and not the purer ones, of the children, who, if left to themselves, will refuse all pepper, &c. unless their taste has been already corrupted, by using those articles, or by strong drink, &c.

But, of all things, *tobacco*, whether in chewing or smoking, is the greatest provocative to the use of, and a preference for, strong drink: For no sooner does a person addict himself to the use of this strong and most nauseous of all weeds, than the mouth and palate lose all relish for milk or water, or any mild beverage, and long continually for something even stronger than this drug, to drink, and excite similar sensations on those organs which soon become much impaired in the facility of tasting. If those who use tobacco, would keep an account of the additional expenses they incur, in quenching the continued artificial thirst which is excited by the acidity of that poisonous weed, they will find, that it not only impoverishes their purse, but likewise their health. For I have heard a respectable physician say, that he could distil a poison from the tobacco, sufficiently strong to kill any man.

I have seen, repeatedly suckling infants, of a few weeks old, treated to a share of the raw rum gin, or brandy, to which the mothers had been treated, at various country stores and taverns.—Indeed, it is a common thing, in this Western world, for the comical people to give their infants a dram of whiskey as soon as born! while I would as soon think of putting rat's bane in the mouth of a child of mine, as any kind of spirituous liquor whatever.

When I was a youth, about forty years ago, it was rare to hear of a murder committed in these United States, in six or seven years; whereas, now we can scarcely take up a weekly paper, without finding an account of some murder, or murderous attempt! It is true, our population has increased rapidly during that time, and an increase of crimes must be expected with it; but still, not in that gigantic proportion in which we now find them.—It is therefore, chiefly, to the *general use and cheapness* of our liquors, that we might attribute that increase of crimes which now pervade this once happy country.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1828.

BRITISH ALMANACK FOR 1828.

A work with this title has been published in England under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. We have not seen this Almanack, but find in a late number of the Gardener's Magazine a commendatory notice, from which we extract the following remarks, which suggest ideas, useful to an American as well as an English reader. "The compilations, bearing the names of Moore and Partridge, originally appeared above a century ago, and they continue to be published with much of the astrological predictions and prophetic imposture peculiar to that time. These works profess in the plainest terms to foretell the weather, even to a day, stating that on one day there will be rain, on another snow, and on a third thunder.—They also prophesy as to political events with nearly equal confidence, though not quite so distinctly. Thus one says that at a particular time 'there will arrive good news from Cadiz, Scotland and Naples;' and another tells you that, about such a date, 'a great minister will be impeached;' or, 'a dignitary of the church driven from his preferment.' Nor are they free from party politics. One gives intimations and even prints of a nature calculated to set different religions sets in conflict; and another dates the year as the 150th from the 'horrid Popish Jacobite plot' thus keeping alive, for the purpose of exciting religious animosity, the memory of transactions which are a disgrace to the character of this country, and the worst blot upon the history of its law; affirming as real, crimes in a great degree imaginary, and grossly mistaking even the notions respecting that plot which prevailed at the time. Some parts of these almanacks are not marked by much regard to decency; but there are others also greatly circulated, which are utterly obscene, and could never be admitted into any decent house, had not habit unfortunately reconciled the community to such things, as well as the absurdities of their astrology."

"When it is mentioned that the sale of these works exceeds annually, 500,000, some idea may

be conceived of the tendency which they have to perpetuate notions which are far more adverse to the diffusion of enlightened ideas than ignorance itself. An ignorant mind will imbibe knowledge when it is presented; a mind prejudiced or bigoted repels every idea not in accordance with those already there. The one case is like sowing on a fallow field, the other like sowing on a field of weeds. The new *British Almanack* is a combination of all that is good or founded on truth in the other almanacks, and contains besides a variety of original matter."

The price of the British Almanack is 2s. 5d. sterling, equal to 50 cts. The proprietors of the work could of course afford to make that worth something which was considered of some value in market. In the United States there is such a competition among manufacturers of almanacks, that those commodities will fetch next to nothing, and it must be confessed are often worth no more than what they sell for.

REARING SILK WORMS.

By the kindness of Dr MEASE, of Philadelphia. (a gentleman whose enlightened philanthropic exertions to promote the useful arts have rendered him as well known as he is highly respected,) we have received two copies of a pamphlet entitled "*Directions for the rearing of Silk Worms, and the culture of the White Mulberry Tree. Published by the Pennsylvania Society associated for the Promotion of those Objects.*" Likewise some seeds of the White Mulberry Tree, with directions to "give them to one man, who will make a business of rearing the trees;—and let him have the profit."

The pamphlet contains 25 pages large octavo, closely printed; and we concluded not to commence reprinting it so near the termination of our present volume. We intend to give extracts, or perhaps the whole pamphlet in the next, or seventh volume of our paper. The white mulberry seed we should be happy to present to any gentleman, who would engage to comply with the above mentioned condition of the donation.

A day or two since, a gentleman arrived in this city, from Detroit, via the Erie canal, with 100 hogsheads of *Tobacco*! It was raised and cured in the Michigan territory; is of a fine quality; and was disposed of in part, at a low rate, but at a fair profit, in this city.

Much attention is now paid in that and other of the Western States and Territories, to the culture of this plant; and the day is, perhaps, not distant, when through the great source of local wealth, (the western canal,) it will find a market at the North.—*Albany Argus.*

How to write a Letter.—Let the writing be so plain that every body can read it, and the meaning be so plain that every body can understand it. Admiral Collingwood, in a letter to his daughter, says that "if pens are bad, they should be mended," and more time is lost in making the apology for great haste, than would have been necessary to finish the letter in good style. These remarks apply with equal force to almost every species of writing.

Thirty thousand silk worms are now in operation at a farm near Baltimore. The worms, with specimens of silk, are shewn gratuitously to the public.

TO FARMERS.

It may not be generally known that the beetle, which frequently commits serious ravages on fruit trees, may be effectually extirpated by shaking them from the trees every evening. By pursuing this course for a few days they will entirely disappear. Being a heavy insect they never wander far, so that there is but little danger of being troubled from the neighboring stocks. We have the above facts from a scientific and practical agriculturist, who says that two painful of beetles were collected on the first experiment; and that afterwards the number regularly decreased until the fifth day, when only two beetles were to be found. The experiment was made two weeks ago, and at that time they have entirely disappeared.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

TO ESCAPE THE EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

It is particularly dangerous to stand near leaden spouts, iron gates or palisades, at such times; metals of all kinds having so strong an attraction for lightning as frequently to draw it out of the course which it would otherwise have taken.

When in a house, avoid sitting or standing near the window, door, or walls, during a thunder storm. The nearer a person is to the middle of a room, the better.

The greatest evil to be apprehended from lightning, is the explosion of powder-magazines.—These may, in a great degree, be secured from danger by insulation, or by lining the bulk-heads and floorings, with materials of a non-conducting nature, the expense of which would not be great.

Lake Superior.—According to the late surveys of the boundary between the United States and Canada, about one thousand rivers empty themselves into this enormous inland sea. It is estimated that an elevation of nine feet of waters of the lake would cause them to flow over into the source of the Mississippi instead of running in its present direction. An earthquake, such as was experienced at Chili in 1822, might be attended with tremendous consequences to this region of the country.

Revolving rake.—A patent revolving hay and grain rake has lately been introduced into this State, (says the Portsmouth Journal) and considered a highly important and useful invention.—With a horse, one man and a boy, it rakes clean, and by its revolving, discharges the hay into winrows without stopping the horse or lifting the rake. It will do as much work as ten or twelve men with hand rakes; and no farmer will dispense with it in gathering his hay and grain after seeing it in operation.

Farmington canal.—On Friday the 27th instant the first canal boat, called the Jas. Hillhouse, was launched at Farmington, Conn. on the canal at that place, under a salute of artillery, with a band of music, &c. A party of two hundred ladies and gentlemen embarked on board, and were drawn by a team of decorated grays a few miles on the new channel opened to commerce in that direction. They crossed the Farmington river, on an aqueduct thirty-six feet in height, partook of refreshments on the excursion, and returned at sunset, amid the acclamations of a large concourse of spectators assembled on the rationally joyful occasion.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Pain in the eyes.—A correspondent at Scituate requests us to publish the following receipt for the cure of severe pains in the eyes: Make a strong decoction of bitter herbs, such as wormwood, tansy, hoarhound, penny-royal, &c. and hold it, boiling hot, so near the eyes, that the steam will ascend into them. It has been known to give immediate relief in many cases.—And further, he requests us to ask if any remedy is known for weak eyes of ten years' standing?

The Emperor of China, by a late edict, severely censures his sheriffs for their frequent mistakes in executing one prisoner instead of another, as described in the death warrant, and cautions them against such mistakes in future.

The last number of the North American Review contains articles on the following subjects: Lower Canada—Compagnon's America—Medical Societies—Universities—the Chippewa Indians—the Art of Feigning Happy—the Red Rover—Nathaniel Appleton Haven—Necessity of the Common Law—Farrar's Mathematics—Politics of Europe—Elysium of Grecian Antiquities—West's Journals—Quarterly List of New Publications.

Turnip Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, an extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, some of which are the growth of the present season—the finest sorts either for family use or stock. The most improved sorts for the former are the White Stone, White Dutch, Yellow Stone, Yellow Malta. The *Yellow Stone* is one of uncommon excellence and keeps well. Of the sorts for field culture, the White N. York, White Globe, and *Yellow Aberdeen* or *Bullock* are preferable. The *Yellow Aberdeen* is most approved among the farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. Also, *Yellow Ruta Baga*, or Russian Turnip, of the best description. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for us, and the utmost dependence may be placed upon their genuine quality. A variety of Long and Turnip Radishes, suitable for growing the three ensuing months. Prickly or Fall Spinach, Long Prickly and Early Cluster Cucumber; also the genuine Girkin Cucumber, or West India pickling one of the finest pickles.

Likewise 200 lbs. fresh common white flat English Turnip Seed, a part of it the growth of 1823—to dealers and purchasers by the quantity, it will be put at a low rate.

Also, genuine Fowl Meadow Grass, from Vermont—Orchard Grass, Lucerne, &c.—Camp, White Mustard, Flax Seed, &c. At this place is kept the best supply of seeds, native and imported, that art and industry can procure. July 4

Fresh Oatmeal.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, 20 barrels of warranted Irish oatmeal, direct from STEVENS' mills, Barnet, Vt. It will be sold by the barrel only, at a low price.

Seeds for the West Indies.

Merchants, masters of vessels and others trading to the West Indies, can be furnished with boxes of Seeds, assorted, suitable for that market, at from \$4 to \$5 per box.—Each box contains upwards of sixty different kinds of seeds, vegetable and ornamental, in quantities sufficient for a common kitchen garden.—Likewise the greatest variety of seeds to be found in New England, by the pound or bushel, all warranted pure, and of the growth of 1823.

Fresh Imported Saxony Sheep.

Thursday, July 10, at 9 o'clock, A. M. at Brighton, near Boston, will be sold at Public Auction, the entire flock of Saxony Sheep, imported by Tiro. & Fios, Scarle, in the ship America, Dehis, master, from Bremen, consisting of

72 RAMS, 153 EWES and 14 LAMBS.

Samples of the Wool from each of these Sheep, may be seen at any time previous to the sale, at Samuel Grants, Esq. Walpole, N. H. or at the office of the auctioneers. The whole will be sold on the day above named, without reserve, and none will be disposed of previously on any terms. Purchasers are already so well acquainted with the quality of the Sheep, heretofore imported by the importers of this flock, that it is unnecessary to say any thing more in their favor, than that they will be found equal to any previous importation. Catalogues will be ready for delivery ten days previous, and the Sheep may be examined at Brighton, on the day of sale.

COOLIDGE, BROTHERS & HEAD, Auctioneers.

Boston, June 26, 1823.

Bremen Geese.

For sale, 10 pair fine Bremen Geese. Apply at the New England Farmer Seed Store. July 4.

Barefoot and Scrab.

These two valuable animals, which have been sent to this country by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, will, for the present season, stand at Brighton.—They are young, and have been highly celebrated in England. The pedigree of Barefoot, a chestnut horse, is as follows:—

FOALED 1820.

Barefoot, by Trump, dam Rosamond by Buzzard, out of Roseberry, sister to Hulcy and Tartar, by Phœneumon, out of Miss West by Matcham—Regulus—Crab—Children—Isaid.

In 1822, when at Postoffice, sweepstakes of 20 gs. each, for two years old—11 subs.—Barefoot beating Harpoucr.

In 1823, York Springs St. Ledger, or 25 gs. each, 6 subs.—Barefoot beating four others—A. Pontefract sweepstakes of 30 guineas each ten feet, 10 subscribers. Barefoot beating Palatine.

In 1823, the Douraster great St. Ledgers, of 25 gs. each, 80 subscribers. Barefoot beating 11 others.

In 1823, at New Market, Barefoot won a handicap plate value £50, beating Tressilian and five others.

In 1823, at Ascot Heath, Barefoot walked over for the Swin-las stakes, of 25 sovereigns each 3 subs.

In 1823, at Lancaster, the gold cup, value 10 gs. added to a sweepstake of 10 sovereigns, 17 subs. of all ages. Barefoot beating Lottery and two others.

In 1825, at Manchester, Handicap stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 10 ft. with 20 sovereigns added—6 subscribers—Barefoot beating two others. At Lancaster, the gold cup, value 100 gs. added to a sweepstake of 10 sovereigns each, 9 subs.—Barefoot beating two others.

SCRAB. (a beautiful bay Horse.) FOALED IN 1821

Got by Phantom out of Jesse, by Totteridge—Her dam Cracker by Hightler, out of Nutcracker, by Matcoun.

In 1824, won the New Market stakes, 50 gs. each 21 subs.—Scrabs beating four others.

In 1825, at the New Market Crane meeting, the stakes, 100 sovs., 7 subs. Scrab beating two others. The same year, Spring meeting, Scrab won Handicap sweepstakes, 100 sovs., 6 subs. beating three others.

In 1825, Scrab won Kings Plate, 100 gs. beating 30 others. In 1827, Scrab won the gold cup. j-13

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		Per M.	Per C.
APPLES, best.	barrel.	5	90
ASHES, pot. first sort.	ton.	95	00
Real first sort.	ton.	105	00
PEAS, white.	hushel.	1	00
BEAN, mess, new.	barrel.	10	50
Carro, No. 1, new.	"	8	50
Carro, No. 2, new.	"	7	50
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new.	pound.	10	12
CHEESE, new, m'l.	"	9	00
Do, new, m'l.	"	8	00
FLOUR, Boston, Flower street.	barrel.	5	25
Do, same.	"	4	87
Do, same.	"	3	12
GRAIN, new, m'l.	hushel.	53	65
Do, same.	"	50	70
Do, same.	"	32	08
HOGS' LARD, best sort, new.	pound.	9	00
LIME.	cask.	70	00
PLASTER PARIS, retail at.	ton.	2	50
PORK, best sort.	barrel.	13	00
Navy, mess, new.	"	13	50
Carro, No. 1, new.	"	13	50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass.	bushel.	1	87
Orchard Grass.	"	5	00
Fowl Meadow.	"	4	00
Do, Grass.	"	4	00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass.	"	5	00
Red Top.	"	1	00
Lucerne.	pound.	50	50
White Honeysuckle Clover.	"	11	50
Red Clover, (Northern).	"	11	50
French Sugar Beet.	"	1	50
Mangel Wurtzel.	"	1	50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed.	"	42	45
Merino, full blood, unwashed.	"	25	30
Merino, three fourths washed.	"	38	40
Merino, half & quarter washed.	"	30	35
Native, washed.	"	30	35
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort.	"	45	50
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort.	"	28	30
Pulled, for spinning, first sort.	"	38	40
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces.	pound.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces.	"	10	10
Whole hogs.	"	9	10
VEAL.	"	5	8
MUTTON.	"	5	12
POULTRY.	score.	10	12
BUTTER, Reg and tub.	"	10	12
Lump, best.	"	16	20
EGGS.	dozen.	10	12
MEAL, Rye, retail.	bushel.	70	70
Indian, retail.	"	68	68
POTATOS.	"	20	57
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	2	00

MISCELLANIES.

AGRICULTURE.

Thou first of arts, source of domestic ease,
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas,
Thrift Agriculture! lend thy potent aid;
Spread thy green fields where dreary forests shade;
Where savage men pursue their savage prey,
Let the white flocks in verdant pastures play;
From the bloom'd orchard and the showery vale
Give the rich fragrance in the gentle gale;
Reward with ample boon the laborer's hand.
And pour thy gladdening bounties o'er the land
Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil;
Your nation's glory is a cultur'd soil.
Rome's Cincinnatus, of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels whilst he till'd the earth.
E'en China's Monarch lays his sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.

Reasons for emigrating.—A Scottish gentleman in the warmth of national veneration, was praising Scotland for the cheapness of provisions; a salmon might be bought for saxeence, and a dozen mackerel for twapence. "And pray, sir," said one of the listeners, "how came you to leave so cheap a country?"—"In gude troth, mon," replied the Scotchman, "although fish is plentiful enough, the saxeence and twapence are unco scarce."

In old times it is said a parishioner thought himself cheated if a sermon were less than an hour long. Now, short sermons are called for.

A farmer hired a man to break flax by the day, and he said he could hear all day long the slow sound By—the—d-a-y—By—the—d-a-y—By—the—d-a-y. He afterwards hired him by the job; the music was then changed to double quick time—By the job, By the job, By the job, job, job.

The clerk of a church in England lately gave notice of a parish rate in the following manner: "I am desired to give notice that the third levy is assessed five pence in the pound," and without pausing, added, "let us sing to the praise and glory of God,

"Lord what a wretched land this is,
That yields us no supplies."

Longevity.—There are 17 men now living in New Haven, whose united ages amount to 1413 years. The average of each individual is eighty-three years. In addition to these, there are twenty-seven men, whose united ages amount to 1971 years, and whose average age is 73 years. The average age of the two together is about seventy-seven years.

Eggs, Rags, and Run.—A few days since, as I was journeying back from the sea-board, I called at a store in — to bait my horse. While I was waiting for the wearied animal to take his allowance, there came in a squalid looking woman, and passing to the counter, in a low voice inquired of the clerk—Have you any rum? She was answered agreeably to her wish. "Give me a quart," said she, handing him a jug, and at the same time beginning to lay out upon the counter from a covered basket, the *quid pro quo*.—"There are nine of your eggs," said the clerk. "Here are some paper rags also," said she of the brown jug. They were thrown into the scales, and raised a twelve ounce weight. "You have $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound," said the clerk. "The eggs and the rags come to nine cents—the rum is ten."

By this time the fire in my bones began to burn. Rising from my seat, I said, "Good woman, have you a family?" "No," was her reply, and, as if conscience was beginning to do its office, she added, "I hav'n't got it for myself."

The sequel I will not relate, only that I went on my way thinking on the *power of appetite*. This woman had been picking up a rag here and a rag there—and had been anxiously watching her hen for nine successive days. And for what? For the means of gratifying a raging and an unconquerable appetite. These are thy triumphs, O rum!

Should this little incident, Mr. Editor, make the same impression on your mind as it did on mine, you will throw it into some corner of your useful paper.

"Forty."—A writer in the Athenaeum, under the head "Biblical Criticism," has some curious observations on the word "forty," as used in the Scriptures. He observes that this numeral, which occurs so frequently, and in places where its introduction is manifestly at variance with the passages that precede and follow it, is in the East, constantly used as a general term, implying "many" or indefinite numbers, as we use the words "score," and "dozen or two." A ruined palace at Persepolis is called "Cselmiminar," or the "forty pillars," though it has but 19 standing, and when perfect had 260. The Arabs also use one thousand and one in a similar manner. Thus Moses was in the Mount "forty" days, means many, not "forty" years in the wilderness. This meaning explains numerous difficulties in Scripture history. And Persians, Arabs, and Turks, still use the term "forty" in this case.

The Militia.—A correspondent in the Lowell Journal, signed "8000," thus notices the militia system: "Of all the laws of the present day, there is none that operates so unequally on all, and so large portion of society as does the present *odious militia system*. It is also very injurious to the welfare of society—induces idleness, drinking and many other vices. It is a tax on the rich man's purse, and a tax on the poor man's time. If the sum of money is to be got rid of, we say apply it to some nobler object. In vain may we build churches, have prayer meetings, form societies for suppression of intemperance, &c. &c. We say in vain may we do these things unless we abolish entirely the militia system. No man has ever yet shown that the country has been benefited, by these trainings. The system has none other for its advocates, except those who are, like children, "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw" who admire to strut about dressed in regiments, and to exhibit themselves to the gaze of the public, to show to the world how much braver they appear in times of peace, than they would in time of war. We are far behind our southern friends in this business. In Maryland, of so little consequence is it, that, by paying two dollars you are exempt, any body old or young for the year. Every one ought to read the Rev. Mr. Pierpont's sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, on the Election day, 1828. It shows the militia system in its proper light. The supporters of the system are decreasing every day and it must ere long go down—down—never to rise again.—*Salem Observer.*

It is said Lee has been ordered to be admitted free duty at Cuba for two years.

India rubber has been successfully used in England for hose for engines. A certificate, in its favor, is published by a man who had 126 feet in constant use two years. It answered the purpose completely, and was decidedly preferable to leather hose. It required no care, no oiling, and being always perfectly air tight, it is vastly superior for suction hose.

The Saco Palladium states that the mill erected by the Saco Manufacturing Company, will contain 12,000 spindles and 360 looms. 1200 spindles have been started within a few weeks, and a proportionate number of looms.

Illuminated church dials are becoming numerous in London, and are found very convenient to the public.

For Sale,

At the Agricultural Warehouse 100 Doz. of Derby's patent Sythe Rides—Perseus, Dudley, Fane, Farwell and other best warranted Sythes—Megreys and Hall's best warranted hay rakes—Willis's Improved Horse Power Machine—Pope's Hand Threshing Machine, &c.

Cucumber Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a further supply of Green and White Turkey, White Spined, Long Frickey, and small West India Gherkin Cucumber Seed—the latter is a fine sort for pickling, and should be planted soon.

For Sale,

At the New England Farmer Seed Store, "A Memoir of the Cultivation of the Vine in America"—and the best Mode of making Wine. Second edition. By John Adlum. June 27

Field Beans.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store two barrels of small white prolific Field Beans, raised in Milton, Mass.—They are of fine quality, free from any mixture, the seed being selected, and are all of the growth of 1827.

Gunpowder, &c.

Du Pont's Gun Powder, at 23 to 50 cts. per pound—Shot—Ball—Flint and Percussion Caps.

Also, Alum—Refined Salt Petre—Blue Vitriol, &c. constantly for sale at the *Dupont Powder Store*, No. 65 Broad street—By E. COPELAND, Jr.

[By The Du Pont said as above, is warranted first quality—and is marked "E. Copeland, jr. Boston," on the head of the cask. March 14

MILLET.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 50 bushels of Millet of superior quality: gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

Also, a further supply of Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Fowl Meadow, Blongel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga, Russian Flax, Lima Beans, &c. with several new varieties of Turnip Seed from Europe, including the Yellow Malta, Yellow Stone, Yellow Aberdeen, &c. A few barrels fresh White Mustard Seed.—Also, Green Citron, Pine Apple, and Pomegranate Musk Melons; Carolina and Long Island Water Melons.
For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a few pounds of Long White Summer Naples Radish, a variety highly esteemed in the Southern States.

Bull Belvoir.

The high bred imported Improved Short-horned Bull Belvoir, will stand at the subscriber's stable in Charlestown, Mass. Price \$5 for each cow for the season. This bull was selected by Mr. Coates, the keeper of the Herd Book without limitation of cost, for the use of the Powelton stock, and is so highly valued by Col. Powel, that he has always refused to sell him, and has consented to part from him but for a season, considering him in form, points, and pedigree, equal to any animal to be had in Great Britain.

Belvoir is red and white, is not three years old, and has never been forced; yet he gets immediately behind his fore legs 7 feet 8 inches. The singular neatness of his shoulder, the straightness of his back, the width of his loin, the smallness of his head, neck, and ossil, the quickness of his gait, together with the well known character of his family as dairy stock, render him one of the most desirable males for improving our neat cattle, that can in any country be found.

SAMUEL JAQUES, Jr.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1828.

No. 51.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Although the means of preventing and destroying putrid or infectious miasmata, by the use of chemical agents, have been long known, they have been resorted to for the most part only on occasions of alarm. They may be made to conduce so much to our comfort and health at this season, that I venture to send you a brief notice of a preventive and remedial agent, which may be employed in any situation, and under all circumstances.

Within a few months great use has been made in France of a chemical compound of chlorine gas and lime or soda, for the purpose of destroying the offensive odours arising from putrifying animal and vegetable matters. The first use of this compound was in a case of judicial inquiry, where it became necessary to disinter a body for examination, and by it the effluvia was destroyed in an hour or two.

For all common purposes, the effects of the compound of lime and chlorine, known in commerce as "bleaching powder," and "bleaching salts," are similar to those of the substance used in France under the name of "Labarraque's Disinfecting Soda Liquid."

The bleaching powder may be sprinkled about an apartment, or a small quantity thrown into a vessel which it is desirable to purify; or it may be dissolved in water, and cloths be dipped in the solution, and afterwards be brought into the vitiated atmosphere. Vehicles for the removal of offensive substances, as well as the substances themselves, may be freed from all offensive odour by the use of the powder, while at the same time the fertilizing powers of those substances are remarkably increased—a fact which has been established by actual experiment.

In some situations and apartments, a few spoonfuls of the powder may be mixed with the sand with which the floors are usually sprinkled. The many occasions, both in public and private, where this purifying agent may be advantageously employed, must be obvious.* It is sometimes desirable to prevent the rapid change of a dead body previous to interment; this would be accomplished by a small quantity of the dry powder within the coffin, or by the application of the moistened cloths.

In descending into vaults, pits, sewers, &c. if the air breathed be passed through a sponge which has been wet with the solution, the person can remain some time without injury in situations where others not so provided would infallibly be destroyed.

The use of this substance in the sick chamber will be found a source of no slight comfort, and even safety in some diseases; and it has been applied to ulcers and putrescent sores with manifest advantage.

The effect of this chemical agent is not like

that of vinegar, and the various substances resorted to on occasions like the above, it does not merely disguise the odour, it chemically decomposes and destroys it. It is perfectly innocent, and not expensive, unless purchased in small quantities usually sold in small tin boxes; it should be obtained from the manufacturer, by the pound.

Cambridge, July 1. J. W. WEBSTER.

From "Seventy-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, Puddings," &c., an excellent treatise published by Munroe & Francis, and for sale at this office, price 50 cents.

GOOSEBERRY PUDDING.

A pint of stewed gooseberries, with all their juice.
A quarter of a pound of powdered sugar.
Two ounces of fresh butter.
Two ounces of grated bread.
Three eggs.

Stew the gooseberries till quite soft. When they are cold, mash them fine with the back of a spoon, and stir into them two ounces of sugar.—Take two ounces more of sugar, and stir it to a cream with two ounces of butter.

Grate very fine, as much stale bread as will weigh two ounces.

Beat three eggs, and stir them into the butter and sugar, in turn with the gooseberries, and bread.

Lay puff-paste in a soup-plate. Put in the mixture, and bake it half an hour.

Do not grate sugar over it.

BLACK CURRANT JELLY.

Pick the currants from the stalks, wash and drain them. Mash them soft with a spoon, put them in a bag, and squeeze out the juice. To each pint of juice, allow three quarters of a pound of loaf-sugar. Put the juice and sugar into a preserving kettle, and boil them about ten minutes, skimming them well. Take it immediately out of the kettle. Put it warm into your glasses. Tie it up with brandy papers.

The juice of black currants is so very thick, that it requires less sugar and less boiling than any other jelly.

FRUIT PIES

Fruit pies for family use, are generally made with common paste, allowing three quarters of a pound of butter to a pound and a half of flour.

Peaches and plums, for pies, should be cut in half, and the stones taken out. Cherries also should be stoned, and red cherries only should be used for pies.

Apples should be cut into very thin slices, and are very much improved by a little lemon-peel.—Sweet apples are not good for pies, as they are very insipid when baked, and seldom get thoroughly done. If green apples are used, they should first be stewed in as little water as possible, and made very sweet.

Apples, stewed previous to baking, should not be done till they break, but only till they are tender. They should then be drained in a cullender and chopped fine with a knife or the edge of a spoon.

In making pies of juicy fruit, it is a good way to set a small tea-cup on the bottom crust, and lay the fruit all around it. The juice will collect under the cup, and not run out at the edges or top of the pie. The fruit should be mixed with a suf-

ficient quantity of sugar, and piled up in the middle, so as to make the pie highest in the centre.—The upper crust should be pricked with a fork, or have a slit cut in the middle. The edges should be nicely crimped with a knife.

Dried peaches, dried apples, and cranberries should be stewed with a very little water, and allowed to get quite cold before they are put into the pie. If stewed fruit is put in warm, it will make the paste heavy.

If your pies are made in the form of shells, or without lids, the fruit should always be stewed first, or it will not be sufficiently done, as the shells (which should be of puff-paste) must not bake so long as covered pies.

Shells intended for sweetmeats, must be baked empty, and the fruit put into them before they go to the table.

Fruit pies with lids, should have loaf-sugar grated over them. If they have been baked the day before, they should be warmed in the stove, or near the fire, before they are sent to table, to soften the crust and make them fresh.

Raspberry and apple pies are much improved by taking off the lid, and pouring in a little cream just before they go to table. Replace the lid very carefully.

RED CURRANT JELLY.

Wash your currants, drain them, and pick them from the stalks. Mash them with the back of a spoon. Put them in a jelly-bag, and squeeze it till all the juice is pressed out.

To every pint of juice, allow a pound of the best loaf-sugar. Put the juice and the sugar into your kettle, and boil it fifteen minutes, skimming it all the while. Pour it warm into your glasses, set it for several hours in the sun, and when cold, tie it up with brandy paper. Jellies should never be allowed to get cold in the kettle. If boiled too long, they will lose their flavour, and become of a dark colour.

Strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and grape jelly may be made in the same manner, and with the same proportion of loaf-sugar.

Red currant jelly may also be made in a very simple manner, by putting the currants whole into the kettle, with the sugar; allowing a pound of sugar to a pound of currants. Boil them together fifteen minutes, skimming carefully. Then pour them into a sieve, with a pan under it. Let them drain through the sieve into the pan, pressing them down with the back of a spoon.

Take the jelly, while warm, out of the pan and put it into your glasses. Tie it up with brandy paper when cold.

Lusus Naturæ.—A Royal George peach tree, cultivated in the garden of the Rev. Mr. Howman of Beccles, produced, last season, rather a large fruit, three parts of which were peach, and one part nectarine, quite distinct in appearance as well as in flavour.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

Mr. Andrew Hook, No. 165 Market street, Baltimore, has prepared handkerchiefs from India silk, with views of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road elegantly printed on them.

* We recommend this excellent article to the attention of those engaged in removing night soil; and particularly to such farmers in Brookline, Brighton, &c., as have it deposited on their farms. The "Bleaching Salts" alluded to, can be purchased at the New England Farmer seed store in any quantity.

MOWING.

They who have not been in their youth accustomed to do this work, are seldom found to be able to do it with ease or expedition. But when the art is once learnt, it will not be lost.

As this is one of the most laborious parts of the husbandman's calling, and the more fatiguing as it must be performed in the hottest season of the year, every precaution ought to be used which tends to lighten the labour. To this it will conduce not a little, for the mower to rise very early, and be at his work before the rising of the sun.—He may easily perform half the usual day's work before nine in the morning. His work will not only be made easier by the coolness of the morning air, but also by the dew on the grass, which is cut the more easily for being wet. By this means he may lie still and rest himself during all the hottest of the day, while others who begun late are sweating themselves excessively; and hurting their health, probably, by taking down large draughts of cold drink to slake their raging thirst. The other half of his work may be performed after three or four o'clock; and at night he will find himself free from fatigue.

If the mower would husband his strength to advantage, he should take care to have his scythe, and all the apparatus for mowing, in the best order. His scythe ought to be adapted to the surface on which he mows. If the surface be level and free from obstacles, the scythe may be long and almost straight; and he will perform his work with less labour, and greater expedition. But if the surface be uneven, cradley, or chequered with stones, or stumps of trees, his scythe must be short and crooked. Otherwise he will be obliged to leave much of the grass uncut, or use more labor in cutting it. A long and straight scythe will only cut off the tops of the grass in hollows.

A mower should not have a snead that is too slender; for this will keep the scythe in a continual tremor, and do much to hinder its cutting.—He must see that it keeps perfectly fast on the snead; for the least degree of looseness will oblige him to use the more violence at every stroke.—Many worry themselves needlessly by not attending to this circumstance.

Mowing with a company ought to be avoided by those who are not very strong, or who are little used to the business, or who have not their tools in the best order. Young lads, who are ambitious to be thought good mowers, often find themselves much hurt by mowing in company.

Mowers should not follow too closely after each other: For this has been the occasion of fatal wounds. And when the dangerous tool is carried from place to place, it should be bound up with a rope of grass, or otherwise carefully secured.

“Mr. de Lisle introduced in England, the mowing of wheat. The method is this: The scythe he uses is at least six inches shorter in the blade than the common scythe; and instead of a cradle, has two twigs of osier put semi-circular wise into holes made in the handle of the scythe, near the blade, in such a manner that one semi-circle intersects the other.

“By this method of mowing wheat, the standing corn is always at the left hand. The mower mows it inward, bearing the corn he cuts on his scythe, till it come to that which is standing, against which it gently leans. After every mower follows, a gatherer, who being provided with a hook or stick, about two feet long, gathers up the

corn, makes it into a gavel, and lays it gently on the ground. This must be done with spirit, as another mower immediately follows.”—*Com. Farm.*

As reaping is slow and laborious work, it would be right for our countrymen to learn this method of mowing their wheat; which will undoubtedly answer also for other sorts of grain.—*Deane.*

Soap, saving of.—For the use of private families, where linen is dirty by perspiration or grease it will be of great service towards rendering it white, to steep it for some time in a clear liquor, made by mixing one quart of quick lime in ten gallons of water, letting the mixture stand 24 hours, and then using the clear water, drawn from the lime. After the linen is steeped in this liquor it should be washed as usual, but it will require much less soap to be used.

KITCHEN GARDEN—JULY.

Several successional crops are required to be sown this month for the supply of autumn, and some main crops for winter consumption. Many principal crops will be now arrived to full perfection, and some mature crops all gathered. When the latter is the case, the ground should be cleared and dug for succeeding ones, or for some general autumn and winter crops, as turnips, cabbages, savoy, broccoli, cauliflowers, celery, endive, &c. &c.

The business of sowing and planting this month will be more successful if done in moist or showery weather, or on the approach of rain, or immediately after; especially for small seeds, and young seedling plants.

Old crops of artichokes now advancing in full fruit should be divested of some of the small side heads, to encourage the principal top heads in attaining a larger magnitude.

Now is the time to gather aromatic herbs for drying and distilling, &c. as spear-mint, pepper-mint, balm, penny-royal, camomile flowers, lavender-flowers, sage, hyssop, marjoram, fennel, dill, basil, tarragon, angelica, marigold flowers, sweet-marjoram, &c. most of which, when just coming into flower, are in the best perfection for gathering. The fennel, dill, and angelica, should remain till they are in seed.

Plant the last crops of beans, for late production in autumn. Let them be principally of the smaller kind, as they are most successful in late planting, putting in a few at two or three different times in the month; and also some larger kinds, to have the greater chance of success and variety; and in all of which, if dry weather, soak the beans in soft water, six or eight hours, then plant them, and water the ground along the rows.

Earth up celery plants, to blanch; also the stems of young cabbages, savoy, broccoli, borecole, beans, peas, kidney-beans, &c. to strengthen their growth.

Sow the principal late crops of kidney-beans, of the dwarf kinds, for autumn supply; and some more for late successional production in September, &c. sow them all in drills, two feet or two feet and a half distant; and if the weather is very hot and dry, either soak the beans, or water the drills well before you sow them.

Continue to plant out different sorts of lettuce at a foot or fifteen inches from each other. Plant them in small shallow drills, to preserve the moisture longer; and water them well at planting.

If your melons are advanced to full growth,

give them but little water, as much moisture will retard the ripening, and prevent their acquiring that rich flavor peculiar to this fruit. If they are ripe gather them in the morning. Mature ripeness is sometimes shown by the fruit cracking at the base round the stalk, or by changing yellowish, and imparting a fragrant odour.

Radishes may be sowed for an autumn crop to draw next month.

LONDON PORTER.

This popular beverage would seem, from the statements made of its ingredients, very ill to deserve its renown. The proportion of the malt consumed to the porter made, shows that if malt and hops alone were used, the liquor produced would not be so intoxicating as the most watery small beer. Its intoxicating property must arise, therefore, from some other ingredients. What is called “porter essence” is the most in use for this purpose. The following is said to be the recipe for this agreeable and highly salutary compound:

“Take $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of Spanish liquorice, and 4 lbs. of copperas, boil them together in a copper pan, in 3 gallons of water. Then take $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of molasses or treacle, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of raw sugar, and boil them till they thicken a good deal, add the mixture above mentioned, and boil altogether two hours. When cold, add the following ingredients, in powder, 4 lbs. of gentian root, (ground) 4 lbs. of orange pease, 2 lbs. of ground calamus root, and stir and mix till the substance becomes like a soft extract.”

Other ingredients are used, such as *quassia*, the *multum powder*, as it is called, to save hops, the *coculus indicus*, and *nux vomica*, which are in the highest degree destructive to animal life, though their immediate effect is only a kind of stupid intoxication. More than 30,000 lbs. of *nux vomica*, and more than 12,000 lbs. of *coculus indicus*, are annually imported into Great Britain. As the only other use for these drugs, besides their infusion into porter, is to poison vermin, it is naturally concluded that nearly the whole goes into the porter, for the purpose of poisoning men. It is this deleterious beverage which gives London porters that inflammatory habit and red complexion which are mistaken for health, but which rather betokens so much solidified hydrogen, ready to take fire at every moment. It is a problem for the curious, which is the more effectual and honorable means of extinguishing life—English porter or American whiskey.—*Baltimore American.*

Soda, in washing.—A few ounces of soda will soften a hoghead of the hardest water. It is said to be greatly superior in washing to either potash or pearl-ash. It gives a delicate whiteness to the linen without the slightest injury, and never unless excess is used in the least affects the hands. To glasses, decanters, table spoons, &c. it gives a lustre equal to the highest polish, without labour, if washed in water, in which a small quantity has been dissolved.

The Georgia (Augusta) Courier of the 23d ult. says that on the previous Saturday there were 14 cart and wagon loads of Watermelons in market which is considered unusually early.

Several instances have occurred recently, in Connecticut, of dairy women having the Kine Pock, caught from the cows.

GRAPE VINES.

Communication from William Wilson, Esq. of Clermont, New York, on the culture of the Grape. Addressed to the New York Horticultural Society, March 1821.—Communicated for the New York Farmer.

You noticed a few grapes which I sent last summer to my friend, Mr. Peter Hattack—they were not intended for exhibition, or perhaps better bunches might have been sent. But as they met your approbation, the mode of raising them may not be unacceptable. I have cultivated grapes for more than twenty years, and for the last ten years with success. The soil in which they grow, is a light gravelly loam, the ground perfectly level, the vines were raised from cuttings and planted in the place they were intended to be continued, and where they now are. I have two rows of about twenty-five vines each, one on the north side of the garden, exposed to the south and protected by a high board fence, the other row in the middle and most exposed situation, with no shelter whatever. For the first six or seven years, they were cultivated in the usual way, cut down to three or four feet, and supported by stakes and laths. Their growth was rapid, and required a good deal of trimming. They bore fruit; but in two years out of three, they were blasted and mildewed, good for nothing; all we got was trouble and vexation. I had resolved to abandon them. About this time, I observed in the woods some very fine looking wild grapes, the vines running up high trees, and most of the fruit at or near the top. On examining, many were found in the same situation; from this I took the hint of raising the cultivated grape higher from the ground. At the time of trimming I left the vines their whole length, ten or twelve feet or more; cutting away every side shoot and leaving the vines as clear of shoots, or spurs, or beads, as possible. The spring following, by every vine was fixed a strong stake at least ten feet high, with most of the limbs untouched, so that they had the appearance of large bushes, or well grown saplings. The vines were twisted around them to the top, and when necessary, tied with bass.—By the middle of June, the stakes were entirely covered by the new shoots of the vine, and with plenty of fruit, which was fully ripe in September, and not one bunch blasted or mildewed; there was not one cluster within three or four feet of the ground. Since that time I have continued the same practice, and have now vines 20 or 30 feet long; some of which run up the fruit trees adjoining, the others being carried up 8 or 10 feet, and then stretched horizontally. It is no unpleasant thing to see a cherry tree on one hand, a pear tree on the other, and a peach tree not far off, all ornamented with clusters of grapes. Yet such is the case, and has been for years past.—Several strangers, both citizens and Europeans, curious in such things, have called to examine for themselves, and have generally allowed it to be the most successful cultivation they had seen.

To the members of the horticultural society, who, it is probable are mostly practical men, I cannot write in their technical language; it is therefore hoped they will excuse the inaccuracies that occur. In as few words as possible, the whole management of the year is as follows, and it matters not at what period we begin. The fruit begins to ripen early in September and continues till the frosts in October. As soon as the grapes are all gathered, that is about the 15th of

October, the stakes are taken up and thrown aside for fire wood. The vine is then stretched out its whole length and trimmed as clean as possible, in which state it is left lying on the ground for two or three weeks; about the last of November, they are laid on the surface at full length, and fastened down with pins, and covered lightly with earth; which is done by digging a shallow ditch on each side, and throwing up the ground to the middle, which forms a ridge over the vines, and covers them about ten or twelve inches; no straw, manure, or any other covering but the earth; in this state they lie all winter. In April, as soon as the weather will permit, they are uncovered and left on the ground for ten or twelve days or more; the stakes are now, about the first of May, fixed in their places, and the vines replaced as before. They require no farther trouble, unless some that may be blown down are to be put up again. The borders are now well dressed by digging and raking, but no manure, nor has any been put on for ten years or more. They are also kept perfectly clean through the summer, by frequent hoeing and raking; no vegetables are allowed to grow on the borders at any time.

This mode of raising grapes differs from the ordinary in these particulars:

1st. Trimming or pruning: this is usually done in February or March. Here we never cut a vine later than November; were this done in the spring they would either bleed to death or be so much weakened as to bear no fruit. In general, we are too sparing of the knife, leaving too many eyes or buds, by which you get too much wood and too little fruit; and there is a mistake, which all writers that I have seen have fallen into, that "vines bear their fruit on the wood that was produced the preceding year." This is not the case, for the fruit is invariably on the wood of the present year.

2d. The next difference is laying down and covering the vines all winter. In our northern climate, this is absolutely necessary: it may not be so farther south, yet it is worth a trial with a few vines. Prune in October, lay them down and cover in November or December, and take them up in March. One season will test the utility or futility of the practice.

3d. Another difference is leaving the vine its full length and training it as high as possible.—This I have never seen except in my own garden; but it is the practice in some parts of Italy, where the vines run over the poplar and elm trees.

4th. Most people plant their vines in sheltered and warm places: this is following the English mode, where the climate requires it. Here my vines that are most exposed, bear equally if not better than others.

5th. No manure has been used for many years. Its use gives wood, not fruit.

The greater part of the grapes are the sweet water; these are the best bearers, and pleasanter for table. The miller grape answers well for a variety, and is a good bearer. I have tried the red and black Hamburg, but they do not succeed so well. I am now trying to raise the Madeira grape, having received a few cuttings, which came from that island, last spring, all of which are growing and shall have a fair trial.

The borders on which the grapes are cultivated are six feet wide, and the vines in the centre.

Your humble servant,
WILLIAM WILSON.

From Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.

TREATMENT OF GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

As soon as the leaves are all fallen, I begin pruning, and dunging, if need require. I then dig the ground between the bushes, leaving the ground as rough as possible; and as the diggers are proceeding, that is, as soon as they are clear of the first plant in the row, I give the bush, from the rose of a watering-pot, at least an English gallon of the following mixture, of equal parts, viz. lime-water, chamber-ley, and soap-suds, in which I introduce as much soot as to give the composition the color and consistence of rich dunghill drainings; proceeding over the whole in this manner, without treading or poaching the ground: in which state they remain until the winter frosts are fairly past, when I level and dress up the ground between with a rake.

This practice I have invariably performed, and have always had healthy fruitful bushes, and never in the least annoyed with any insects on the bushes so dressed. JOHN NAISMITH.

HOW TO PICKLE WALNUTS.

Scald slightly, and rub off the first skin of a hundred large walnuts, before they have a hard shell: this may easily be ascertained by trying them with a pin. Put them in a strong cold brine, put new brine the third and sixth days, and take them out and dry them on the ninth. Take an ounce each of long pepper, black pepper, ginger, and allspice; a quarter of an ounce of cloves, some blades of mace, and a table-spoonful of mustard-seeds: bruise the whole together, put into a jar a layer of walnuts, strew them well over with the mixture, and proceed in the same manner till all are covered. Then boil three quarts of white wine vinegar, with sliced horse-radish and ginger, pour it hot over the walnuts, and cover close.—Repeat the boiling of the vinegar and pour it hot over, three or four days, always keeping the pickle closely covered; add at the last boiling a few cloves of garlic, or shallots. In five months they will be fit for use.

A Tropical Climate.—Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The *vete rouge* lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose. You eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockatrices, and snakes, get into the bed—ants eat the books—scorpions sting you on the foot—every thing stings, bites, or bruises—every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Mariam. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your tea cup—a non-descript with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter! All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering her entomological hosts to eat you up as you are standing, out of your coat, waist-coat and breeches. Such are the tropics. All this recoules us to our dews, fogs, vapor and drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures—to our British constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces.—*Edinb. Review.*

Extracts from Knight's Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear.

The inexperienced planter will suppose that much time will be lost in propagating new kinds, as these will not produce fruit so soon as grafts of those which have been long in cultivation; but he will soon find that the fruit of very small young trees by no means repays him for the injury they sustain in growth. If the seeds, from which new varieties were expected, and those intended merely to produce stocks, were sowed in the same season, the merits of those varieties would generally be known, as early as the stocks would have gained proper size and strength in the nursery, and have become after being moved, firmly rooted in the ground, where they are to remain; and if the stocks were then to be grafted in the branches, with those new varieties, I know no means by which an orchard could be better, or more expeditiously raised.

It has been recommended to remove the young trees once or twice during the time they remain in the nursery, under the idea of increasing the number of their roots; but I think this practice only eligible with trees which do not readily grow when transplanted. I have always found the growth of young apple trees to be much retarded, and a premature disposition to blossom to be brought on by it, and I could not afterwards observe that those trees, which had been twice removed, grew better than others. It has also been supposed that many small roots, proceeding immediately from the trunk, are in the future growth of the tree to be preferred to a few which are large; but as the large roots of necessity branch into small, which consequently extend into a greater distance, the advantages of more transplantations than from the seed-bed to the nursery, and thence to the orchard, may reasonably be questioned.

The apple tree succeeds best in situations which are neither high, nor remarkably low. In the former its blossoms are frequently injured by cold winds, and in the latter by spring frosts, particularly when the trees are planted in the lowest part of a confined valley. A south, or southeast aspect is generally preferred, on account of the turbulence of the west, and the coldness of the north winds; but orchards succeed well in all aspects; and where the violence of the west wind is broken by an intervening piece of ground, a southwest aspect will be found equal to any. The trees attain their largest stature in a deep strong loam; but will grow well in all rich soils, which are neither excessively sandy nor wet. An orchard, generally, is most productive of fruit, when it is situated near the fold-yard, and is in consequence much trodden and manured by the cattle in the winter; and hence it will not unfrequently be found advantageous to plant on the site of an old orchard. The ground, however, in which old apple trees have grown, is esteemed very unfavorable to young ones. When from contiguity to the house, an orchard is planted in this kind of ground, the pear and apple should be made to succeed each other, as has been judiciously recommended by Mr. Marshall. The roots of the pear descend to a greater depth in the ground than those of the apple tree; and as the stocks of neither of these fruits will afford proper nutriment to the other, it may be questioned whether their action on the soil be perfectly similar.

In the choice of fruits of every situation, atten-

tion should be paid to select such as are sufficiently early to ripen well in it; for if the fruit be not ripe, its produce must ever be crude, harsh or unpalatable. A cider apple may be safely pronounced to be too late for the situation it occupies, when it does not become yellow before the end of October; and I do not know any disadvantages attending a more early maturity; provided the kinds of fruit be capable of being kept a few weeks. An opinion, I have observed, prevails that the liquors obtained from all early fruits are without strength or body; but the strongest cider, yet known, is produced by one of these, the Stur; and I have met with two other varieties, evidently capable of making extremely strong ciders, which ripens in the end of August.

In cold and unfavorable situations those fruits will best repay the planter, which in their general character appear nearly related to the native kind or crab; for though the flavor of these be austere and ungrateful to the palate, the ciders produced from some of them, when they have been thoroughly ripened, are often found smooth and generous. I would recommend the grafts to be taken from an improved crab, in preference to the degenerated apple; for the former will possess much of the hardness and vigor, whilst the latter will often inherit the debility and diseases of the parent tree. Proper fruits of this kind might probably be obtained from a crab of a deep yellow color, and in taste rather astringent than acid, trained to a south wall, and impregnated with the farina of a rich early apple, in the manner already recommended. But both the red, and the yellow Siberian crabs possess qualities, which appear to give them great advantages over every English variety. Their blossoms are in an extraordinary degree, capable of bearing cold; the fruit attains a very perfect and early maturity; it is in color and beauty unrivalled, and contains but a moderate portion of acid, compared with its astringency.

I am well satisfied that the fruits, I have obtained from these, will flourish and make fine ciders in many situations where kinds which have been more improved by cultivation will not succeed; and when old trees, whose branches have been taken off, are to be engrafted, I have no doubt but that fruits of this kind, just arrived at the bearing age, may be used with very great advantage. The leaf and habit of an improved crab will generally indicate a worse fruit, and of a degenerate apple a better, than the trees will afterwards produce; but this remark does not appear to me to be applicable to those fruits, whose degeneracy, or variation, has been produced by the introduction of the farina of another kind.

GRAFTING AND INOCULATION.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the benefits to be derived from the engrafting and inoculation of fruit trees, are far from being fully realized. Aside from the neglect of improving orchards, where there is nothing to prevent but the disposition to procrastinate and delay—so prevalent with all—we believe that the process is of much more extensive application than is generally known, and that it may be the means of introducing the cultivation of fruits, now imported from abroad at a great expense. It has been ascertained that the shag-bark walnut may be successfully engrafted, and that the engrafted trees are much the surest bearers. Where this not the case, the difference in the quality of these nuts

would make it an object to engraft most of the walnut trees. Some have a very thin shell, and a thick, large meat—while others have a thick shell and but little meat. It is probable that the hickory, or shag-bark, would do well, engrafted on the pig-nut. If it should, the quantity raised might be greatly increased, and the quality much improved. The Madera nut, which is usually sold at the shops under the name of the English walnut, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 cents per pound, may be cultivated here without difficulty, and is very productive. In the vicinity of New York, there is a tree which has produced, in a single year, as many as sold in the market for two hundred dollars. We have no doubt that it might be engrafted on the butter-nut, or the walnut, with perfect success. It is a tree of the same genus, and in its character bears a nearer resemblance to the butter-nut than many other trees do to those on which they are successfully engrafted. The experiment is worth trying, and, if successful, it would soon furnish us, at a cheap rate, with a good supply of that excellent nut, without waiting the more tardy process of rearing the tree.—*Mass. Spy.*

GREEN FRUIT.

It may not be amiss to remind parents, and all those who have the immediate oversight of children, that unripe fruit already begins to appear in our markets. It is possible that more children's lives are destroyed, in the summer, by this cause of disease, than almost all others put together.—Apples which are shaken from the trees by violent winds, or fall prematurely by decay, are immediately gathered and brought to market; the display of them is too tempting to children to be withheld; and of course, they are purchased, and eaten. Nothing is more pernicious, and yet nothing is more common, than to see children and young persons eating this kind of fruit. We should think that parents would lay a more strict injunction against this indulgence upon their children. They must, unless they can make up their minds to risk their health and their lives.—*N. Y. Adv.*

SILK WORMS.

The white silk worms hatch twice a year—the yellow but once. The latter spins much the largest ball, and is accounted the most valuable and least troublesome.

The price of eggs is sixpence a thousand.

Each miller deposits about 400 eggs.

It is calculated that the worms produced from the eggs of 200 millers, or winged worms, will make ten pounds of silk.

One hundred and fifty pounds of leaves, it is estimated, are eaten by 1000 worms, to spin 1 lb. of silk.

It takes about 1 bushel of yellow cocoons or balls, to make 13 lbs. of silk.

One ball of silk, of the yellow kind, when spun will measure 1750 feet.

The eggs of the silk worm are of two colors; a lightish slate, and a yellow. The latter are held in poor esteem; they seldom contain the vital principle.

THE SHAKERS' CIDER.

A tourist whose observations appear in the New York Commercial Advertiser, gives the following respecting the mode of making and preserving cider as practised by the Shakers of Canterbury, in New-Hampshire.

“ Their fine cider sells in Boston for \$10 the

barrel, a fact which has several times gone the rounds of the newspapers. We made particular inquiries respecting their mode of manufacturing this article, but could not learn that they had any peculiar process. Their fruit is of the ordinary kind, and the apples are gathered as they fall, and hosed. Late in November they are ground in a mill, after the defective ones have been carefully separated, and the pumice is suffered to remain in the vat over night, and until it assumes a red color throughout. It is then pressed in the usual manner, and the cider is put into casks perfectly clean and sweet. They prefer rum hogsheads, when it is possible to obtain them. In December, after the fermentation has subsided, they rack off the cider, and add to each hogshead a gallon of brandy distilled from the lees. In March they again rack into clean hogsheads, and the liquor requires no farther attention. They never drink it until it is at least two years old, and it continues to improve by age. That which we tasted was five years old.—*Hartford Times*.

AN ENGLISH COTTAGE.

There is a family at Winsor Green, just in the vicinity of B—in, which I have occasionally seen; and as I consider them, in manners and style of living, a very good specimen of those middle walks of life, I will give you an account of a late visit there, and will mingle character and description with incident. At the close of a fine day, a young Bostonian and myself, conducted by a son of the family, called at the door of their cottage. By cottage you will not understand me to mean a one-story, straw-thatched building, half hid in woodbine, but a neat two-story brick mansion, covered with slate. We paused a few moments in the front garden, to look at its arrangement. I have often had occasion to admire the taste, which Englishmen of this class exhibit in laying out and decorating their gardens and pleasure grounds.—Whenever they fix upon a spot and call it 'home,' they collect about it every little comfort and elegance that their means will admit. A garden seems to be the primary object in their rural economy; and even when their means are scanty, and they are necessarily confined to a narrow spot of ground, they contrive to throw over that spot a thousand beauties. This taste, I conceive, cannot be too highly commended. It is not less elegant in itself, than it is favorable to purity of manners. The same fondness for a garden and flowers may be traced in the lowest artisans and cottagers; and when they are denied the luxury of a garden, they will make a garden of their houses, and fill every window with flowers, and plants. The garden which we were now surveying, was enclosed with a hawthorn hedge, and two gravelled walks led up each side of a closely shaven oval grass plat, to the front door. Trees of various kinds mingled with shrubbery skirted the edges, and gave to the centre a charming aspect of pensive retirement, and rural quietness.—The lawn, by the use of a cast iron roller, and frequent shaving, had become extremely smooth, and was not only cheering to the eye, from its vivid green, but pleasant and soft as down to the foot.

From the front garden we were conducted through a gate at one corner of the house, into the fruit and flower garden. This was somewhat larger than the other. Like that it was enclosed in a hawthorn hedge, which, by constant trim-

ming and good management had become so closely interwoven and matted together, as to form as effectual a barrier against the intrusion of cattle or the prying curiosity of man, as a brick wall itself. The hedge under the hand of a skillful gardener, can be made to assume the most fantastic shapes. This was so close, that neither the hand nor the eye could penetrate it; and clothed as it then was, in the brightest green, it far surpassed in beauty, any fence or railing, and was more in harmony with the scenes around.

As might be expected, we found ourselves very pleasantly entertained, in strolling over this enclosure. Flowers of all hues, and every fragrance, spread their charms before us, and together with the fine fruits which abounded in it, our senses were variously regaled. At the termination of the walks was some object to call and divert the attention—a summer-house, an arbour, or a rustic seat. In the centre a sun-dial marked the wane of time; and at the foot of the garden, flowed a small stream, which formed several cascades, and finally passed off with a rippling sound, and was lost to the eye under an arbour. There was here nothing extravagant, and nothing more than what most of our farmers and tradesmen might command, with a very little attention and trading cost. The fruit-trees and plants would afford them amusement in their leisure hours, as well as reward them with their products; and the cultivation of flowers would give their daughters a refined and healthy employment.—*Christian Spectator*.

ON LIVERWORT AS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

The plant called liverwort, has recently acquired, through the medium of the newspapers, considerable celebrity as a remedy for consumption. Its reputation is altogether unmerited; its administration must be pernicious in ninety-nine hundredths of the cases in which the lungs are affected. *Its operation is decidedly stimulant*; and the faculty well known how few pulmonary patients will bear remedies of that description. A patient of mine insisted upon using the liverwort in spite of my remonstrances. It gradually accelerated his pulse until a spitting of blood was the consequence. This satisfied him, the plant was abandoned, and his health immediately began to improve. Like other excitants, the liverwort when first taken, improves the feelings of the patient; and hence perhaps, in part, its popularity. Its ultimate effect must in general, however, be such as I have stated.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

Cure for stammering.—Those who suffer under the distressing affliction of an impediment in their speech may be effectually cured—where there is no malformation of the organs of articulation, by a perseverance for three or four months, in the simple remedy of reading aloud with the teeth closed, for at least 2 or 3 hours in the course of each day.—*London paper*.

Temperance.—The people of Hardwick, Vermont, have universally agreed to discontinue the use of ardent spirits except as a medicine, and the merchants have ceased to keep it except in the way they keep other medicines. It occupies (we suppose) its proper place among other medicines and poisons, such as arsenic, oil of vitriol, aquafortis, laudanum, spirits of turpentine, nux. vomica, &c.

MELONS.

These are cultivated in all the warm countries of Europe, and also in Asia, Africa, and America, where its salubrious and cooling fruit is greatly esteemed.

The cultivation of the water-melon is so well understood in the United States, that no directions on the subject are requisite. They afford a very refreshing article of diet in our warm summers, and yield considerable profit. The juice of the sweeter kind yield, on inspissation, a bright light colored syrup, which would answer every purpose required of any syrup. Mr. H. Drinker, of Philadelphia, procured half a pint of this syrup, from fourteen pounds of melon juice, a part of which I tasted, and found very pleasant. Mr. Dordley, who is practically acquainted with the cultivation of the fruit, makes the following calculation upon Mr. Drinker's experiment: "Melons growing at $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, are 1,433 plants on an acre; these bearing two melons of 14 pounds each, yield 4000 pounds of melons, 1,433 pints of syrup—which, at ten cents, would come to one hundred and forty-three dollars, for an acre's produce."

Taking the amount at one half the above sum, it would be more than is produced from many acres of land, in other cultivation, in sandy impoverished soils. Having millions of acres covered with the sugar maple, and thousands of acres fit only for the cultivation of the water-melon, the United States need be under no apprehension of the want of sugar. Dr. Pallas, in the account of his journey to the southern province of Russia, in 1793 and 1794, speaking of a colony of Moravians at Sarcpts, or Sarpa, on the river Volga, says, "the ingenious inhabitants of this town brew a kind of beer from their very abundant and cheap water-melons, with the addition of hops; they also prepare a conserve or marmalade from this fruit, which is a good substitute for syrup or treacle."—*Domes. Encyclopedia*.

The Lombardy Poplar.—It is observed that the Lombardy poplar is decaying in every part of our State. I have seen hundreds, many thousands, this spring, in our north and northwest sections, many of which had put forth their vernal foliage with vigor and luxuriance, and have since withered and died.—*Albany Argus*.

Coal in Pennsylvania.—It has been estimated, and we think with great propriety, that one third of the whole State of Pennsylvania, is pervaded with coal, and we may safely put this down as averaging at least 3 feet in thickness. The whole area of the commonwealth is 43,950 square miles; one third of this is 14,650—the area of the coal fields. A square mile at three feet thick will yield nearly four millions of tons of coal. It is thus demonstrated that the coal fields of Pennsylvania will supply one million of tons, or twenty-eight millions of bushels of coal annually, for nearly sixty thousand years. Enormous as this computation may seem, we venture to say it is much below the reality. Any one acquainted with the coal localities, we think, will not object to the assumption, that one third of the whole commonwealth is pervaded with coal beds, and that these are over three feet thick. It would indeed be nearer the fact to say they average above six feet thick.—*Phila. Aurora*.

Early corn was advertised in the Virginia papers as fit for the table, on the 25th of June.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1828.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, held at the hall of the Massachusetts Bank, June 11, 1828.

Mr LOWELL having declined a re-election to the office of President, it was "voted that the thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, the late President for his eminent services in that office; and that the Society is deeply sensible both of the reputation it has acquired, and the substantial benefits secured to the agricultural interests of New England, by the unwearied exertion of his great and various powers, and by the promptitude and kindness, with which he has availed himself of every opportunity to communicate the benefit of his extensive acquirements to his fellow citizens."

A true copy from the record.

BENJ. GULD, *Assist. Rec. Sec'y.*

Brookline, June 11, 1828.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

Hon. TH. L. WINTHROP, *President.*

Hon. ISRAEL THORNDIKE, *1st Vice President.*

Hon. THO. H. PERKINS, *2d do. do.*

JOHN HEARD, *Esq. Treasurer.*

Hon. JOHN LOWELL, *Corresponding Secretary.*

RICHARD SULLIVAN, *Recording Secretary.*

BENJ. GULD, *Assistant do. do.*

Trustees.

Hon. PETER C. BROOKS,

Hon. JOHN WELLES,

G. PARSONS, *Esq.*

E. H. DERBY, *Esq.*

JOHN C. GRAY, *Esq.*

SWINE.

An Ohio Farmer recommends coals as useful in fattening hogs. After giving his hogs a small quantity daily, say two pieces to each, about the size of a hen's egg, they discontinued rooting, were more quiet, and appeared to fatten faster.—He omitted the coal a few days and they commenced rooting; he gave it again, and they ceased to root. He supposes that the coal corrects the morbid fluid in the stomach which incites them to root deep in search of fresh earth. Hogs in summer should at all times have water in which they can wallow, and they will encrust themselves with a coating of mud, so as to prevent their being troubled with vermin.

WEANING LAMBS, &c.

The weaning of lambs should be effected about this time, or when the lambs are from six weeks to two months old. At this age they should be taken from the ewes, and have the best of pasture during the first fortnight; by the end of which time they will be so much accustomed to living on grass that they may be turned into a poorer pasture. It is important that the lambs when weaning should have a good bite of fresh grass, otherwise their growth will receive a check which no subsequent management can overcome. Where they have grazed with their dams so long as five or six weeks little hindrance to their growth will be sustained by the separation. The ewes should be removed to such distant pastures or other places as that their bleating may not be heard by the lambs. There is, however, one can-

tion to be attended to in turning lambs into a rich pasture, which is to let them be in some degree satisfied with food, previously, that they may not be surfeited or hoven or swollen. Should this disorder occur the distempered animals should be treated as directed, page 334 of our current volume. On weaning the lambs, it may be necessary to milk their dams several times, in order to relieve their udders, which otherwise sometimes become swollen and painful.

The worst woolled lambs, bad colored ones, and those that are very small, should be made over to the butcher, and need not be weaned. It is recommended, however, not to kill or sell for killing any lambs till they are about six months old, at which time their fleece becomes valuable.

"Those ewe lambs, which are intended for stock," according to Deane, "should not come at the rams. For if they have lambs at a year old, it stunts them in their growth; and they have so little milk that their lambs commonly die for want of nourishment. Or if they chance to live, they will be apt to be always small. This practice is one reason why our breed of sheep in this country is so poor.

"The largest lambs should be sheared at the time of the new moon in July. Their fleeces will yield as much the next year, and the wool will be better; and as cold storms rarely happen at that time of the year, the lambs will do better without their fleeces than with them.

GRASS LAND,

By lying, is apt to become uneven and knobby. To prevent this, good farmers pass a roller over their land every spring and fall. This gives the roots of grass a more equal advantage for nourishment and growth, facilitates the mowing of the grass, and the raking of the hay.

When land becomes bound, or its surface matted together by interwoven roots of grass in such a manner as to lessen the crop, if it be not convenient to plough it up, it should be cut or scarified by a spiked roller; or if the farmer do not possess this, by a heavy loaded harrow, when the ground is softened by rains or the coming out of frost. It may then be dressed with some sort of compost, composed of materials which will not lose their virtue by exposure to the sun nor be easily washed away by rain; and harrowed again, so as to mix the manure with the surface of the soil. There is no danger of destroying the roots of the grass by harrowing. Though they be broken they will be speedily renewed; new offsets will be more plentifully formed, and the crops will rise with renewed vigor.

As a general rule, dung, or the recrements of animal and vegetable substances cannot be profitably applied to land which is covered with a thick sward. The sun, the atmosphere, and the neighboring streams of water in such case become the recipients of nearly all the fertilizing particles of manure thus applied. When grass land becomes impoverished by repeated crops of hay being taken from it, the soil should, as a general rule, be ploughed, and manure applied to the arable crops, such as potatoes, Indian corn, mangel wurtzel, &c. and when thoroughly subdued, and made abundantly rich, it should again be laid down to grass, with great plenty of grass seed.

But it is often the case that good grass land is too moist or too stony for arable crops, and yet may need recruiting by some kind of manure. In

such case, light dressings, such as soot, coal-ashes, peat, or wood-ashes, lime, malt-dust, &c. &c. are often highly beneficial. Sir John Sinclair says, "as there are strong objections to the application of pure dung to grass lands, (much of its strength being evaporated, from its being exposed to atmospheric influence) composts are greatly to be preferred. They may be applied at the rate of from thirty to forty cubic yards per acre. To keep grass land in good condition, a dressing to this amount is required every four years. The application of unmixt putrescent manure, will thus be rendered unnecessary, which ought at least to be avoided in meadows, (or pastures) appropriated for the feeding of dairy cows, from its affecting the quality of the milk."

It was remarked in Deane's N. E. Farmer, that "it is ridiculous to think of taking many crops of hay from any piece of upland, in uninterrupted succession, without affording it any manure. For it does not imbibe the richness of the atmosphere so plentifully as land in tillage. Grass land should, therefore, once in two or three years at least, have a dressing of good rotted dung or of a compost, suitable for the soil. But the best way is to do it every year. Autumn is the time for applying manure, according to long approved practice. But a writer in the Geographical Essays recommends doing it immediately after the first mowing when a second crop is expected, which will undoubtedly be the larger."

The last edition of the same work, under the head "Top Dressing," contains the following observations: "There is scarcely any question, on which farmers are more divided than as to the policy of applying manure as a top dressing to grass lands in spring or fall. The reasoning seems to be in favor of spring dressing, and it is supported by many excellent names. But it ought to be known that intelligent farmers, near the metropolis, most generally dress their lands in autumn.— Besides the reason stated above that grass lands are less injured by carting over them in the fall; it may be added, that it is a season of greater leisure, and although it is confidently asserted that the manure is wasted by rains and snows, yet much ought to be allowed on the other side, for the protection afforded by the top dressing, to the tender roots of plants during winter; and ought we not to allow something for the low temperature of the atmosphere in winter, which prevents evaporation? Whatever principles of fertility exist in manure, are in winter carried down into the soil. We are fully convinced that a scorching sun, and drying air are more pernicious to manures, spread thinly over the surface than any drenching rains can be, unless on declivities, where top dressings are unquestionably of less value than on level grounds. The fact, that farmers, who grow rich by supplying great towns with hay, generally adopt the practice of fall dressing grass lands, deserves weight."

LARGE TIMOTHY.

Among other specimens of the uncommon fruitfulness of the present season, we have seen spikes of Timothy, or (as it is most usually denominated in the northern states) Herd's grass, which grew on the farm of Mr Jeremiah Crosby, of Billerica, with heads 14 inches long! Good soil, good culture, and a good season must be united to produce such samples of fertility.

AGRICULTURAL TOAST.

At the State celebration of the late anniversary of American Freedom, held in Boston, in which were present his Excellency the Governor, the Secretary of State, and most of the dignitaries of the Commonwealth, C. P. SUMNER, Esq. Sheriff of Suffolk gave the following toast:

"Agriculture,

In China's realm, from earliest days till now
The well lov'd Emperor annual holds the plough.
Here too, our worthiest candidates for fame,
With unsold'fuch, sometimes do the same;
Ipholding such, our generous yeomen's hearts
Show a just reverence for the first of arts."

It is pleasing to observe that the culture of the ground, the heaven-prescribed employment of the first man, is still held in the highest estimation by our first men.

The Marblehead Social Society have passed a vote of thanks, and forwarded the same, to Rev. John Pierpont, for delivering his discourse before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on their 190th anniversary.—*Salem Reg.*

☞ This discourse has had a most extensive circulation through the newspapers, in all parts of New England, and is worthy the perusal of every intelligent and reflecting man. We understand it has already passed through two editions, in the pamphlet form, of upwards of 5000 copies.

MAKING THE MOST OF LAND.

Capt. James Perkins, of Essex, Mass. raised, last season on an acre and a half of land, 72 bushels of Indian corn, 70 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of winter apples, 80 bushels of turnips, 2 loads of squashes, and 2 bushels of beans. One third of the land alluded to consisted of gravelly knolls. In 1826 the whole was planted with Indian corn. Communicated.

The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer has established a School in Troy, designed to teach experimental philosophy, and its application to agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Nantucket sheep shearing.—The number of sheep assembled at the late shearing in Nantucket, was about 12000. The wool is worth from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound.

The corn field of Mr. Asahel Ives of this town, as we are informed, was attacked not a great while since by an army of Crows which in the space of a few minutes destroyed 2,400 hills of corn.—*Berkshire American.*

ELDER BERRY WINE.

Recipe.—One bushel, when picked from the stalks, produces three gallons, or upwards, of berries—put these to seven gallons soft water; after standing forty-eight hours, put them into the copper, let them boil one hour, then press the juice through a coarse cloth, then put the liquor into your copper again, with twenty pounds of raw sugar, half a pound of Jamaica ginger, bruised, one ounce of cloves, and one ounce of allspice.—Boil the whole together one hour—then put it into a tub, and when cold enough, add some good barm or yeast, spread on a toast, and in two days, put it all into a cask, and lay the bung tightly on for two months; then add one quart of brandy; this wine will keep, if required, several years.

Royal Relic.—The mace belonging to the Royal Society was the gift of King Charles the Second, and is the identical one pointed at by Oliver Cromwell when he said, "Take away that bauble!" on the memorable occasion of his dissolving the Long Parliament.

"Oh Love! what may thine emblem be?"
A skin of yarn across a tree.

Two young ladies recently divided a skein of yarn and hung themselves on a tree near Palmyra, Ohio, and "all for love." Before life became extinct they were discovered and restored.

From Foreign Journals.

ENORMOUS SPIDERS.

In the Brazil, the spider reaches an enormous size, with different habits from those of Europe. It stretches its web from tree to tree, and no longer appears a solitary insect; many hundreds lie together, and form nets of such strength, that you may often see a bird of the size of a swallow, quite exhausted with struggling, and ready to fall a prey to its indefatigable enemy.

COLOUR OF SOILS.

An experiment which I have often repeated upon light as well as tenacious soils with like success, demonstrates how greatly the color of a soil influences the accumulation of heat. Coal ashes were sprinkled over half the surfaces of beds sown with peas, beans, &c. and on these the plants invariably appeared above ground two or three days earlier, obviously on account of the increased warmth; it being a well known fact, that dark colored bodies absorb caloric more readily, and in larger proportions, than those of a lighter hue.

FRENCH SOUPS AND SAUCES.

A French cook is indebted for his delicious sauces, entirely to the produce of the kitchen garden. Ginger, Cayenne pepper, and the host of hot exotics, which in England render the palate a fiery furnace, are wholly excluded from French cookery. Wine, oil, butter and bouillon (stock) form the basis of all soups and gravies: which are flavored with herbs from the garden. French cookery may therefore be pronounced extremely healthy, instead of the reverse, as is supposed in England.

♦♦ An article on the manufacture of Soda will soon appear.
Also, an article from Lynn, on the canker worm.

Oat Meal, Oat Flour, Groats, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a further supply of the above articles, viz. 30 barrels of fresh Oat Meal, fine bolted Oat Flour, Hulls Oats or Vermont Rice, Scotch Barley, &c. for sale in any quantities, wholesale or retail. Also a few canisters of fine Oat Flour, neatly packed, at 50 cts. per canister.

"Bleaching Powder."

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, the Bleaching Powder described on the first page of this week's paper, by Professor WESTER of Harvard University—by the pound or cwt.

Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

Just published by Welles & Lilly, Court Street, Boston, price 50 cts. the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal. Number 2 vol. x. Contents.—The Proceedings and Reports of the Brighton Cattle Show in October 1827.—The culture of Silk.—History of Silk.—History of Silk in the United States.—Raw Potatoes bad for Milch Cows.—One of the Diseases of the Peach Tree.—Lorian's Husbandry.—New Presents of Fruits.

Roman.

This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand on the farm of Mr. Stephen Williams in Northborough, Ms. at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 16.

Barefoot and Scrab.

These two valuable animals, which have been sent to this country by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, will, for the present season, stand in Brighton.—They are young, and have been highly celebrated in England. The pedigree of Barefoot, a chestnut horse, is as follows.

FOALED 1820.

Barefoot, by Trump, dam Rosamond by Pizzard, out of Roseberry, sister to Huley and Tartar, by Phucocoon, out of Miss Wily by Matcham—Regulus—Crab—Children—Laid.

In 1821, when at Pontefract, sweepstakes of 20 gns. each, for two years olds—11 subs. Barefoot beating Harpoucr.

In 1823, York Springs St. Ledger, of 25 gns. each, 6 subs.—Barefoot beating four others.—A, Pontefract sweepstakes of 30 guineas each ten feet, 10 subscribers. Barefoot beating Palatine.

In 1823, the Doncaster Great St. Ledgers, of 25 gns. each, 80 subscribers. Barefoot beating 11 others.

In 1823, at New Market, Barefoot won a handicap plate value £50, beating Tressilian and five others.

In 1824, at Ascot Heath, Barefoot walked over for the Swin's stakes, of 25 sovereigns each 3 subs.

In 1825, at Lancaster, the gold cup, value 10 gns. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, 17 subs. of all ages. Barefoot beating Latery and two others.

In 1826, at Manchester, Handicap stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 10 ft. with 20 sovereigns added—6 subscribers—Barefoot beating two others. At Lancaster, the gold cup, value 10 gns. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, 9 subs.—Barefoot beating two others.

SCRAB, (a beautiful bay Horse.) FOALED IN 1821.

Got by Phantom out of Jesse, by Tatterdragger dam Cracker by Highflyer, out of Nutcracker, by Matsum.

In 1824, won the New Market stakes, 50 gns. each, 21 subs.—Scrabs beating four others.

In 1825, at the New Market Crane meeting, the stakes, 100 sovereigns, 7 subs. Scrab beating two others. The same year, Spring meeting, Scrab won Handicap sweepstakes, 100 sovereigns, 6 subs. beating three others.

In 1826, Scrab won Kings Plate, 100 gns. beating 30 others.

In 1827, Stutton, Scrab won the gold cup. J. 13

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- - - -	barrel,	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - - -	ton,	95 00
Beef, first sort,	- - - -	doz,	167 00
BEANS, white,	- - - -	bushel,	1 00
BEEF, mess. new,	- - - -	barrel,	19 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - -	doz,	8 50
Cargo, No. 2, new,	- - - -	doz,	7 50
BUTTER, inspected No. 1, new,	- - - -	pound,	10 12
CHEESE, new milk,	- - - -	doz,	8 13
SK-milk,	- - - -	doz,	2 14
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - - -	barrel,	5 25
Genesee,	- - - -	doz,	4 87
Rye, best,	- - - -	doz,	3 12
GRAIN, Corn,	- - - -	bushel,	50
Rye,	- - - -	doz,	55
Barley,	- - - -	doz,	60
Oats,	- - - -	doz,	33
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- - - -	pound,	9
LIME,	- - - -	case,	7 10
PLASTER PARIS retails at,	- - - -	ton,	2 50
PORK, new, clear,	- - - -	barrel,	13 00
Navy, mess. new,	- - - -	doz,	13 50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	- - - -	doz,	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - - -	bushel,	1 07
Orchard Grass,	- - - -	doz,	5 00
Rye Meadow,	- - - -	doz,	4 00
Fowl Grass,	- - - -	doz,	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - - -	doz,	5 00
Red Top,	- - - -	doz,	1 00
Lancaster,	- - - -	pound,	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	- - - -	doz,	50
Red Clover, (northern),	- - - -	doz,	11
French Sugar Beet,	- - - -	doz,	1 50
Mangel Wurtzel,	- - - -	doz,	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - - -	doz,	42
Merino, hill blood, unwashed,	- - - -	doz,	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - - -	doz,	33
Merino, half & quarter washed,	- - - -	doz,	30
Naive, washed,	- - - -	doz,	36
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - - -	doz,	45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - - -	doz,	30
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	- - - -	doz,	38
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces,	- - - -	pound,	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - -	doz,	12
Whole hogs,	- - - -	doz,	10
VEAL,	- - - -	doz,	6
MUTTON,	- - - -	doz,	5
POULTRY,	- - - -	doz,	scarce
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - -	doz,	10
Lump, best,	- - - -	doz,	12
EGGS,	- - - -	dozen,	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - -	bushel,	70
Indian, retail,	- - - -	doz,	60
POTATOS,	- - - -	doz,	30
CIDER, [according to quality.]	- - - -	barrel,	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the *Legendary*.

THE EXILE AT REST.

BY THE REV. JOHN FIERPONT.

His fableion flashed along the Nile;
His hosts he led through Alpine snows;
O'er Moscow's tower, that blazed the while,
His eagle flag unrolled—and froze.

Here sleeps he now, alone!—not one
Of all the Kings whose crowns he gave,
Bends o'er his dust;—nor wife nor son
Has ever seen or sought his grave.

Behind this sea girl rock, the star
That led him on from crown to crown
Has sunk;—and nations from afar
Gazed as it faded and went down.

High is his couch; the ocean foid
Far, far below, by storms is curled;
As round him heaved, while high he stood,
A stormy and unstable world.

Alone he sleeps! the mountain cloud,
That Night hangs round him, and the breath
Of morning seatters, is the shroud
That wraps the conqueror's clay in death.

Pause here!—The far off world at last
Breathes free; the hand that shook its thrones
And to the earth its mitres cast,
Lies powerless now beneath these stones.

Hark! comes there, from the Pyramids,
And from Siberia wastes of snow,
And Europe's hills, a voice that bids
The world be awed to mourn him? No.

The only, the perpetual dirge
That's heard here, is the sea bird's cry—
The mournful murmur of the surge—
The cloud's deep voice—the wind's loud sigh.

Fog.—A London fog is a sad thing, as every inhabitant of London knows full well; dingy, dusky, dirty, damp—an atmosphere black as smoke, and wet as steam, that wraps around you like a blanket; a cloud reaching from earth to heaven; a palpable obscure, which not only turns day into night, but threatens to extinguish the lamps and lanterns, with which the poor street-wanderers strive to illumine their darkness dimming and paling the ineffectual fires, until the volume of gas at a shop door cuts no better figure than a hedge gow-worm—and a dutchess's flambeau would veil its glories to a will-o'-the-wisp. The very noises of the street come stifled and smothered through that suffocating medium,—din is at a pause—the town is silenced, and the whole population liprd and quadruped, sympathize with the dead and chilling weight of the out-of-door world. Fogs and cats just look up from their slumbers—turn round, and go to sleep again; the little birds open their pretty eyes—stare about them—wonder that the night is so long, and settle themselves afresh on their perches. Silks lose their gloss—cravats their stiffness—hackney coachmen their way; young ladies fall out of curl, and mammas out of temper—masters scold—servants grumble, and the whole city, from Hyde Park corner to Wapping, looks sleepy and cross, like a fine gentleman roused before his time, and forced to get up by candle-light. Of all detestable things, a London fog is the most detestable.—*Lon. Mon. Mag.*

Ghost Story.—The Springfield Republican states that the people in the neighborhood of Mount Tom, in West Springfield, have been troubled on account of a babbling ghost, which some workmen pretended to have seen in the night. One man said that he had not only seen the ghost, but conversed with it, (although it had no head,) and that the headless form informed him that he was the ghost of Timothy Felt, who was murdered about three years ago. The people turned out to find the bones of Timothy Felt, but did not discover them.

It is strange that any portion of the community should be so stupidly ignorant as to credit for a moment any stories about ghosts, witches, and hobgoblins. When will such delusions cease?—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Loading Hay in Chili.—A writer in the Christian Spectator, who has spent several years in Chili, (or Chile) remarks that almost all substances from the earth and sea, are transported on the back of mules in that country. Hay is wholly brought to market in that way. A man mounts his mule and stands erect, while a second throws him up bundles of long green hay, which he places round him as our hay-makers load a cart.—When the mule is so laden that nothing but his long ears and the owner's head are visible, he is brought to the city, where the rider sells to one and another until his load is gone.

Long sticks of timber are brought to market on mule-back, one on each side of the animal. They are crossed and lashed two together on the saddle; the lower ends drag on the ground behind, and sweep the whole street.

The editor of the Reading Journal says that he has tried the experiment of pouring boiling water upon the roots of a Peach tree, the leaves of which had become sear and dry, and the limbs in a rapid state of decay—"in one week it began to revive, and in three weeks it was covered with a new foliage, and new vigorous shoots are putting out, in all directions."

If this is the case, the joke cracked upon Mr. Triptolemus Yellowly's young orchard, in Scott's novel of the Pirates, loses all its point: and in a future edition, it would be well for the author to give that matter a new turn.

To make molasses beer.—Take five pounds of molasses, half a pint of yeast, and a spoonful of powdered ginger—put these into a vessel, and pour on two gallons of scalding hot soft water—shake the whole till a fermentation is produced—then add of the same kind of water sufficient to fill up your half barrel. If the cask be greater or smaller than this, the component parts must be in proportion. Let the liquor ferment about twelve hours—then bottle it, with a raisin or two in each bottle.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

Large tree.—The largest tree in the world is said to be the *Adansonia digitata*, which is found in Senegal, Egypt, and Abyssinia. The trunk is from 20 to 30 feet in diameter, and divides into branches of great size, which spread out drooping at the extremities, and form a mass of verdure 150 feet in diameter, and 70 feet in height. The wood is light and soft, and the negroes sometimes hollow out chambers in the trunk, and deposit their dead within them, where they become mummies, perfectly dry and well preserved.—*Ham. Gaz.*

Difference of Constitution.—Substances that are poisonous to one tribe of animals are medicinal to a second, and even highly nutritive to a third.—Thus, swine are poisoned by pepper seeds, which to man are a serviceable and grateful spice; while henbane roots, which destroy mankind, prove a wholesome diet to swine. In like manner, aloes, which to our kind is a useful medicine, is a rank venom to dogs and foxes; and the horse, which is poisoned by the water hemlock, and corrosive sublimate, will take a dram of arsenic daily, and improve thereby both in his coat and condition.

N. Y. Farmer.

Marine fans.—In the bed of the Red Sea, and on some parts of the coast of America, there grows a very curious marine plant, which is flat, and spreads very much like a peacock's feather. Its color, in general is tawny, but some are found of a very fine olive. It is formed of innumerable fibrous fibres, interwoven together, and is as supple and as tough as whalebone. They are sometimes found eighteen inches long in the Red Sea; and are eagerly sought by the women of America for fans. In some instances these plants are found of a very beautiful red, or variegated, when of course their value is greatly increased.

Indelible ink, for marking on linen cloth, &c. is made by dissolving one drachm of lunar caustic and half an ounce of gum arabic in half a pint of pure rain water. Previous to using it the cloth to be marked should be wet with a preparatory liquor made by dissolving one drachm of salt of tartar in half a gill of rain water, and thoroughly dried and ironed.—*American Adv.*

It is estimated that there are 60,000,000 gallons of lamp oil used every year in the United States.

Turnip Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, an extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, some of which are the growth of the present season—the finest sorts either for family use or stock. The most improved sorts for the former are the White Stone, White Dutch, Yellow Stone, Yellow Malta. The *Yellow Stone* is one of uncommon excellence and keeps well. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, White Globe, and *Yellow Aberdeen* or *Bullock* are preferable. The *Yellow Aberdeen* is most approved among the farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. Also, *Yellow Ruta* Baga, or Russian Turnip, of the best description. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for us, and the utmost dependance may be placed upon their genuine quality. A variety of Long and Turnip Radishes, suitable for growing the three ensuing months. Prickly or Fall Spinach, Long Prickly, and Early Chinese Cucumber; also the genuine Girkin Cucumber, or West India pickling one of the finest pickles.

Likewise 200 lbs. fresh common white flat English Turnip Seed, a part of it the growth of 1828—to dealers and purchasers by the quantity, it will be put at a low rate.

Also, genuine Fowl Meadow Grass, from Vermont—Orchard Grass, Lucerne, &c.—Heop, White Mustard, Flax Seed, &c.

At this place is kept the best supply of seeds, native and imported, that art and industry can procure. July 4

Seeds for the West Indies.

Merchants, masters of vessels and others trading to the West Indies, can be furnished with boxes of Seeds, assorted, suitable for that market, at from \$4 to \$5 per box.—Each box contains upwards of sixty different kinds of seeds, vegetable and ornamental, in quantities sufficient for a common kitchen garden.—Likewise the greatest variety of seeds to be found in New England, by the pound or bushel, all warranted pure, and of the growth of 1827.

Bremen Geese.

For sale, 10 pair fine Bremen Geese. Apply at the New England Farmer Seed Store. July 4

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1828.

No. 52.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A METHOD OF PROCURING FRESH WATER PURE AND WHOLESOME.

(Translated from the French.)

MR. FESSENDEN,—The process which is here proposed is not wholly unknown to scientific men; but it may be useful to publish it for the benefit of those, who reside in places, where the water is not of the best quality. The method is to make use of pulverized charcoal, which has the property of attracting all the products of vegetable and animal decomposition, held in solution in the water. The water of sewers, the most foul, and of marshes the most muddy, may be rendered as clear, and agreeable to the taste, as that of the best fountains, by filtering it through a few inches of charcoal dust. Many persons perish, annually, during the warm season, in consequence of using foul and putrefied water.

Any person can afford to purchase a half cask, and adopt to it a wooden cask, with a false, movable bottom, and five or six cents worth of charcoal. Sailors, also, may provide themselves with casks, prepared by this method, by which means they will be able to supply themselves with good water, during a long voyage.

I believe that an industrious man, might, (in many situations) find his account in purifying water in this manner, as the process is simple, and the apparatus costs but a trifle.

With esteem, yours,

A. PARMENTIER.

Botanic Garden, Brooklyn,
New York, July 7, 1827.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CANKER WORMS.

MR. FESSENDEN,—The desolating ravages of the canker-worm in various parts of the State, call for the energetic exertions of agriculturalists and orchardists, to destroy them. Various experiments have been attempted to stop the progress of the grub while attempting to ascend the fruit trees. Encircling the bodies of the trees with a rim of tar, has, the last season, been found to be completely successful in this town, where properly and faithfully applied. Several fine orchards, (which the preceding seasons exhibited the appearance which marks the progress of these destructive insects) are now clothed with luxuriant verdure and fruit; while orchards immediately adjacent which have not been tarred are completely divested of fruit and foliage.

The method pursued by those who have been successful, was to encircle the trees with a bandage of coarse cloth and apply the tar on the cloth every evening about sunset. In the morning the tar was found to be full of grubs and millers. The tarring was attended to in the preceding fall as well as in spring, many of the grubs were caught in November, and in February; and it is found that they ascend at all times after the first freezing, when the ground is sufficiently thawed to allow them to extricate themselves. The past season has been particularly unfavorable;—for the

mildness of the weather has made it necessary to tar many months to effect their entire destruction.

In some instances, they have also dug up the soil about the trees, exposing the grubs or eggs to the frost, or to be devoured by dunghill fowls. This, no doubt, had some effect; but these insects are so amazingly prolific, that, if only a few ascend, the tree is injured.

I had formerly supposed, that some other method would be found to be more expedient and effectual than tarring; such as, perhaps, putting lime about the roots, or tan, clay, or sea-weed, or removing all the soil from around the trees to a distance and supplying its place with such as was not infected with the deposits of the worm. I had also supposed that tarring, taking into consideration the trouble, expense, uncertainty and the injury of the tar to the trees, would be nearly equivalent to a total loss. But I am now convinced that the canker-worm may be exterminated by this method, and that the cause of failure hitherto has been, that the grub has stolen a march upon in the autumn and winter.

Certain it is, if the canker-worm should continue its ravages many years, some of our finest orchards will be entirely ruined. These considerations have induced the foregoing remarks from
Lynn, July, 8, 1828. A FARMER.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

RAW POTATOS BAD FOR MILCH COWS.

The following article taken from a foreign magazine, has been copied lately into the American Farmer and the New England Farmer:

"Many farmers are in the habit of giving raw potatoes to all kinds of stock; but they are of a watery and gripping nature, and accidents have frequently happened from their use, before the cattle have been accustomed to them. For milch cows, they are very bad, purging them, and rendering their milk too thin and poor, even for suckling. If given raw to fatten oxen, good hay and bean meal should be allowed, to counteract the watery quality of the roots. There is, however, much difference in the nature of potatoes, and the nearly approach nearest to the nature of corn, the yellow afford the strongest nutriment."—*Scotch Magazine.*

REMARKS.

Nothing can be of greater importance to every farmer, than a correct knowledge of the comparative merits of the different varieties of food for his cattle. Of course nothing can be more pernicious, than throwing out loose and general censures of any particular species of food, particularly of those most easily raised, and therefore the cheapest. I certainly am not disposed to set up my authority against opinions advanced in established works. But there is no treason in stating facts, in relating careful and long continued experiments. For nearly twenty years, I have been in the practice of allowing my milch cows from November till they go to grass about three pecks of roots a day with good English, or upland hay to their full content. I first commence with the beet, because it is most perishable; carrots then follow, and from February till May, they have raw potatoes. In commencing with the potatoes, they will

be for a few days relaxed; so they will, (often) to as great a degree, with Indian meal; after a little use, they return to their natural state of body, and are always in high condition when they are turned out to grass—perhaps they are too fat.

Potatoes, then, cannot be a watery, gripping food; my milk is as rich as the milk of cows not thus managed. My cows have been almost always raised by myself, from my own stock, and I usually keep them till they are aged. If the proposition stated in the extract at the head of these remarks had been true, or nearly true, or had any degree of soundness in it, it seems to me impossible, that I should never have remarked the ill effects stated.

Some farmers may consider these remarks as of less weight, as coming from a man not bred a farmer. Some may suppose that I trust the eyes of others, and am deceived. To these possible objections, I reply, that my cows are objects of special regard, as furnishing me with one of the most valuable luxuries; that I attend to them personally and carefully, and I can see no good reason why an attention of twenty years should not enable me to form as correct an opinion as a thorough bred farmer. I am not, however, without support from persons of that description. An intelligent practical farmer, whose dairy is in such repute that he obtains from thirty-one to thirty-seven cents a pound for his butter, assured me, that he always gave his cows in winter the long red potato in a raw state, and that he estimated two bushels of that potato for his cows as equal to one bushel of corn. JOHN LOWELL.

CURRENT WINE.

Extracts from the Report of Messrs. Bartlett & Harvey to the Rockingham Agricultural Society, at a Cattle Show, held in Exeter, N. H.

The samples of wine exhibited, were of white and red by Mr. Samuel B. Stephens of Exeter; and of red, by Joseph Tilton, Esq. of Exeter.—The wine from the white currant, for body and flavour, was preferred; and the committee award to Mr. Stevens the premium. This wine had no distilled spirit mixed with it, and was made by the following receipt:

"To each gallon of clear juice was added two gallons of water, and to each gallon of the mixture was added three and a half pounds of white Havana sugar, and put immediately into a clean wine barrel; after it had done fermenting it was bunged tight."

The red wine of Mr. Stevens was made by the following receipt.

"To each gallon of clear juice was added two gallons of water, and to each gallon of mixture was added three and a half pounds of good brown sugar and put into good barrels; after it had done fermenting, it was stopped tight. In February after it was made, one gallon of the best 4th proof Cogniac brandy was added to each barrel, and stirred up thoroughly."

A late London paper states, that the duke of Buckingham has, at his seat at Avington, a team of Spanish asses, resembling the zebra in appearance, which are extremely tractable, and take more freely to the collar than any of the native species.

Extract from a Treatise on Agriculture, originally published in the Albany Argus.

RYE.

This grain, though of the same family with wheat, is less valuable. A bushel of rye weighs less, and gives less flour, and of worse quality, than a bushel of wheat. In comparison, therefore, with wheat, it fails; still there are circumstances, which, as an object of culture, may give it the preference: 1st. It grows well in soils where wheat cannot be raised: 2d. It bears a much greater degree of cold than wheat: 3d. It goes through all the phases of vegetation in a shorter period, and of course exhausts the soil less: 4th. If sown early in the fall, it gives a great deal of pasture, without much eventual injury to the crop: 5th. Its produce, from an equal surface, is one sixth greater than that of wheat.—These circumstances render it peculiarly precious to poor soils and poor people—to mountains of great elevation and too high northern latitudes.

Its use, as a food for horses, is known as well in this country as in Europe. This grain chopped and the straw cut and mixed, forms the principal horse food in Pennsylvania; and in Germany, the postillions are often found slicing a black and hard rye bread, called "bonjourmikle," for the post and other horses; and the same practice prevails in Belgium and Holland.

Its conversion into whiskey, is a use, less approved by reason and patriotism; but if a spirituous liquor must be drunk, we have no scruple of preferring the form of whiskey, (of our own making) as that, which, on the whole, is least injurious to the human body and most beneficial for the body police.

The species of this grain, cultivated here, are two—the black and the white; for spring rye, (often mistaken for a species) is but a variety, produced by time and culture, and restored again to its former character and habits, by a similar process.

According to the course of crops, potatoes, in a sandy soil, precede rye. The ploughing, harrowing, and manuring given to that crop, will therefore make part of the preparation necessary for this. After harvesting the potatoes, plough the ground and sow and harrow in the rye, taking care, as in all other cases, that the seed be carefully selected and thoroughly washed in lime water, as the means best calculated to prevent the ergot; a disease, to which it is most liable, and which is supposed to be an effect of too great humidity.

Rye is not exempt from the attacks of insects; but suffers less from them than either wheat or barley. Whenever the straw of winter rye becomes yellow, shining, and flinty, and circulates no more juices, nature makes the signal for harvest, and no time should be lost in obeying it. "Cut two days too soon, rather than one day too late," was among the precepts of Cato; which, if adopted here, would save much grain—terminate the harvest about the tenth of July, and give abundant time to turn down the stubble, and sow the crop next in succession.

Slave Mangers.—B. Mallbran, of New York, has lately been fined in the sum of \$2,000 as having fitted out a vessel called the Science, for the African slave trade, which vessel was some time since sent into New York and condemned.

SILK.

Since we have commenced epitomizing the "Mammal" on the cultivation of silk, it has given us great pleasure to find some of our enterprising citizens already engaged in the nurture of silk worms, and making preparations for an extensive attention to the production of silk. Capt. Anthony Wright, of this town, showed us, a few days ago, four or five beautiful cocoons, made by silk worms on his farm the present season. Capt. Wright has set out a considerable number of mulberry trees, which are doing well; and he will soon have abundance of means for trying the experiment of silk making on an extensive scale.

One or two others, we understand, have embarked in the same enterprise, but how extensively, or with what success in the outset, has not been told us. Our husbandmen would do well to follow this example generally. If an acre of land will support mulberry trees enough for the production of forty pounds of silk, annually, and this is said to be the case, our farmers will find this one of the most profitable uses to which their dry, sandy lands can be appropriated.—*Mass. Yea.*

CREAM.

Pans or trays for holding milk, to raise the most cream, ought to be broad and shallow, and the milk put in them should not be more than three or four inches in depth. Tin and wood are the best materials for making these.

Some line wooden trays with lead; but this is a bad practice, as lead may sometimes be dissolved by the acid of the milk, and then it is poisonous. Wooden trays ought to be well scalded, and dried in a cool place, as often as new milk is put into them, to prevent the wood from absorbing too much of the acidity of the milk, and thus coagulating the new milk, before the cream; for cream will not rise, after the milk has become coagulated.

If new milk be kept as warm as when it comes from the cow, no cream will rise on it; but, when sufficiently cooled, the cream separates from the rest and rises to the top. In order then to effect this, to the best advantage, the new milk should be made as cool as possible, and the cooler it is thus made, the more suddenly and effectually the cream will rise. The cooler the cellars in which milk is kept, the better. To set milk-pans, made of tin, in beds of salt, would, no doubt, be useful, where the cellar is too warm; and to set all milk vessels on a floor which is constantly covered with cold spring-water, is also an excellent plan; and, where it can be done, ought never to be omitted.

Most of the cream comes last from the cow in milking. The last half-pint of milk that can be got, by milking the cow dry, contains as much cream as the first quart, or perhaps three pints; and, for this reason, cows ought always to be milked as clean as possible. The quantity of cream will also be greater, if the milk of each cow be strained into a pan by itself, as soon as possible. The practice of pouring the milk of the cows together, while milking, and letting the whole stand till nearly cooled, is a very bad one, as in this way, much of the cream will not afterwards rise.

It is said, that any given quantity of milk, having the cream separated by the scalding process we shall describe, yields a fourth more of butter; and it is well known that this cream may be churned into butter in two or three minutes.

The milk is kept twenty-four hours—it is then put into a vessel over a small fire, which should only be sufficient to raise the heat of the milk, nearly to boiling, in two hours, not less. When it has been this length of time heating, and begins to exhibit indications of being near boiling, by bubbles rising to the surface, it is to be taken off, and let stand twenty-four hours more. The smallest degree of boiling mars the process.

At the end of this time, the cream will be all on the surface. It is then to be divided into squares, with a knife, and taken off from the milk beneath. This cream will keep much longer, without souring, than cream raised in the common way; and may be, at any time, quickly converted into butter. It may also be salted, and used on bread, or otherwise, without churning.

It is good for coffee, but not for tea; as when put into this liquid, a part of it turns immediately into butter. In London, this cream is considered a great dainty, and, in winter, is sent into that city from a distance of two hundred miles.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

William Penn the founder of this State, in one of his letters to his friend Richard Turner, gives the following account of the origin of the name given to the State.

"5th 1st mo. 1681. This day my country was confirmed to me, under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the king would give it, in honor to my father. I chose New Wales, being as this, a pretty healthy country; but Penn, being Welsh for a head, as Penmannoire in Wales, Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the high or head wood land for I proposed, when the secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, Sylvania, and they added Penn to it; and though I much opposed it, and went to the king to have it struck out, and altered; he said, it was passed, and he would take it upon him—nor could twenty guineas move the under secretary to vary the name; for I feared, lest it should be looked upon, as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King, as it truly was to my father, whom he often mentions with praise."

A bet of a suit of clothes was recently made that a pair of P. G. Nagle's patent water proof boots, would resist water for 24 hours. A tub was filled with water to the proper height and the boots placed in it, under the inspection of a gentleman in whom both parties had confidence. At the close of the last hour a large concourse of citizens assembled to witness the result. The boots were taken out of the water at the appointed time a piece of paper which had been placed on the inner sole was found perfectly dry, and upon thrusting the hand into the boots not the least feeling of dampness could be discerned. The bet was paid.

N. Y. Dai. Adv.

Boston and Hudson River Rail Road.—The Engineer for the Western Railway, and one of the Directors, are now engaged in extending the survey which ascends the Westfield River, and along that river to the boundary line of New-York. The portion which lies within New York will be surveyed under the direction of the Commissioners of that State.

REMEDIES FOR INDIGESTION.

In indigestion, two of the most prominent features are flatulency and acidity; and the remedies for these states are clearly indicated. They are the alkalies and magnesia; and the advantages which the latter in the general way possesses over the former, is this: that as containing an alkaline principle, the stomach acidity is neutralized by its administration; and a purgative suit being formed, in some measure, by the combination, the double purpose is thus effected of a corrective and an aperient. A tea spoonful or two of magnesia, thrown into a glass of water, and taken before going to rest, will often anticipate as it were the acid formation in the stomach, which would be otherwise consequent upon a little irregularity of eating or drinking; and will destine the individual to a good, who would pass a restless uncomfortable night.—When a more positive purgative is required, it will be right to combine the sulphate of magnesia (epson salts) with the carbonate (common magnesia.) Two large tea spoonfuls of the former, with one of the latter, will constitute a good aperient; and for a gouty invalid, one tea spoonful of the fluid carbonate of ammonia (sal volatile) will be found useful; or, if the habit be cold, two or three spoonfuls of tincture of rhubarb may be advantageously mixed with the salts and magnesia.

Unwins on Indigestion.

THE SEASON.

Extract of a Letter, dated Kentville, June 29th, 1828.—The country is looking beautiful; the crops generally promise well—the roots of the grass were somewhat injured by the frost last winter, owing to the scarcity of snow, but as the season has been so wet, but little inconvenience will be experienced from this circumstance. Potatoes are full as forward as is necessary; wheat and oats bid amply to reward the efforts of the farmer; and many fields of Indian corn are highly promising; green peas will be gathered here in a few days; and strawberries are already ripe on the high lands.—*Halifax Recorder.*

From the papers of Mr Titus Smith, published in the Novascotian.

THE RED RASPBERRY.

“The manner in which nature cultivates the common red raspberry, so abundant in this Province, must convince any thinking person that this plant could never have been produced by any coabition of Dr Darwin's Atoms. This plant, it is well known, thrives only in a very light soil; such a soil it finds in perfection whenever our forests are killed by fire; the raspberry immediately springs up, and bears abundantly for two or three years; the effect of the burning and of the decaying of the fibrous parts of roots being by that time at an end, the soil becomes hard and cold, the raspberry perishes, a young growth of firs, or other trees spring up, and the ground is again covered with a forest, which stands perhaps for more than a century before it is destroyed by another fire, and a proper soil again formed for the raspberry, which would be seen there no more were it not provided with a seed capable of remaining unhurt in the earth, without vegetating, for the length of time that usually occurs between two of these periods. In a grove of spruce, of which many of the trees were two hundred years old, and where, as the soil was very poor, the turf was about a foot thick, I have found near the bottom of the turf, the seeds of raspberries, about

one to every square inch; they were apparently sound on the outside, but not more than one to a hundred had the kernel sound.

SUMACH.

“I have observed in clearing ten or twelve acres of land upon a beech hill, that plants of Sumach appeared in a circle about every fire-place where wood or bushes had been burnt, about one to the square foot; none appeared elsewhere. The largest trees on this hill were about two hundred years old. The Sumach is never found in an old grove of wood.

THE CHERRY.

“I have observed that a considerable part of the cherry kernels which grow after a fire, had been deposited by mice in small heaps, in situations where they were partially secured from rain. The mice appear also to be the principal agents in supplying our best hardwood hills with raspberry seeds, as these hills are rarely exposed to fires, except after a hurricane, they probably have often stood secure for a longer time than this seed can keep sound; but I have almost always found, upon cutting the hollow branches off a large rotten hearted birch, a considerable quantity either of seeds or shells of the seeds of the raspberry, if there were any growing within a quarter of a mile; they are deposited there by a mouse with a white belly, and very large ears, fringed with white.

“About many of the lakes near Halifax, where the land is but little above the level of the water, there is a remarkable Dyke or Mound along the edge of the lake; it is usually from four to ten feet thick at the base, and rises from two to four feet higher than the land back of it; it is principally composed of stones, and covered with moss and trees; somewhat similar banks on the sea shore would lead to the conjecture that it was the effect of a hurricane, but upon observing the smallness of the lakes, and the size of the stones, it would seem to require a force of wind almost beyond conception. A sample of this may be seen at the south end of Lake Loon, on the Preston Road, about three miles from the Ferry, where such a Dyke extends, according to the best of my recollection, for about half a mile.”

FILTERING MACHINES.

These machines are now so common that they can be had in every town. But it may be worth while to state, that a common five gallon keg may be converted into a good one, thus: Char it inside; make a false bottom three inches from the true one; bore it full of holes; fix your cock between the two bottoms; on the false bottom lay a piece of flannel; on that, a layer of well washed sand, which should be fine and quite clean; let this fill half the tub; on this a layer of powdered charcoal, with a piece of flannel to separate it from the sand; on the charcoal, about a third of the space from the top, a leaden cover with an aperture; in the aperture put a piece of sponge; close the lead cover all round the edge with cement, so that no water can pass but through the sponge; it will then percolate, *first*, through the sponge—*second*, through charcoal—*third*, through sand, and is drawn out clear by the cock between the false and true bottoms. The cement may be mortar, or melted wax and sifted brick-dust.

Water kept in well charred casks, will seldom putrify. On board the English men-of-war, it is kept in sheet iron vessels.

Water may also be purified thus: Have ready a strong solution of alum; into a gallon of water, put five grains of pearl or potash, and stir it, then put in about three tea spoonfuls of the solution of alum; it will be beautifully transparent in about four hours, and perfectly wholesome.

For present use filter your water through clean blotting paper in a common glass or tin funnel. *Domes. Ency.*

THORN HEDGES.

I observed in the American Farmer, vol. x. No. 15, the following inquiries which I will endeavor to reply to:

“What is the best kind of thorn for hedges, their cost per rod, where can they be purchased, and what is the best season to plant them?”

I am most in favor of the kind called Washington or Virginia thorn. Ten years ago, having heard a favorable account of this kind of thorn, I planted a hedge about forty rods long, which is now a complete fence against cattle and hogs, without any wooden fence, and is a great ornament to the estate, and with a little attention, will be everlasting.

From the effect of this experiment, Sinclair & Moore, Pratt-street wharf, Baltimore, are raising largely of the quicks of this kind of thorn—and have them two years old, very thrifty, and well grown. Price five dollars per thousand—lower, if many thousand are taken. The quantity necessary per rod may be calculated, allowing them six inches apart in the hedge. The best season for planting is late in the fall, or early in the winter, especially on mellow soils; but early in the spring is also a good time, and best on stiff wet land. The quicks can be also purchased of J. Peirce, near Georgetown, District of Columbia.—*American Farmer.*

Drinking cold water.—Several deaths have been occasioned, at and near Baltimore, by drinking cold water during the hottest part of the day; the consulting physician of the Health Department of that city has communicated to the Board an interesting paper on the subject. The writer, (Doctor Jameson) adopts the suggestions of Dr. Rush, and recommends his mode of treatment in cases of danger. It is mentioned that sudden death seldom ensues from this cause when the thermometer is below 85; and that other liquids, such as beer, punch, or toddy are sometimes equally fatal, when taken while the body is extremely warm. The symptoms are thus described: “In a few minutes after the person has swallowed the water, he is affected by dimness of sight—he staggers in attempting to walk, and unless supported, falls to the ground—he breathes with difficulty, and a rattling is heard in his throat—his extremities become cold, and he dies in four or five minutes.” The only certain remedy, says Dr. Rush, is laudanum—from a tea spoonful to nearly a table spoonful, administered immediately; and where this is not accessible, a glass of whiskey or brandy may be given.

With due precaution, however, the alarming effects resulting from an immediate draught of cold water may be avoided. Let the drinker first rinse his mouth, and cool his throat by degrees, suffering only a small quantity to pass down at once; or immerse his hands and face. It is the sudden opposition of the internal temperature to that on the surface, in these instances, that occasions spasms, obstruction, and death.—*Bos. Bull.*

From the Lancaster Gazette.

COFFEE.

Amongst the many subjects of investigation, in this age of improvement, we are glad to perceive that those things which contribute their share in strewing the path of life with flowers, and in stealing from care many a moment of our lives, viz.: "those things which are good for the nourishment of the body" receive a due share of attention; but notwithstanding this it is wonderful to perceive how many in these days, despising the light of science, are still content to follow the customs which have been handed down from generation to generation until their origin has become lost in the mist of ages; who never take thought how those things which they are daily preparing for their comfort or luxury could be made better: who go on from day to day in the same path which their grandfathers and grandmothers trod before them and regard any deviation from it as a sacrilege; who denounce every thing that is new only because it is so, and without testing it by experiment.

There is perhaps nothing amongst the luxuries of the table which is so generally spoiled by this negligence or willful ignorance, as coffee, than which, when it is well prepared, nothing is more delicious and refreshing, and when ill managed, more flat and insipid; it is, in fact, as Ben Johnson describes matrimony,

Like Jeremiah's figs,
When good 'tis very good indeed,
When bad not fit for pigs.

To the lovers of it then, (and who that has ever tasted its invigorating flavor, is not) every investigation which will lead to any improvement in its preparation, will be interesting; for this reason we hope we shall be pardoned for the length of the following extracts upon this subject.

"If you have ever seen a pot of coffee boiling over a strong fire, you may recollect what a fine odour was spread over the house,—most delightful to the smell, and giving "note of grateful preparation" to every eye and palate which may prefer its rich, warm, brown color, to the thin watery appearance of green tea. How woeful, then, must the disappointment be, after all this anticipated enjoyment of a delicious treat, when you find the coffee in your cup—brown enough indeed, and thick enough,—but tasteless, mawkish, and weak; the flavor and spirit all gone, and nothing remaining of the real stuff, save the shadow, which mocks the lip and palate with "unreal seeming;"—a flat, flavorless, "baseless fabric of a vision;" the very corpse of a cup of good coffee—more likely to plunge you deeper in drowsiness than to stir you up into renewed life.

It would be very hard, however, to blame the coffee, if you spoil it in the making—and the best coffee that ever grew in Arabia and Berbice, will be totally spoiled if you are barbarous enough to boil it. Think for a moment, and common sense will tell you that the fine odour floating in the air, all over the house, must have come from the coffee, and you could not have the conscience to expect an odour in the air and flavor in your cup at the same time. In one word, the best parts of the coffee, namely its fine strong flavor, and sleep-banishing aroma, are so spiritual and airy that boiling drives them off instantly, and what remains in the pot is the mere dregs and refuse—heavy, heartless and thick—fit only to be thrown to the pigs or the dunghill.

We dislike all dogmatism, and ask you not to take this on trust: we have no wish to set up our authority in opposition to facts. Try it and learn wisdom by experiment and experience. It would be better, indeed, to give your hard earned pence to the poor, than thus to waste them on the thankless air, by filling it with all the strongest and best parts of your coffee, and leaving only "the ghost of vanished sweets," for your own particular use.

But if we are not to boil our coffee, because it wastes all the best of it, "what," you will ask, "are we then to do?" You recollect that the doctor, who was asked a similar question, replied, "Take advice." So say we. Be advised by us, and you will have excellent coffee, at least for one half the expense of those who foolishly boil it.

In the first place, then, you must buy a Rumford coffee pot, or *biggin*, with strainers in it; and if you cannot afford five, six, or seven shillings for this you must give up the idea of coffee till you can; for it cannot be made either good or cheap without. You will lose more money in a few weeks, by boiling your coffee, and wasting it in the air, than would buy you such a pot, which would last you for years. Your coffee is to be put into the upper strainer, boiling water poured over it, and as soon as it has run through, it is ready. If you do this rightly, it ought to be as clear and high-coloured as brandy, and of a fine strong flavour; that is supposing you use a mixture of one half Mocha or Turkey coffee, and one half Berbice or Bourbon, which is better than either singly. You must not forget, also, to boil the milk (cream if you have it) which you put with your coffee, for cold milk or cream will spoil the best coffee ever prepared.

"The roasting of the berry to a proper degree, requires great nicety. If it be undone, its virtues will not be imparted, and in use it will load and oppress the stomach; if it be overdone, it will yield a flat, burnt, and bitter taste; its virtues will be destroyed, and in use it will heat the body, and act as an astrigent. The closer it is confined at the time of roasting, and till used, the better will its volatile pungency, flavor, and virtues, be preserved.

"The influence which coffee, judiciously prepared, imparts to the stomach, from its invigorating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced on taking it when the stomach is overloaded with food, or nauseated with surfeit, or debilitated by intemperance, or languid from inanition.

"Du Four relates an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in the gout; he says, Mons. Devereaux was attacked with the gout at twenty five years of age and had it severely until he was upwards of fifty, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet; he was recommended the use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no return of the gout.

"A small cup or two of coffee immediately after dinner promotes digestion.

"With a draught of water previously drunk, according to the eastern custom, coffee is serviceable to those who are of a costive habit."

The generality of the English families make their coffee too weak, and use too much sugar, which often causes it to turn acid on the stomach. Almost every housekeeper has a peculiar method of making coffee; but it never can be excellent, unless it be strong of the berry, any more than our English wines can be good, so long as we contin-

ue to form the principal of them on sugar and water.

Count Rumford says, "coffee may be too bitter, but it is impossible that it should ever be too fragrant. The very smell of it is reviving, and has often been found to be useful to sick persons, and to those who are afflicted with the head-ache. In short, every thing proves that the volatile, aromatic matter, whatever it may be, that gives flavor to coffee, is what is most valuable in it, and should be preserved with the greatest care, and that in estimating the strength or richness of that beverage, its fragrance should be much more attended to, than either its bitterness or astringency. This aromatic substance which is supposed to be oil, is extremely volatile, and escapes into the air with great facility, and is observed by its filling the room with its fragrance, if suffered to remain uncovered, and at the same time losing much of its flavor."

Phillips' History of Vegetables.

NEW EDITION OF CLEVELAND'S MINERALOGY.

Prof. Cleaveland, of Bowdoin College, is preparing a third edition of his valuable work on Mineralogy and Geology. This indicates a steady progress in the interesting science of which the book treats. The mineral riches of a country are of vast importance to its prosperity. To be of the greatest use, however, they must be thoroughly known; this can be effected but by a strict attention to the science which describes them, and a proper consideration of the particular items which serve to make up the whole. Prof. C. is desirous of obtaining all the localities not described in his last edition. A letter from him says—

"I wish to connect with the account of the Locality some brief Geological notice, viz: whether the mineral occurs in veins, or in beds, or is disseminated—the associated minerals—and the rock which contains them. In most cases, the form, structure, and prevailing colour of the mineral may be mentioned.

"I also wish to obtain as accurate information, as possible, in regard to all minerals explored for useful or ornamental purposes, such as Nitre, Common Salt, Marble, Marl, Gypsum, Precious Stones, Steatite, Roof Slate, Clays, Pigments, Anthracite, Graphite, Coal, Ores of the metals, Porphyry, &c. and also certain articles manufactured from minerals, such as Alum, Copperas, Chromate of Lead, &c. The quantity of the aforementioned substances annually obtained or manufactured, the quality including the per cent. of metal yielded by ores, and the price are particularly requested. I am desirous, that the localities should be so described, that they may be found without difficulty. In addition to the name of the town, a few words, referring the locality to some point or object, well known in that vicinity, will be sufficient."—*New England Farmer's and Mechanics' Journal.*

Boston Athenaeum Gallery.—This interesting and popular Exhibition closed on Tuesday last. The season tickets sold amounted to 5133. The entire receipts of the season to over \$3800. The expenses have been short of \$1000.—*Centinel.*

The Corporation of Baltimore have laid a duty on Dogs—two dollars on every male, and ten on every female. They have also forbidden all persons to bring dogs into the market place, during market hours. The latter strikes us as an excellent provision.

NEW SPECIES OF PINE.

Mr Douglas writes: "I rejoice to tell you of a new species of *Pinus*, the most princely of the genus, and probably the finest specimen of American vegetation. It attains the enormous size of from 170 to 220 feet in height, and from 20 to 50 in circumference. The cones are from 12 to 18 inches long! I have one which is $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and which measures 10 inches round the thickest part. The trunk is remarkably straight, and destitute of branches till within a short space of the top, which forms a perfect umbel. The wood is of fine quality, and yields a large portion of resin. Growing trees of this species, that have been partly burned by the natives, to save the trouble of cutting other fuel, (a custom to which they are greatly addicted,) produce a substance, which, I am almost afraid to say, is sugar; but as some of it, with the cones, will soon reach England, its real nature can be easily and correctly ascertained. The tree grows abundantly 2° south of Colombia, in the country inhabited by the Umpitum tribe of Indians. The seeds are gathered by the natives in autumn, pounded and baked into a sort of cake, which is considered a luxury. The saccharine substance is used in seasoning dishes, in the same manner as sugar is in civilized countries. I shall bring home such an assemblage of specimens of this *Pinus*, as will admit of a very correct figure being made, and also a bag of its seeds."—*Breuster's Journal*.

LARGE GEESE.

We yesterday saw in a wagon a pair of young geese, raised by James Sisson, Esq. of Warren, of very large size, being now only three months old. The breed was imported from East-Friesland last fall, in the ship North America, Capt. Child, who asserts that these geese frequently grow to upwards of twenty pounds, dressed. They are very full of soft fine feathers, which is an article of exportation from that country, and very much sought for in Germany, Holland, and England. These geese are the first of this breed which has ever been imported into the United States, were brought especially for Mr. Sisson, and are well worthy the attention of the lovers of good eating. Mr. Sisson has a few pairs on hand, which he will dispose of at \$12 the pair—and will send them to any part of the country he may be directed.—*Prov. Pat.*

The following is extracted from the London New Monthly Magazine for March, under the head of Useful Arts.

"*Glue made water proof*.—A correspondent informs us that he has succeeded in making a Glue perfectly water proof, and having the property, also of drying almost immediately after its application. His method, we learn, is first to immerse common glue in cold water until it becomes perfectly soft, yet retaining its original form; after which it is to be dissolved in common raw linseed oil, assisted by a gentle heat until it becomes entirely taken up by the latter. After which it may be applied to substances for adhesion to each other, in the way common glue is ordinarily applied. It dries almost immediately, and water will exert no action on it. It is unnecessary to say in how many valuable purposes in the arts this application may be used. For cabinet makers it is important, as mahogany veneers, when glued with this substance, will never fall off by exposure to a moist atmosphere. In ship building it will probably answer a

valuable purpose, as it has infinitely more tenacity than common glue, and becomes impervious to water."

Note.—The author might further have adverted to the advantage arising to flatters from the discovery, but this is obvious.

On Tuesday the 8th inst. a stroke of lightning descended upon the eastern wing of the Tontine Coffee-house, in New Haven, breaking through the roof, and making its way through the upper tier of rooms, leaping from nails to wires, and marking the intervals by rents in the plastered walls, until it made its exit through the opposite side of the building. Several persons were slightly benumbed, and others stunned by the shock.—There are three lightning rods rising several feet above three of the chimneys on this building, and it is matter of speculation and wonder among many that the electric fluid should break through the roof within seven or eight feet of one of the lightning rods. Some gentlemen of much study and observation, contend that in this instance the electricity was conducted to the roof by the steam and smoke which was heating down upon the roof after it had risen several feet above the top of the chimney. It is a fact that the lightning struck the roof near the kitchen chimney—and that there was a powerful fire in the kitchen below at the time.—*New Haven Reg.*

Vegetable Inoculation.—It is mentioned in the London Mechanics' Magazine, that there is a blotched-leaved variety of the English laburnum, a bud of which being inserted in the bark of the common laburnum, it has invariably the effect (whether the bud lives or not) of making the leaves of the latter blotched, like the parent stock of the bud. "If," says Mr. Falla, "the blotched or striped leaves of the plants arise, as I think is generally admitted, from a disease, this may justly be considered as virulent a disorder in the vegetable world, as the small-pox is in the human race, and this operation may very fairly be said to be inoculation."

A Marriage Tree, generally of the pine kind, is planted in the church yard by every new married couple in the parish of Valallo Pombio, in the Tyrol; a fine grove of pines is said to shade this church yard, and it must be recollected that the pine of the Tyrol claims to be ranked as a fruit tree, as well as valuable timber, being the *Pinus pinca*, the kernels of the cones of which are frequently served up in the dessert in Italy, and the Southern Alps, as almonds and nuts are in England.—*Gar. Mag.*

State of Education in Lower Canada.—The petitions presented to parliament from the Canadas complaining of the Administration of the Earl of DALHOUSIE, contained the names of 78,000 persons, of which only nine thousand are signatures, the other 78,000 having his X mark attached to them. The population of Lower Canada is 450,000 French to 80,000 British. Only one in eight of the former are taught to write.

We are ruined, not by what we really want, but by what we think we do; therefore, never go abroad in search of your wants—if they be real wants they will come in search of you—for he that buys what he does not want, will soon want what he cannot buy.

From Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture.

ON LIMING SEED WHEAT.

Sra.—In answer to your inquiry on the subject of smut in wheat, I will state to you what has fallen under my observation.

When I resided in Seneca county, several years ago, my attention was particularly drawn to this subject, by observing, that while myself and neighbors were much injured by smut in our wheat, the crops of Mr. C. uniformly escaped. I enquired into the cause of this singular exemption, and learnt that it was owing to the seed having been limed.

In 1816, therefore, I washed my seed, put about three pints of lime to each bushel, mixed it well, and let it lie in a heap twelve hours before sowing. My crop was perfectly clean, while I can say all my neighbors had more or less smut.

In 1817, part of my seed was washed and limed, as in the preceding year; another part was washed and limed, and a pint of salt to each bushel mixed with the lime; a 3d parcel was washed in strong pickle and limed; a 4th sown without any preparation. The result was as follows: The first had a little smut, the second none, the third none—and the fourth was a quarter smut—all on the same kind of land, and all sown in good weather, between the 5th and 15th September.

In 1819, Mr. L. bought his seed of my neighbors Mr. B. and Mr. G. and of myself, and sowed all without preparation. Mr. G's crop was from seed had of me the year before, and sowed without liming. B. had never prepared his seed by any process. It was found on harvesting the crop that the part sown with my seed was free from smut,—that sown with G's seed had a little,—and that sown with B's seed was one fourth smut.—This statement I had from Mr. L. I mention this circumstance to show that seed wheat well cleaned as mentioned, will have an effect for two or three crops; but I would never recommend to sow wheat without salt and lime.

As the Hessian fly has never yet troubled us in Albany, I am unable to speak of the efficacy of preventing the ravages of that insect.

I beg leave to suggest to farmers, the propriety of spreading their straw upon their pasture grounds, either in spring or fall. It will shield the ground from the extreme cold which often breaks the fibrous roots of the grasses. In summer it shields the ground from the scorching rays of the sun, prevents the evaporation of moisture, fertilizes the soil, and causes a strong rich sward; and when ploughed, will be equal to a good coat of manure.

JAMES McCALL.

DISEASES OF VINES.

When you see a vine unhealthy, by the leaves becoming yellow, or other sickly appearances, remove immediately the earth from about the roots, and fill up the space with a compost made of lime, ashes, or cowdung, and virgin earth from the woods, well incorporated, and water the ground well. Sometimes the leaves turn yellow, and the vine seems otherwise diseased by there being too many grapes on it. If you wish to preserve your vine, remove the grapes or cut down the branches to near the ground, leaving one or two young ones, and manure and manure it as above directed.—There ought to be a compost heap at every vineyard to manure any vines that may dwindle or not grow vigorously.—*Adrian's Treatise*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1828.

CLOSE OF THE SIXTH VOLUME.

The present number completes the sixth volume of our paper, and brings us to the termination of six years since the commencement of our labors as Editor of the New England Farmer. We hope that our exertions have been of some service to the community, and are induced to believe that they have been estimated as possessing some value from the constant, though not rapid accession to our subscription list, which continues to attend the progress of our publication. We would take this opportunity to make our general, but grateful acknowledgements to those contributors to our columns, to whom we are indebted for the most valuable parts of our paper, (being generally details and results of the experience of intelligent cultivators) and would solicit the continuance of their favors.

It is not necessary to observe that the close of a volume presents a favorable time for the settlement of accounts, at the Farmer office—paying what is due, and saving somewhat by an anticipated payment of the next volume. It is true, however, that many object, though neither the main-spring, nor the main object of our pursuits, is what rhetoricians call a *sine qua non*, or thing indispensable to the existence of our establishment.

PRUNING TREES.

In Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, Kalendarial Index for July, it is remarked that "this season [viz. July] answers perfectly well for pruning all sorts of trees, and if their leaves and spray were an object for fodder, as in Sweden and Italy, no doubt it would be preferred. Wounds in trees do not now bleed as they sometimes do in spring and autumn, and they heal and are in part covered with bark before the approach of winter." A scientific friend of the Editor, who is likewise a practical horticulturist, assures us that he has found by experience that the month of July is much the most favorable time for pruning grape vines for at this season large branches may be cut off, and the vines will not bleed in the least. It may, therefore, not be ill timed to offer a few remarks on this important branch of arboriculture.

Mr Knight in his excellent "*Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear*," has given the following directions. "In pruning the apple tree and all other standard trees, the points of the external branches should be every where rendered thin and pervious to the light; so that the internal parts of the tree may not be wholly shaded by the external parts. The light should penetrate deeply into the tree on every side, but not any where through it. When the pruner has judiciously executed his work, every part of the tree, internal as well as external, will be productive of fruit; and the internal part, in unfavorable seasons, will rather receive protection than injury from the external. A tree, thus pruned, will not only produce much more fruit, but will also be able to support a heavier load of it, without danger of being broken; for any given weight will depress the branch, not simply in proportion to its quantity, but in the compound proportion of its quantity, and its horizontal distance from the point of suspension, by a mode of action similar to that of the weight of the beam of the steel yard; and hence a hundred and

fifty pounds, suspended at one foot distance from the trunk will distress the branch, which supports it, no more than ten pounds at fifteen feet distance would do. Every tree will, therefore, support a larger weight of fruit without danger of being broken, in proportion as the parts of such weight are made to approach nearer to its centre.

"Each variety of the apple tree has its own peculiar form of growth; and this it will ultimately assume, in a considerable degree, in defiance of the art of the pruner. Something may nevertheless be done to correct whatever is defective. When the growth of any variety is weak and reclining, the principal stem should be trained to a considerable height, before it be allowed to produce branches; and if any of these take a horizontal or pendent direction, they should be regularly taken off. One principal leading stem should be encouraged almost to the summit of the tree, to prevent a sudden division into two large boughs of nearly equal strength; for the fork which these form is apt to divide and break, when the branches are loaded with fruit. All efforts to give young trees a round and regularly spreading form, whilst in the nursery, will be found injurious in the future stages of their growth. Large branches should rarely or never be amputated."

If, however, pruning is commenced at a proper stage of the growth of the tree, and properly and seasonably attended to, it will rarely be necessary to take off a large limb, and small ones, if cut close and smooth, may be taken off at any season. See N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. page 273.

EXCELLENT ARTICLES.

We have received a quantity of OAT FLOUR, very white, fine, and sweet, and very palatable as well as wholesome for puddings, gruel, &c. Likewise groats and oatmeal of superior quality, all raised and manufactured by Mr STEVENS, of Barnet, Vermont. These articles have been highly approved of by several druggists in this city, by Dr KIDDER of Charlestown, and other qualified judges, who pronounce them to be preferable to any thing of a similar nature imported. They appear to contain more mucilaginous, and less bitter extractive matter than the common preparations from oats, found in the shops of druggists and grocers.

THE NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

A work with this title, compiled by the Editor of the New England Farmer, with the assistance of a number of scientific and practical Horticulturalists in the vicinity of Boston and New York, will be published by J. B. RUSSELL, Proprietor of the New England Farmer, in the course of the ensuing week. The articles are arranged alphabetically, and comprise the most useful VEGETABLES and FRUITS which can be conveniently and economically cultivated in the climate of New England, and the Middle States; as well as a Treatise on FLOWERS, and on LANDSCAPE or PICTURESQUE GARDENS, on the general management of the SILK WORM, and the manufacture of SILK, and a treatise on the culture of GRAPE VINES and the STRAWBERRY.—The article on Fruit Trees contains an enumeration and description of all the Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, &c. that can be raised to the most advantage, and their relative forwardness in bearing, which will be found to be of incalculable benefit to gentlemen in laying out orchards. Each of the above articles is furnished by gentlemen practically ac-

quainted with the subjects on which they have written.

The following is the General Index of the book, which is superadded to a Calendrical Index, giving directions for performing the work of all the months in the year as they follow in succession.

Apple	Elecampane	Mulberry
Apple tree	Eradive	Mushroom
Apricot	Epaphras	Mustard
Artichoke	Fennel	Nectarine
Asparagus	FLOWERS, ORNA- }	Nursery
Balm	MENIAL	Oak
Barley	FRUITS	Okra
Bean	FRUIT TREES	Onion
Beet	Garlick	Orchard
Beane plant	Gooseberry	Parsley
Berecole	Gourd	Parsnip
Borer	Grafting	Pea
Broccoli	Green house	Peach tree
Brussels sprouts	Harbom	Pear tree
Buckhorn	Heading down	Pepper
Cabbage	Hedges	Plum tree
Canker worm	Hoening	Potato
Caraway	Horse Radish	Pruning
Cardoon	Hot bed	Pumpkin
Carrot	Hot house	Quince
Caterpillar	Hypox	Radish
Cauliflower	Inarching	Rhubarb
Celery	Indian corn	Roller
Chamomile	Inoculation, or bud-	Rose
Cherry tree	ding	Rosemary
Chervil	Insects	Rue
Chive	Jerusalem Artichoke	Sage
Colewort	LANDSCAPE AND	Salsify
Coriander	PICTURESQUE	Savory
Cress, water	GARDENS	Sea kale
Cress, garden	Lavender	Silk
Cucumber	Layers	Skirret
Cucurbit	Leaves	Squash
Curran	Letuce	STRAWBERRY
Cuttings	Locust tree	Tansy
Dandelion	Love apple	Tarragon
Dibble	Madder	Teasel
Dill	Mangel Wurtzel	Thyme
Drains	Marjoram	Tomato
Duck	Meloo	Turnip
Egg plant	Mint	VINE.
Elder		

The work is handsomely printed, making a volume of 312 pages,—price \$1.25.

Vegetables.—Hartlib, (the friend of Milton) pensioned by Cromwell for his agricultural writings, says, "that old men in his days remembered the first gardeners that came over to Bury, England, and sold turneps, carrots, parsnips, early peas, and rape, which were then great rarities, being imported from Holland. Cherries and hops were first planted in the reign of Henry 8th; artichokes and currants made their appearance in the time of Elizabeth; but even at the end of this latter period cherries were brought from Flanders—onions, saffron, and liquorice, from Spain, and hops from the low countries. Potatoes, which were first known in England about the year 1556, continued for nearly a century to be enlivened in gardens as a curious exotic, and furnished a luxury only for tables of the richest persons in the kingdom." It appears in a manuscript account of the household expenses of Queen Anne, wife of James 1st, that the price of potatoes was then 1s. the pound.

Good income.—The receipts of the New Hampshire State Prison during the year exceeded the expenditures \$145,60 cents. The amount of earnings over the ordinary expenses is estimated at \$2,179.

Sale of Saxony Sheep.—The sale of Saxony sheep on the 9th, at Brighton, was not so profitable as some of the preceding sale, on account of the same owners. The whole flock, consisting of 240 was sold. The lowest price at which any animal went off, was \$15—the highest, 135. Mr. S. P.

Dexter, formerly of this city, now residing at Whitesborough, N. Y. near Utica, we understand was the largest purchaser.—*Boston Courier.*

MAIMING.

We are no friends to the system of docking and nicking of horses, dogs or cats. To clip off at once "fell swoop," five or six inches of the *vertebra* is, in our opinion, an act of cruelty, and deserves the severest reprehension. Nature created a horse, a dog, and a cat with a long tail, and in doing which evidenced her taste and judgment, and to mend her perfect work is nothing but a ridiculous and barbarous custom. The Berkshire American has an article upon this subject. The editor is speaking of the curtailing of dogs, and says:—(*Bellows Falls paper.*)

"No sooner does a man bring home a puppy, than he falls foul of the poor creature at both ends—paring his ears nearly to his head, and leaving him too little tail to express his gratitude (for this mending him!) by wagging it. And this he does, as he says, to make the dog look *farse* and savage. And in fact, he not only succeeds in giving him a ferocious appearance, but in souring his temper for life; for the animal being, without any provocation, thus murderously treated, and divested of his fair proportions, become a misanthrope, instead of the good natured, friendly and affectionate creature he is always found to be when properly treated."

Sugar.—The manufacture of sugar from the beet, continues to flourish in France. It is stated that there are more than sixty manufactories for the purpose in that country. Three establishments of the kind were recently formed on a large scale.—*N. Y. Journ. of Com.*

Toads.—We are wont to regard the toad as noxious and useless, but it is because we do not observe the important uses which it serves in the animal economy. We lately noticed one of these creatures bloated to an enormous size, which had been feasting upon ants. Toads likewise devour flies.—*Salem Observer.*

There is now in our office, (says the Trenton True American) a branch of rye, raised on the farm of Mr. Hunt, in this vicinity, containing forty stocks, of five feet six inches high, with each a large ear, all proceeding from one root, and the production of a single grain, exhibiting a most astonishing increase.

Long Wool.—A man in New Jersey has a sheep of the Dishley breed, which weighs 252 pounds;—some of the wool is 20 inches in length. A man in Pennsylvania, lately sheared 23 pounds of wool from one sheep; it is very fine, and some of it 12 inches long, (probably the growth of two or three years.)

Valuable Discovery.—An ingenious tradesman at Falkirk, has discovered a method by which he can mould skins and leather to any shape, and make very elegant light summer hats of sheep-skin, weighing 2 or 3 oz. varnished and rendered impervious to wet. He likewise makes them of seal skin with the hair on. Entire dresses, consisting of a jacket and trousers, have been furnished to various ships' companies, at so low a rate as 15s each. They are of leather, dressed after a method which renders them impervious to rain, and yet as pliant as a glove.

We are happy to state, (says the New Brunswick Gazette) that, notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, the crops in general wear an encouraging aspect; and it is highly deserving of notice, that the farmers throughout this part of the country have given evidence of their lively attention to the recommendation of last year, of the tea wheat, by having sown as much of that fine grain as circumstances would admit of.

In Charleston, S. C. there is a permanent and splendid Ice House, which has cost 15,000 dollars, is capable of containing the cargoes of four large ships; and notwithstanding the failure of the late winter in the north, it has been supplied with four cargoes of lesser size but quite enough for any possible demand.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer, are earnestly desired to settle all arrearages, either by remitting by mail, to the publisher in Boston, or by paying to either of the following Agents. Any who may wish to discontinue the paper, are desired to give immediate notice to the publisher.—Gentlemen who contemplate subscribing to the paper are reminded that the present is a favorable opportunity, as the next number will begin the 7th volume, which will be printed on new type, and no efforts will be spared by the Editor or Publisher, to make it at least equal to any volume that has preceded it.

Bangor, G. W. Brown.	Providence, Hugh Brown.
Castine, M. Chamberlain.	Hartford, Goodwin & Sons.
Portsmouth, J. W. Foster.	New York, G. Thorburn & }
Salem, J. M. Ives.	Son, 67 Liberty street.
Newburyport, E. Sledman.	Philadelphia, D. & C. Land- }
New Bedford, R. Williams.	reth, 35 Chesnut street.
Worcester, Wm. Lincoln, Esq.	Halifax, (N. S.) P. J. Holland.
Brattleboro' J. Fessenden.	St John, (N. B.) A. McLeod.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—An article from *Danvers on the Canker Worm*—one from *New York on some new English stock*—from *Salem on Haying*—on the *Sluggers in Sicine*—on *Apple Orchards and Cider*—on the *Canker Worm*—and one from *Plymouth on the manufacture of Soda from Sea Weed*, will have an early insertion; most of them having been received too late for this week's paper.

Farm Stock.

A good black cow, four years old, with a calf; a superior milker, both as to quantity, and quality. Reference may be had to Col. Jacques. Price \$10.—Inquire at the New England Farmer Seed Store. Also, 10 pair of Bremen Geese.

Bull Calf for Sale.

For Sale, a beautiful Bull Calf by Admiral, a very desirable animal for those who feel interested in the improvement of our breed of Stock.—Apply to Maj. Jacques of Charleston, where he may be seen. St. July, 18.

German Geese.

For sale two pairs of this superior breed of Geese, from East Friesland, Germany—produced from a pair imported last year direct from Bremen.—The ship North America, Capt. Child; and which were selected by said Capt. himself with the greatest care. These geese possess many important qualities peculiar to their breed—among which is, their size, their usual weight when fat being from 25 to 30 pounds each—the large quantity of feathers which they yield, the Germans pluck them three times a year, and the feathers are considered the best in the German, English and Dutch markets—and their remarkably docile, gentle and domestic dispositions. Apply to Capt. S. P. Child, Warren, R. I. where the geese are to be seen—or to Wm. B. Bradford, Jr. No 24 India street, head of Central wharf, Boston—or to the New England Farmer Seed Store. July 18 St.

Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

Just published by Welles & Lilly, Court Street, Boston, price 50 cts. the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal. Number 2. vol. x. Contents.—The Proceedings and Reports of the Brighton Cattle Show in October 1827.—The culture of Silk.—History of Silk.—History of Silk in the United States.—Raw Potatoes and for Milch Cows.—One of the Diseases of the Peach Tree.—Lorain's Husbandry.—New Presents of Fruits.

Barfoot and Scrab.

These two valuable animals, which have been sent to this country by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, will, for the present season, stand at Brighton.—They are young, and have been highly celebrated in England. The pedigree of Barfoot, a chestnut horse, is as follows.

FOALED 1829.

Barfoot, by Trump, dam Rosamond by Buzzard, out of Rosecherry, sister to Huley and Tartar, by Phenomenon, out of Miss West by Mateham—Regulus—Crab—Childers—Lashed. In 1822, when at Pontefract, sweepstakes of 20 gs. each, for two years old—11 sabs. Barfoot beating Harpooner. In 1823, York Springs St. Ledger, of 32 gs. each, 6 sabs.—Barfoot beating four others.—A. Pontefract sweepstakes of 20 guineas each tea feet, 10 subscribers. Barfoot beating Valance.

In 1823, the Doncaster great St. Ledgers, of 25 gs. each, 50 subscribers. Barfoot beating 11 others.

In 1823, at New Market, Barfoot won a handicap plate value £50, beating Tressilian and five others.

In 1824, at Ascot Heath, Barfoot walked over for the Swinlas stakes, of 25 sovereigns each 3 sabs.

In 1825, at Lancaster, the gold cup, value 10 gs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, 17 sabs. of all ages. Barfoot beating Lottery and two others.

In 1826, at Manchester, Handicap stakes of 30 sovereigns each, 10 fl. with 20 sovereigns added—6 subscribers—Barfoot beating two others. At Lancaster, the gold cup, value 100 gs. added to a sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns each, 9 sabs.—Barfoot beating two others.

Scrab is a beautiful bay Horse, FOALED IN 1821. Got by Phantom out of Jesse, by Tottlebury—ler dam Cracker by Highbury, out of Nutcracker, by Matsum.

In 1824, won the New Market stakes, 50 gs. each. 21 sabs.—Scrab beating four others.

In 1825, at the New Market Crane meeting, the stakes, 100 sav'gs. 7 sabs. Scrab, beating two others. The same year, Spring meeting, Scrab won Handicap sweepstakes, 100 sav'gs. 6 sabs, beating three others.

In 1825, Scrab won Kings Plate, 100 gs. beating 30 others. In 1827, Snoten, Scrab won the gold cup. j.13

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FR	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	92	00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	92	00
Pearl, first sort,	"	100	00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	1	50
BEEF, mess, new,	barrel.	10	00
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	8	50
Cargo, No. 2, new,	"	7	50
BUTTER, imported No. 1, new,	pound.	10	12
CHEESE, new milk,	"	9	10
Skimmed milk,	"	2	4
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5	25
Genesee,	"	4	75
Rye, best,	"	5	00
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	53	50
Rye,	"	53	55
Barley,	"	60	70
Oats,	"	33	40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.	70	10
LIME,	case,	1	00
PLASTER Paris retails at,	ton.	2	50
PORK, new, clear,	barrel.	18	00
Navy, mess, new,	"	15	50
Cargo, No. 1, new,	"	13	00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1	87
Orchard Grass,	"	4	00
Rye Grass,	"	4	00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	5	00
Red Top	"	1	00
Lucerne,	pound.	50	50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	"	11	12
Red Clover, (northern)	"	1	50
French Sugar Beet,	"	1	50
Mangel Wurtzel,	"	42	45
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	25	30
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	38	40
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	30	35
Merino, half & quarter washed,	"	25	30
Native, washed,	"	45	50
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	28	30
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	38	40
Pulled, for spinning, first sort,	"	38	40

PROVISION MARKET.

REEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	10	10
whole hogs,	"	6	8
VEAL,	"	5	10
MUTTON,	"	scarce	
BUTTER,	"	10	12
Poultry, keg and tub,	"	16	20
Lump, best,	"	14	18
EGGS, Rye, retail,	dozen,	18	15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	60	60
POTATOES, new	"	75	75
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	3	00

MISCELLANIES.

THE MARRIAGE SCENE.

[BY MONTGOMERY.]

“Young, chaste, and lovely—pleased, yet half afraid,
Before you alter droops a pighted maid,
Clad in her bridal robe of taintless white,
Dumb with the scene and trepid with delight;
Around her hymeneal guardians stand,
Each with a tender look and feeling bland;
And oft she turns her beauty-beaming eye,
Dread’d with a fear of happiness gone by!
Then coyly views, in youth’s commanding pride,
Her own adored one panning by her side;
Like flies beading from the moon tide breeze,
Her bashful eye-lids droop beneath his gaze;
White love and homage blend their blissful power,
And shed a halo round his manly age hour;
What though his chance abounding life ordain
A path of anguish and precarious pain;
Ly wane or woe, where’er compell’d he rove,
A cot’s a palace by the light of love!
There beats one heart which, until death, will be
A gushing, glowing font of sympathy;
One frowless eye to kindle with his own,
One changeless friend when other friends are flown;
O! sanction Thou the love-aided pair,
Fountain of love! for Thou art present there!”

David Garrick was once on a visit to a Mr. Rigby’s seat, Ministry Hall, Essex, when Doctor Gouge formed one of the party. Observing the potent appetite of the learned Doctor, Garrick indulged in some coarse jests on the occasion, to the great amusement of the company—the Doctor excepted; who, when the laugh had subsided, thus addressed the party: “Gentlemen, you must doubtless suppose, from the extreme familiarity with which Mr. Garrick has thought fit to treat me, that I am an acquaintance of his; but I can assure you, that till I met him here I never saw him but once before, and then I paid five shillings for the sight.” Roscius was silent.

! downright Appeal—not a Hint.—We have seen a paragraph, taken from a Southern paper, and which is now travelling itself to death as fast as it can, stating that a gentleman lately deceased in Carolina, had never permitted his subscription to the newspaper to be behind, and that as the same could be said of so few men, is worth recording on his tomb stone. Verily, we say amen to this. This man stands next to him who returned a borrowed umbrella! What higher praise can there be, than have your printer say, “You always paid me.” How clear, too, must be the man’s conscience who reads a paper he knows he has paid for. With what enviable satisfaction does he unfold the damp sheet! He feels himself under no obligation, that the printer is absolutely beholden to him. ‘Tis this is the very feeling we would have all our subscribers experience—that we are in debt to them for a year’s paper—not that they are in debt to us. Now think not, gentle readers—you that have patiently followed us thus far—that there is any hint in this—not any. It is too plain for a hint—it is a downright appeal—but whether to your pity or your pockets, we shall wait an answer by the return of mail.—*Truth-Teller.*

An instance of Pathos, not found in Martinus Scribblers.—The following peroration to an eloquent harangue addressed by a lawyer in Ohio, to a jury, is a rare specimen of climacteric sublimity. “And now the shades of night had shrouded the earth in darkness. All nature lay wrapped in sol-

enn thought, when these defendant ruffians came rushing like a mighty torrent from the hills down upon the abodes of peace—broke open the planter’s door—separated the weeping mother from her screaming infant—and took away my client’s rifle, gentlemen of the jury, for which we charge fifty dollars.

The wise man has his follies no less than the fool; but it has been said, that herein lies the difference, the follies of the fool are known to the world, but are hidden from himself; the follies of the wise man are known to himself, but hidden from the world. A harmless hilarity, and a buoyant cheerfulness are not unfrequent concomitants of genius; and we are never more deceived, than when we mistake gravity for greatness, solemnity for science, and pomposity for erudition.

Ancient Coins.—Mr. Stodder offers for sale a very valuable collection of antique Coins, which we understand belong to Mr. Purdie, a gentleman who has travelled through Greece, Asia Minor, and many of the principal cities of the eastern world, and who makes a short stay in this town, previous to his embarkation for Turkey.

Mr. P. has visited all the principal places where the Coins formerly circulated—being about 800 different varieties, some of them nearly 3000 years old, and undoubtedly the most valuable collection in the United States. Among them are many Egyptian and Roman coins, scarce and rare.—*Prosp. paper.*

Cultivation of flowers.—The cultivation of flowers as it is one of the most pleasing employments, so it is one of the most profitable. We do not mean profitable in dollars and cents, but profitable in its operation upon the habits of the world. The great purveyor of vice and the mightiest enemy of virtue is idleness. Want of employment takes men from their homes and causes them to loiter about taverns and grog shops. The same cause sends women from their families to spin street-yard, and retail small scandal against their neighbors, who it is probable are better than themselves. What was at first done for want of occupation, at length becomes an inveterate habit, and the man cannot refrain from haunting the tavern, or the woman from flouncing through the streets. Learn your children to love the garden and to rear flowers. It will prove an useful exercise, and an agreeable amusement. When they once acquire a fondness for such simple pleasures, it will never be lost. Through life a part of their leisure hours will be devoted to these innocent pursuits. The man who seizes every opportunity to look to his garden, his shrub, his flowers, and his trees, will rarely be found to be dissipated. The best society for the suppression of vice, would be one whose object was to encourage constant employment and innocent and agreeable amusements. There are various other sources of pleasure, where labor and amusements go hand in hand, that should be made fashionable.—*National Standard.*

Disparity of Intellect and March of Mind.—The difference between one man and another is by no means so great as the superstitious crowd supposes. But the same feelings which, in ancient Rome, produced the apotheosis of a popular emperor, and in modern Rome the canonization of a levot prelate, lead men to cherish an illusion

which furnishes them with something to adore.—Society indeed has its great men and its little men, as the earth has its mountains and its valleys. But the inequalities of intellect, like the inequalities of the surface of our globe, bear so small a proportion to the mass, that, in calculating its great revolutions, they may safely be neglected. The sun illuminates the hills, while it is still below the horizon; and truth is discovered by the highest minds a little before it becomes manifest to the multitude. This is the extent of their superiority. They are the first to catch and reflect a light, which, without their assistance, must in a short time be visible to those who lie far beneath them.

Turnip Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, an extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, some of which are the growth of the present season—the finest sorts either for family use or stock. The most improved sorts for the former are the White Stone, White Dutch, Yellow Stone, Yellow Maha. The Yellow Stone is one of uncommon excellence and keeps well. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, White Globe, and Yellow Aberdeen or Bullock are preferable. The Yellow Aberdeen is most esteemed among the farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. Also, Yellow Ruta Baga, or Russian Turup, of the best description. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for us, and the utmost dependence may be placed upon their genuine quality. A variety of Long and Turnip Radish seeds, suitable for growing in the garden or greenhouse. Pickley or Spinach, Large Pickley and Early Cluster Cucumber, also the genuine Girkia Cucumber, or West India pickling one of the finest pickles.

Likewise 200 lbs. fresh common white flat English Turup Seed, a part of it the growth of 1828—to dealers and purchasers by the quantity, it will be put at a low rate.

Also, genuine Fowl Meadow Grass from Vermont—Orchard Grass—Lucerne, &c.—Hemp, White Mustard, Flax Seed, &c. At this place is kept the best supply of seeds, native and imported, that art and industry can procure. July 4

Roman.

This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand in the farm of Mr. Stephen Williams, at Northborough, Ms. at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 16.

Oat Meal, Oat Flour, Groats, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a further supply of the above articles, viz. 30 barrels of fresh Oat Meal, fine boiled Oat Meal, Oat Flour, Oat Groats, Scotch Rice, Scotch Barley, &c. for sale in any quantities, wholesale or retail. Also a few canisters of fine Oat Flour, neatly packed, at 50 cts. per canister.

Seeds for the West Indies.

Merchants, masters of vessels, and others trading to the West Indies, can be furnished with boxes of Seeds, assorted, suitable for that market, at from \$4 to \$5 per box.—Each box contains upwards of sixty different kinds of seeds, vegetable and ornamental, in quantities sufficient for a common kitchen garden.—Likewise the greatest variety of seeds to be found in New England, by the pound or bushel, all warranted pure, and of the growth of 1827.

Bremen Geese.

For sale, 10 pair fine Bremen Geese. Apply at the New England Farmer Seed Store. July 4.

Cucumber Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a further supply of Green and White Turkey, White Spined, Long Pickley, and small White and Green Cucumbers.—The latter is a fine sort for pickling and should be planted soon.

For Sale.

At the New England Farmer Seed Store, “A Memoir of the Cultivation of the Vine—Anon.—and the best Mode of making Wine. Second edition. By John Adam. June 27

Field Beans.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store two barrels of small white public Field Beans, raised in Milton, Mass.—They are of fine quality, free from any mixture, the seed being selected, and are all of the growth of 1827.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a reduction of 10 cts.







